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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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VENEZUELA YELLOW BOOK

A Summary in Two Letters of the Quarrel with Great Britain.

BARON DE BODMAN'S OBSERVATIONS

Reply of Minister Rojas, Saying that a Peaceful Settlement of the Boundary Lines Is Desired.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Venezuelan yellow book for 1894, which has been received here, contains two letters of special interest at the present time, in view of the situation between Great Britain and Venezuela. Both of these concern the Uruan incident, which in the yellow book is called the "incident on the right bank of the Cuyuni." The first is from Baron de Bódman, Chargé d'Affaires of Germany and of the protection of British interests in Venezuela, and the other is the answer of the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom Baron de Bodman's note was addressed. The text of Baron de Bodman's note follows:

Last Thursday, in consequence of a telegraphic communication from my Government, I had the honor, in my capacity as Chargé of the protection of British interests in Venezuela, to protest, in the name of the Royal Cabinet of Great Britain, against a violation of the frontier of British Guiana committed by Venezuelan soldiers on the Cuyuni River. At the same time I expressed the wish of the English Government that the officer commanding the Venezuelan troops on the Cuyuni River should receive orders to prohibit his soldiers from crossing the river, as well as from cutting down trees on its right bank.

Your Excellency had the goodness to promise me a reply, after consulting the Council of Ministers. As I am desirous of settling the matter in a satisfactory manner to the parties interested, I would be very much obliged to your Excellency if you would give me an answer as soon as possible.

The following is Minister Roja's answer:

The Government of the republic has taken into consideration your Excellency's communication, which reached this department day before yesterday, when I was absent from Caracas, in which your Excellency, referring to the telegram of which you had been informed in our conference of last Thursday, and in your capacity of Chargé of the protection of British interests in Venezuela, urgently requests a reply as to the supposed violation of the frontier of British Guiana on the Cuyuni River, which reply, as is inferred from your Excellency's language, is expected to give assurances that the Venezuelan soldiers shall not cross that river, nor cut trees on its right bank.

Your Excellency has doubtless already seen that this matter relates to the well-known question of the boundary between the Republic of Venezuela and the English colony of Demerara. As soon as England decided not long ago upon an actual occupation of the portion of territory in dispute, which did not originally include the Cuyuni region to which the telegram refers, and which is well known to be Venezuelan territory, the republic made a solemn protest, and reserved to itself the right to prove its title by very fair means, which, induced by a spirit of conciliation, it has ever since earnestly urged upon her Majesty's Government. Successive advances of the line of English occupation gave rise to new protests, which finally became the repeated appeal to the rights which the republic evidently possesses in this dispute.

Thus, on the 20th February, 1887, the 15th June, and 29th October, 1888, the 16th December, 1889, the 1st September, 1890, the 30th December, 1891, and lastly on the 26th August and 6th October, 1893, that is to say, every time that any measure of the colonial authorities appeared to be extending the space of the occupation to the open violation of the status quo agreed upon in 1850, Venezuela opposed the voice of right and justice to the acts exercised by Great Britain within a territory which the republic regards as belonging to itself, as shown by geographical historical documents of high reputation, many of them English, by local traditions deserving of respect, and by acts of jurisdiction on the part of the commissioners or agents of his Catholic Majesty, extant in public treaties, prior to that of Aug. 13, 1814, by which Holland ceded to Great Britain her colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.

According to the reports, of which the Venezuelan Government is already in possession, the incident on the right bank of the Cuyuni was occasioned by a threat addressed by an agent of the Government of Demerara, calling himself inspector of that district, to a Venezuelan named Loreto Lira, a farmer, who has been settled there for many years, and by the clearing of some land by some of Lira's countrymen, who arrived some days after the celebration on that bank of the river, of the festival in commemoration of the Independence of Venezuela (July 5) at Lira's house, and at the house of a woman named Manuela Casanas.

"It is known that this same colonial agent who had addressed the threat to Lira, told him subsequently that he might continue his work without the slightest uneasiness; and it is also shown that after the patriotic demonstrations indulged in on the 5th of July at the houses of Lira and Señora Casanas, by a Captain and eight soldiers coming from the general commissariat of the Upper Cuyuni, Inspector Gallagher's successor, named Douglas Barnes, asked permission to cross the river and present his friendly respects to the Venezuelan authorities.

"In spite of the manner in which the colonial agents have been acting in the occupation of territory which Venezuela regards as included within her boundaries, the authorities established by the republic within that district have always been instructed in the most earnest manner to avoid, so far as consistent with the National honor, all cause of collision with the Demerara agents, as the Government is desirous of settling the boundary question by peaceful means, without embittering this old dispute.

"The assurances which are now requested would be equivalent, in view of the aspect which the question now presents, and as your Excellency will easily perceive, to a tacit declaration in favor of England's designs, and would be in actual opposition to the protests previously made by the republic, which she maintains in all their force, and which I have just enumerated for the sake of greater clearness, and in making this communication to your Excellency I fulfill my instructions to renew to the British Government, through your kind intervention, the expression of Venezuela's earnest desire to put an end to this vexatious dispute by the peaceful measures recommended by modern law, to which England herself frequently appeals, like the enlightened nation that she is, which has co-operated so greatly in the work of modern civilization."

A VICE CONSUL'S LACK OF TACT.

Dr. Spaight's Expression of Opinion, if Authentic, Is Not Important.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Dr. Spaight, Vice Consul of the United States, violently favorable to the British against Venezuela in the boundary dispute, left Washington this morning for Philadelphia, whence he will sail for his post of duty, which is at Demerara, British Guiana. The ordinary course will probably be pursued in his case. A letter will be written to him by the Secretary of State, inclosing a clipping of an obnoxious interview, and asking whether he is responsible for the statements attributed to him.

An affirmative answer will result in either a reprimand or removal. Dr. Spaight's position is of such minor importance that the State Department would be inclined to ignore his offense, but the fact that he is nominally an officer of the United States makes it necessary that action be taken.

Dr. Spaight is on the department rolls as a native of Massachusetts, but he was appointed to his position as Vice Consul at Demerara as a resident and merchant of British Guiana in November, 1893.

To-day is the last day of registration. Hours in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

CHAMBERLAIN IS RIDICULED.

If a Maxim Gun Were Stationed on the Uruan It Would Be Taken.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Daily Chronicle of Sept. 27, a newspaper published at Georgetown, Demerara, containing the full text of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's letter to the Governor of British Guiana, was received here to-day. The salient points of the letter appeared in the London dispatches of The United Press a week ago.

These were, briefly, that Mr. Chamberlain recommended the placing of a Maxim gun at the point on the Uruan River where the Colonial Inspector and his assistants were arrested by the Venezuelan forces, and the establishment of a similar gun at another point along the frontier.

Mr. Chamberlain's letter also suggested the advisability of cutting a wagon road from Port Berema, a distance of 150 miles southeast through the rich gold fields in the disputed territory, and coupled with this was a request that the merchants of Georgetown should furnish the money to build it. Appreciating the scarcity of the police force at Georgetown, Mr. Chamberlain recommended that the corps of firemen in the city be abolished and their membership added to that of the local police in order to augment the latter's ranks.

Mr. Chamberlain's recommendations, if The Daily Chronicle fairly reflects public opinion in Demerara, do not meet the wishes of the colonists. The Chronicle editorially ridicules the British Secretary for the Colonies. It says that the only effect of the planting of a Maxim gun on the Uruan would be its capture by the infuriated Venezuelans, thus affording an instructive object lesson of British incapacity to protect her own interests, inasmuch as the British constabulary at that place are so few in numbers that they could be easily overcome by the Venezuelans on the opposite bank of the river.

The Chronicle shows that it would take seven weeks at least to transport the gun from Georgetown, and that the citizens of that place are too poor to consider seriously the proposition to build the road to the gold fields at their own expense. So far as abolishing the corps of firemen is concerned, that suggestion, the paper said, would not be tolerated for a moment.

Mr. Chamberlain's letter to the Governor of British Guiana was written about the 1st of September, a fortnight or so after the receipt of Secretary Olney's memorandum to Lord Salisbury, in which he elaborated the interpretation put by this Government upon the Monroe doctrine. The shortness of time which elapsed between the issuance of Mr. Olney's note and the forwarding of Mr. Chamberlain's letter to the Governor of British Guiana is regarded by diplomats as an odd coincidence, if it be not full of significance.

Although the arrest of the colonial police occurred a year ago, no notice was taken of the matter by the British authorities except a sharp note demanding an explanation, and requesting from Venezuela a promise that her soldiers should not cross to the right bank of the Uruan.

To these requests the Venezuelan Government, it is said, replied with an emphatic negative, since a promise to remain on one side of the stream would be a tacit admission that the remainder of the territory was a British possession, an admission that Venezuela cannot, it is claimed, be persuaded to make.

The revival of the incident at this late day is construed by diplomats to mean that the boundary dispute is the inspiration of England's so-called ultimatum, and that for this reason her request for an apology and a possible indemnity will meet with an emphatic refusal.

Registry lists closed to-night! Hours for registration in this city, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn, from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

PRINCE CANTACUZENE LEAVES US

Russia's Representative Changes Places With Stuttgart Minister—Princess Cantacuzene's Debut.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Prince Cantacuzene, who has represented the Russian Government at Washington for three years, left to-day for New-York. He will sail on the French steamer to-morrow for Havre. On his arrival in France he will proceed at once to St. Petersburg, where he will remain until Spring.

He will be succeeded in Washington next December by Mr. de Kotzebue, the present Russian Minister at Stuttgart.

Mr. de Kotzebue has not yet received his new designation, and Prince Cantacuzene, for that reason, is still the Russian Minister to the United States. Prince Cantacuzene left the city so quietly this morning that not even his intimate friends had any knowledge of his intentions. He explained to a friend several days ago that he entertained a horror of formal farewells, and for that reason desired his leaving to be as private an affair as might be possible, and planned to announce his departure to his friends subsequently.

Prince Cantacuzene will exchange places with Mr. de Kotzebue. He will not, however, go to Stuttgart officially until next Spring. His daughter, Princess Cantacuzene, who was very popular among her limited circle of acquaintances in Washington, will make her début in Russian society during the coming season. It is to give his personal attention to this important affair that Prince Cantacuzene will be during the next six months in St. Petersburg.

COL. COLT AND MR. VAN ALEN IN TOWN

Their Lawyers and Mrs. Colt's Have a Consultation.

Col. Samuel P. Colt of Bristol, R. I., who is suing James J. Van Alen of Newport, R. I., for $200,000 for alienating Mrs. Colt's affections, took breakfast at the Hotel Cambridge early yesterday morning, and then drove away in a coupé.

Mr. Van Alen took breakfast at the Knickerbocker Club, near by. He did not go to Newport on Wednesday, as was reported, but moved from the Cambridge to the Knickerbocker Club.

Col. Colt arrived in town Wednesday night and went at once to the Cambridge.

Col. Colt's Rhode Island lawyers came to New-York Thursday night, and also Mrs. Colt's lawyers, and Mr. Van Alen's. They held a consultation yesterday, with the view, it was reported, of putting a stop to the court proceedings.

One of Mr. Van Alen's friends said yesterday that he will have no difficulty in furnishing bail in the suit, which will be double the amount of damages asked.

Better Wages for Street Car Men.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—The Winchester Avenue Street Railway Company, which controls a number of important lines in and about this city, voluntarily has increased the wages of 140 of its motormen and conductors. The increase ranges from 2½ to 5 cents an hour, according to the length of time the men have been in the employ of the company. The men were very much surprised and delighted when informed of the increase.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The President today appointed Yancey Lewis of Indian Territory Judge of the United States Court for the Central District of Indian Territory, and John Walters an assistant engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service.

The Official Election Notices,
Giving the district boundaries and polling places, will be found in to-day's Mercury. All for one cent.—Adv.

GOLD SUPPLY INCREASING

The World's Production Now Larger Than Ever Before.

DIRECTOR PRESTON GIVES FIGURES

The United States Second Among the Countries Producing the Metal —Answer to the Free Silver Theory.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—One of the stock arguments of the free-silver advocates is that the supply of gold is inadequate to the world's demand for this metal for use in the industrial arts and as money. A special report on the world's production of gold and silver in 1894, just completed by R. E. Preston, Director of the Mint, supplemented, as it is, by figures relating to the gold product this year, furnishes a complete reply to the vaporings of the free-silver men. It shows that the production of gold throughout the world has increased to a wonderful degree in the last two years, with a prospect of a much greater output in the years to come. Mr. Preston's report has been compiled from official figures furnished him by foreign governments through United States representatives abroad, and it is remarkable for its scope.

From the facts thus placed at his disposal, and his recent investigations in the mining regions of the West, Mr. Preston is certain that a flood of gold is about to be released in the West, which will be the foundation of the greatest prosperity this country has ever known. The aggregate production this year of American gold will be in excess of $46,000,000, an increase of $7,000,000 over last year. The world's product in 1894 of gold was about $180,000,000. The amount this year will approximate $200,000,000.

The United States has advanced this year to the second place in the list of gold-producing countriees, South Africa leading in the output of the yellow metal. Mr. Preston's observations while in Colorado convinced him that the world is yet to be astonished by the amount of gold annually produced by American mines. He attributes the wonderful revival in the gold-mining industry in California, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, and other Western States and Territories to the marvelous improvements in the facilities for mining. When the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law was repealed the silver miners in the West found their occupation gone. Some of them sat down and bemoaned their fate. Others turned their attention to gold mining. It was found by these enterprising men that, with the improved machinery at their command, they were able to work profitably mines which once were considered to be too poor in ore to warrant operating. The Cripple Creek camp had in the meantime taken on wonderful activity. Gold mining soon became the rage in Colorado. There is to-day no regret expressed by the miners of that State over the conditions surrounding their vocation.

Mr. Preston was especially gratified to learn that the gold mines in Colorado are being worked by American capital. Only a few years ago, many of the Colorado and other Western mines were operated largely by foreign capital. One by one the foreigners sold their stock and dropped out, through fear of disaster. When the reaction set in, American capital was able to profit by it. Foreigners who may now desire to invest in American mining property will have to pay handsomely for the privilege. The recent decline in South African mining shares is likely to turn the attention of British moneyed men to the big profits now being acquired in Colorado and other mining centres. Senator Teller and those who indorse his views have long maintained that the world will always have use for all the gold that may be produced, and that the supply cannot possibly reach the point where the demand for gold for monetary uses will be satisfied. This argument ought to be particularly gratifying to the former miners of silver who are now producing gold in profitable amounts. Close observers like Mr. Preston believe that the present flow of gold will continue for years to come and be a wonderful blessing to the country.

"From facts now in my possession," said Mr. Preston to-day, in discussing his report, "I am satisfied that the gold product of the world will not be less than $200,000,000 for the calendar year 1895, which will be an increase of $20,000,000 over 1894. Of this increase the United States will contribute not less than $7,500,000. Colorado will furnish from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000, California $2,000,000, and Arizona, New-Mexico, Idaho, and Montana will make handsome showings. In Colorado the principal increase will come from the Cripple Creek District. This district, altogether, will produce $15,000,000 this year. It required some time to convince capitalists that this was a wonderfully rich district. The shipments of rich ore made in the last year have removed all doubt about the future of the Cripple Creek country. Leadville also will show an increase this year in the output of gold. Some of the mines in this region are very productive. In the Leadville region there are found gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron. There is a general revival of gold mining throughout this region. California mines are certain to show an increased output from this time forward. The establishment of the Debris Commission in California has given a great impulse to hydraulic mining, which is exceedingly profitable.

"Where there is placer mining, particularly in Montana and Idaho, the product of gold will not be so great as it would have been had there been heavy snows in the mountains. There is a shortage of water in those States, which serves to handicap the miners. The returns from quartz mining there are very satisfactory. Some heavy shipments of ore are being made from Helena. Everywhere I went in the mining regions of the West, I saw evidences of great activity and prosperity.

"Not alone in the United States is the output of gold increasing. South Africa has gone ahead of Australasia in the amount of its gold product, and will produce this year a vast quantity of the precious metal. Australia probably will contribute $2,000,000, or $3,000,000 of the increase. Russia also will produce from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 more than it did last year. Russia's output last year fell off, but the increase in Siberia this year will be marked, judging from the information I have received from our Minister at St. Petersburg. Mexico, which contributed $4,500,000 in gold last year, will make a far better showing this year.

"We gained last year for the gold stock of the world about $7,000,000 of the gold formerly hoarded in India, and we have every reason to look for an increase this year and for a number of years, from that source. The product of India will be ac-

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FELL WITH A BROKEN ELEVATOR

Three Men in an Accident at 700 Broadway Escape with Slight Injuries, Though They Tumbled Thirty Feet.

The cable of a freight elevator in the six-story building of J. S. Morey & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, at 700 Broadway, broke as three electricians were descending early last evening, and the elevator was precipitated to the sub-cellar, thirty feet below. All three men were badly shaken up, and required the treatment of an ambulance surgeon before they could leave the building.

The injured men were Joseph B. Webb, forty years old, 1,772 Lexington Avenue; George Shevlin, 277 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, and Benedict Buntry, 1,278 Union Avenue, Brooklyn. They had been working in the building, and at 6 o'clock tried to run the elevator themselves. Being inexperienced in the management of elevators, they stopped it so suddenly that the cable broke. The elevator fell with sufficient force to smash the platform and throw the men in a heap on the floor. An ambulance was called from St. Vincent's Hospital, and the injured men were cared for. Dr. Clark, who responded to the call, found all three suffering from shock and sprains of the lower limbs. They refused to go to the hospital, however, and, after resting for a while, went home.

Registry lists closed to-night! Hours for registration in this city, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn, from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

CONNECTICUT GUARDS AT WASHINGTON

A Pleasant Call at the White House Followed by a Parade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Second Company, Governor's Foot Guards, of New-Haven, Conn., reached here this morning, after participating in Connecticut's day in Atlanta. The members of the company were yesterday the guests of the city of Asheville, N. C., visiting the Vanderbilt Castle by invitation. The party, which numbers 175, 130 of whom are uniformed members, will stay in Washington until to-morrow morning. They paraded in full dress, and afterward, under the escort of the Washington Light Infantry, marched to the White House, and were received by the President, subsequently visiting the Treasury Department under the guidance of United States Treasurer Morgan of Connecticut.

The First Company, Governor's Guards, of Hartford, left Atlanta Wednesday night, accompanied by the Governor, and, after a day each in Charleston and Richmond, will leave the latter city to-morrow for home. Both companies have attracted considerable attention and favorable comment in the South, and the members are enthusiastic over the cordiality of their reception everywhere.

Last Day of Registration! Places of Registry open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY'S 128TH VICTIM

Five-Year-Old Ferdinand Goldmacht Killed in Myrtle Avenue.

Ferdinand Goldmacht, five years old, of 1,266 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed by a Bushwick Avenue car at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

He is the one hundred and twenty-eighth victim of the trolley in the City of Churches.

The boy had been sent on an errand by his mother, and he had to cross Myrtle Avenue at Greene Avenue. While he was running across the street his foot was caught in the track and he fell.

At the time the trolley car was almost at his side, and the motorman, James McMahon, tried to stop the car, but it was impossible to do so.

The wheels passed over the boy's legs, and the left one was almost severed from the body.

An ambulance was summoned and the boy was placed in it, but just as it started for St. Catharine's Hospital the boy died, and his body was taken to the Hamburg Avenue Police Station.

The motorman was arrested, but persons who saw the accident said that he was not to blame. There was no fender on the car.

WRECK ON THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC

One Man Killed and Three Hurt in a Collision at Bowie Station.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—In a collision this morning on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad at Bowie Station, midway between Baltimore and Washington, one person was killed and three were injured.

ELLIS, F. A., Fort Springs, Md., a drover, was killed instantly.

The injured are:

HEARN, ISAAC N., foreman of construction gang; right arm broken and injured internally; will die.

JOHNSON, A. E., drover, Fort Springs, West Va.; head burned and cut.

McCLELLAND, W. W., drover, Hughert, West Va.; injured in the breast.

SKEGGS, J. M., drover, Hughert, West Va.; slightly injured on the head.

The trains in collision were a stock train moving from Washington and a work train.

ST. LOUIS WANTS THE CONVENTION

Business Men Will Raise a Fund to Entertain the Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—The local sentiment that the Republican National Convention should come to this city took form this afternoon, when a meeting of the Business Men's League was held to outline a plan of action. A committee, of which Clark H. Sampson was made Chairman, was appointed to use every endeavor to bring the convention here. Men of all parties unite to push the matter, and it is being warmly urged by Republicans, as they assert that Missouri is a doubtful State. The league made provision for the raising of a fund of $80,000 with which to begin operations.

FIGHTING A SUFFRAGE BATTLE

Negroes Try to Get More Advantages Under the South Carolina Constitution.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 25.—The Constitutional Convention has at last come to the great suffrage problem, and the debate has been opened on the article on the suffrage submitted by Senator Tillman's committee. When the article had been read ex-Congressman T. E. Miller, the colored member, took the floor and moved to strike out the whole thing.

The township government scheme was adopted.

James Wigg, another negro delegate, presented a substitute suffrage article, providing for universal suffrage. He spoke for nearly an hour, making a strong plea for his race. His proposition was voted down.

W. J. Whipper, another negro member, presented a substitute article, providing for an educational qualification of ability to read and write, simply. He will begin his speech on the matter in the morning.

John W. Mackey Coming to New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—John W. Mackay will leave for New-York City to-night to meet there Mrs. Mackay, who is on her way to this country from Paris with the body of the late John W. Mackay, Jr. Clarence Mackay is with his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay will decide on a final resting place for the body of their son. It is believed that Mr. Mackay prefers San Francisco, as his dead son was born here, and will urge that the body be sent to this city for final interment. Mrs. Mackay's views on the matter are not known.

John W. Mackay still shows traces of his grief. He has left his room in the Palace Hotel for exercise only since his son's death.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best; perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

THE ROBBERY OF GOLFERS

Detectives Want Two Strange Men Who Were Seen at Hempstead.

WINTHROP RUTHERFORD'S LOSS $4,500

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt Misses a $2,000 Pin, But It May Not Have Been Stolen—The Servant's Story.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 25.—The robberies committed in the Meadowbrook Hunt Clubhouse during the golf games and hunt last Saturday have turned out to be more serious than was at first reported. The members of the club have endeavored to hush the matter up, and have employed four detectives, with the hope of recovering the stolen property.

The robberies were committed during the absence from the house of the members and their guests, who had gathered to watch and participate in the day's sports.

The heaviest loser through the thefts is Winthrop Rutherford, whose loss reaches, in cash and jewels, over $4,500. Besides Mr. Rutherford, several members of the Westchester Hunt Club, the Monmouth County Hunt Club, the Richmond County Hunt Club of Staten Island, and the Meadowbrook Hunt Club lost valuables and money. It is impossible to obtain a list of the stolen articles, but their combined value reaches far up into the thousands.

It is the impression of members of the Meadowbrook Club that the robbery was committed by two sneak thieves who gained entrance to the gentlemen's rooms while only the servants were in the clubhouse.

Besides his jewels and money, Mr. Rutherford missed a gray tweed suit, and it is thought one of the thieves donned it before taking his departure from the clubhouse. Mr. Rutherford has made it a practice, in visiting his country place here, where he keeps a large stable of hunters, to carry his valuables in a peculiar-looking case which he always had in a traveling case. The missing articles consist of family heirlooms, and several rare diamonds and rubies, a gold watch and chain, two diamond rings, gold cuffbuttons, and $1,000. The latter was to have been his share of the stake money in the golf match scheduled between Mr. Rutherford, who is a member of the Newport Golf Club, and Charles E. Sands of the St. Andrew's Golf Club of Yonkers. Theodore Havemeyer was the umpire of the game.

It has been learned that two men in riding costume arrived at the clubhouse after the departure of the party for the hunt. They were not there when the members and their guests returned from the field, and no one present either knew or expected any one answering the description of the two men said to have been given by the servants.

It is said that the two supposed strangers were athletic-looking young men, who, by their actions and manners, indicated that they were of the hunting set. They wore fashionably cut pink hunting coats, white trousers, patent leather riding boots, and derby hats. Both had smooth faces.

They drove to the clubhouse in a hired conveyance. Their arrival in a public hack created no comment, as there was a dozen such turnouts running back and forth between the house and the Long Island Railroad station in this village and in Westbury.

Each of the visitors had a dress-suit case. They are said to have expressed considerable regret at the departure of the hunting party before their arrival. They first concluded to secure mounts and follow after the hunters, but then changed their minds and concluded to change their clothing before the return of their friends. It is understood that both presented cards to the servants, and upon requesting to be shown to the gentlemen's rooms were conducted there. On the way one remarked that unless they changed their riding suits for other dress their friends would chide them on their return for being left.

There was no one in the gentlemen's rooms, and, as the servants retired, the two strangers, if they had anything to do with the missing valuables, had things all to themselves. Just how long they were in the clubhouse is not known, but it has been learned that on their departure one wore a gray tweed suit, answering the description of the one belonging to Mr. Rutherford, while the other had on a long ulster of dark material, which must have been in one of the dress-suit cases, as no one present owned such a coat.

The pair of clever individuals took things easy, as their departure was not noticed. It is suspected they walked to the railroad station at Westbury, a distance of about one and a half miles. No one has been found who noticed any one answering the description of the two strangers on the road to Westbury. The hackmen around the Hempstead railroad station have no recollection of carrying the two men over to the clubhouse, and the Westbury hackmen are likewise in ignorance of having seen two persons answering the description of the suspects.

It is asserted in this village that the true story of the robberies has not been told, and that when all the losses are known they will exceed the amounts mentioned.

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt is reported as having been a victim of the thieves. She was present at the clubhouse, and during the afternoon missed a diamond skirtpin valued at $2,000. There is, however, some doubt as to whether the pin was stolen or lost. Some of the club members are of the opinion that Miss Vanderbilt lost the pin while leaving the country place of ex Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, at Wheatley Hills.

"His Puritan Wife," a New Play.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 25.—Miss Marie Wainwright and company gave at the new Grand Opera House to-night the first presentation of "His Puritan Wife," a play by Florence Schaffel, founded on New-York society life. The plot deals almost entirely with that class of society which is supposed to have little if any regard for the conventionalities of life. It did not make a very favorable impression here to-night. Many of the situations which the author evidently intended to make strong and dramatic were greeted with laughter, but the clever work of the people in the cast won much applause.

Mrs. Henry Miller Injured.

While Mrs. Henry Miller, forty-nine years old, of 536 State Street, Brooklyn, was driving in the Ocean Parkway yesterday afternoon, her horse became frightened, and ran away. At Twenty-second Avenue the wagon was upset, and Mrs. Miller was thrown to the ground. She received a severe cut over the right temple.

She was carried into a hotel in an unconscious condition, and was later taken to her home.

McKane's Yacht to be Sold.

The steam yacht John Y. McKane will be sold at auction by the United States Marshal next Thursday to satisfy a claim filed by members of her former crew. The yacht belonged to John Y. McKane, who is now in Sing Sing Prison.

TWENTY-TWO KU-CHENG KILLED

Four of the Leaders Already Sentenced Have to be Retried in Consequence of a Tao-Tai's Stratagem.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Shanghai saying that twenty-two more men implicated in the Ku-Cheng massacre have been convicted. Four of the leaders, who have already been sentenced to death, will be retried in consequence of a stratagem of the notorious Tao-Tai Hsu.

TELLER WOULD BOLT SOUND MONEY

If the Republicans Should Nominate an Eastern Man He Says He Would Retire From Politics.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 25.—According to a dispatch from Washington to a local paper, Senator Teller speaks out plainly about Presidential candidates and the campaign.

"Every one," he said, "knows my sentiments respecting Mr. Sherman as a public man. I differ from him entirely on questions of financial policy and could not consider him a prudent or a safe man for President, and I regard Mr. McKinley in very much the same light. Senator Allison I personally regard very highly, and I think that if it should come to a choice among the men mentioned, he would be more acceptable to the people of the West than most of them.

"Yet, I hope the convention will not be confined to these men. Colorado wants a candidate who is unequivocally and open for silver, and no candidate of other views will be acceptable. The Colorado Electoral vote will be given to no man who is not square on the silver question. The State will throw its vote away before it will cast it for a gold monometallist.

"It looks as though the Eastern States would dictate the nomination in the next Republican Convention. If they do, they will nominate a gold man. In that event I shall not follow the party in its folly. I would resign my seat in the Senate before I would give my allegiance to an avowed gold-standard candidate, and retire finally from politics."

Senator Palmer to Retire.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 25.—The announcement is made by a local paper that Senator Palmer has terminated his political career, and will not be a candidate for re-election by the next General Assembly of Illinois.

Last Day of Registration! Places of Registry open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

NEW-YORK EDITORS AT ATLANTA

The Press Association of the Empire State Participates in the Formal Opening of New-York's Building.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25.—The members of the New-York Press Association were much at home to-day at the formal house-warming of New-York's handsome State building. The New-York State Building has been open ever since the exposition began, but not until to-day was it opened formally. One hundred editors from the Empire State and a large party from the National Editorial Association were the guests of the New-York Commissioners. These guests were treated royally by the hosts.

The New-York State Building is acknowledged to be the most stately building on the grounds. On the top floor of the building has been placed the Buffalo City exhibit, in charge of Mr. Hill. Four buffalos, well preserved, have been sent out for the purpose of display, but because of their size, it may be impossible to get them up the steps, and they will probably have to be shown somewhere else.

R. Weiderman welcomed the New-Yorkers to the fair. "I, as a former native of your State, bid you welcome here," he said. "The Empire State of the South welcomes the Empire State of the North. We bid you all welcome."

A. O. Bunnell, President of the National Editorial Association, said that he was sorry that the President of the New-York Editorial Association was not present to respond. He was forced to leave suddenly, but he had left behind his speech. Mr. Bunnell then read President John H. Farrell's speech. B. B. Herbert of Chicago, H. H. Cabannis of Atlanta, and ex-Congressman Skinner of New-York also spoke.

THE PERALTA CLAIM IS REJECTED

New-Mexico's Supreme Court Holds the Alleged Grant a Forgery.

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 25.—The Court of Private Land Claims adjourned yesterday until March. A formal decision finally rejecting the Peralta land grant, in Southern New-Mexico and Arizona, claiming 12,500,000 acres, worth at least $25,000,000, was handed down by Chief Justice Reed. The decision was concurred in by four other Judges.

The Court holds that the alleged claimant, Miguel de Peralta, Baron of the Colorados, does not exist, and that the grant papers are forgeries. This conclusion is reached after careful researches by special agents and members of the court in the archives of Spain and Mexico.

Beavis, who is now in jail here on a charge of presenting a fraudulent claim against the Government, says he will appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court.

HUNTINGDON, PENN., FIRE-GIRT

Burning Forests Within a Quarter of a Mile—Record of Destruction.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Oct. 25.—The most destructive forest fires known in the history of this county are now raging in this neighborhood. The town is surrounded by burning forests, the fire reaching on one side to within a quarter of a mile. The flames have destroyed over ten miles of timber on Warrior Ridge alone, and about the same amount on Jack's Mountain and Lick Ridge.

The once famous Summer hotel at Warm Springs, on Warrior Ridge, five miles north of here, is in imminent danger.

A large flock of sheep belonging to Rudolph Gahegan, in Oneida Township, perished yesterday.

Hundreds of men are fighting the fires and endeavoring to save the farm properties in the line of the flames.

The Durrant Case Postponed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Gen. Dickinson of counsel for the defense in the Durrant murder case addressed the jury for five hours to-day. He maintained that the defendant's course since the murder had been that of an innocent man; that the evidence against Durrant was entirely circumstantial and mostly untrustworthy. Gen. Dickinson devoted most of his time to an analysis of the testimony. The case was adjourned until Tuesday.

An Actress Faints on the Stage.

During the first act of the performance of "His Excellency," at the Broadway Theatre, last evening, Miss Mabel Love, who plays the part of Blanca, fainted. She was taken to her dressing room, where she soon recovered, and when she reappeared in the second act she was greeted with a round of applause from the large audience.

Elder Accused of Immorality.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 25.—Charges of immorality have been preferred against the Rev. W. L. Albritton, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church for Northern Ohio, and a board was this afternoon appointed to try the accused minister. It is said the charges are sworn to by three women. Albritton has a wife and six children.

WILL PRINT THE ROOSTER

Ballot Decision by the Police Board That Promises Much Trouble.

DEMOCRATIC VOTES MAY BE LOST

Republicans Will Probably Make a Contest Unless Judge Beach Decides for the State Democracy.

The Police Board decided yesterday, after a long consultation at Headquarters, to order the Martin B. Brown Company to begin the printing of the city election ballots with the rooster emblem and a full State and county ticket in the third column, and with the Good Government local ticket in the last column but one of the official ballot. The Republicans will contest this action, so far as the Democratic State ticket is concerned.

The action of the Police Board was based upon an affidavit of Mr. Kelso, manager of the Martin B. Brown Company, in which he swears that unless he begins the printing by to-day the ballots will not be ready for delivery at the time specified by law. This affidavit is now on file in the Bureau of Elections.

The dilemma in which the Police Board found itself was that if a start was not made at once with the printing of the ballots they would not be ready in time. On the other hand, a case is now pending in the Supreme Court, before Judge Beach, by which the rooster may be knocked out as an official emblem, and the Democratic State ticket may be declared to be printed without warrant in law above the local ticket of the State Democracy.

Judge Beach by any chance decide that the rooster and the Democratic State ticket have been placed illegally on the ballot by the Police Board, the result will be that the ballots now in process of being printed will be useless, and unless there is time to print a new set in accordance with the Judge's decision the registered citizens of New-York may either have to record their votes on blank ballots or on sample printed ballots which conform most nearly with the terms of the law.

A representative of the Martin B. Brown Company said yesterday evening to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that his firm had received orders from the Police Board to print the ballots, as before stated.

There will be altogether, he said, 4,200,000 ballots required for the city. Of these 2,100,000, which deal with the constitutional amendment on the canal question, have already been printed, and are now ready for delivery, leaving 2,100,000 still to be printed with the names of the candidates for office.

With the accommodations which the firm has, it will be possible to set six presses at work, with four blanket ballot plates on each. At this rate, 2,100,000 will be turned out in 100 hours from the time of starting.

In case Judge Beach's decision is adverse to the Police Board, the plates will have to be broken up and the matter reset, which, it is computed, will take fifty additional hours.

Police Commissioner Parker told the reporter last night that the Police Board had acted on Thursday in the State Democracy matter. Mr. Kelso's affidavit was first taken and the Corporation Counsel was then asked for his official opinion as to what was the best thing to be done.

According to Mr. Parker, Corporation Counsel Scott and Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean were fully informed of the dilemma which the Police Board was in by a special messenger from Mulberry Street.

There were two distinct questions involved, Mr. Parker said. One was the right of the State Democracy to have a rooster for an official emblem, and to print the Democratic State ticket underneath it. The other question was whether the Good Government nominations were made by a party which had polled 1 per cent. of the total vote cast in the city at the last election.

"Mr. Dean," continued Mr. Parker, "went to Judge Beach to ask him if he could not render a decision on one of these cases before the end of the present week. Judge Beach replied that even if he could it would do no good. He might render a decision on the Good Government men's right to a separate column, he said, but he could not undertake to give a decision on the rooster question before Monday next.

"Judge Beach then suggested that there was no restraint placed upon the Police Board by the terms of the order which he granted to Asa Bird Gardiner, acting on behalf of Tammany Hall, in the court proceedings of last Monday. We took this as a hint that we might go ahead and print the ballots with very little risk.

"We consider that we are fully protected by the Wheeler decision given last year, when it was held that any faction of a State party might claim the use of the State ticket whether it was represented in the party convention or not. The whole spirit of this decision was in favor of the widest lat

final so far as this election was concerned, and that should it be averse to the plan adopted by the Police Board, the Judge's order would have to be instantly and literally obeyed.

"At the same time," continued Mr. Parker, "I think that the Legislature would be slow to disfranchise the whole City of New-York through any one's mistake, and I think a remedy would be found in the last resort for any difficulty which might threaten such an extreme proceeding."

Judge Beach, when found at the Manhattan Club, was naturally reticent, but he said to the reporter:

"I informed the Corporation Counsel that I could not possibly hand down my decision in the rooster case before Monday, but that I would certainly do it then.

"I do not remember whether my order had any restraining clause in it or not. In case there was no restraining clause, the Police Commissioners were free to go ahead and to have the ballots printed as they pleased, accepting the responsibility for their action and its consequences. At the same time I told the Corporation Counsel that there would be ample time to print the ballots after my decision was handed down."

At Republican State headquarters it was boldly said that a legal attempt would be made to invalidate all the ballots cast for State Democratic candidates under the rooster emblem.

"The question," said one Republican authority at headquarters, "will certainly be raised. On the night of the election some one will make a protest against counting ballots for Democratic State candidates voted for under the rooster emblem.

"I am aware that the functions of the Board of Aldermen, acting as a Board of County Canvassers, is purely ministerial, but we can either secure a mandamus to compel them to throw out such votes before they are legally canvassed, or, if they have been legally canvassed, we can apply for a writ of certiorari to bring the matter before the courts for review.

"In neither case, I am ready to bet money that the action of the Police Board will be reversed. It is admitted that the State Democracy did not file an emblem or a State ticket with the Secretary of State. That officer cannot act upon anything which has not been filed at his office, and, therefore, properly directed that the State Democracy column should be omitted in making up the blanket ballot.

"Were it not that all the ballots will be similar in appearance outside and inside, I believe they would all be thrown out. As it is, owing to the obvious objections to disfranchising a great city on account of the error of its officers, the rest of the votes will be counted, including the local candidates for office, under the rooster emblem. But I am confident that the votes for State Democratic candidates under this emblem will be thrown out by the courts."

None of the State Democracy lawyers could be found last night at the headquarters, in Twenty-third Street, or at the Reform Club.

The Tammany Hall Committee on Law was locked up in a room at headquarters until a very late hour.

Last Day of Registration! Places of Registry open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

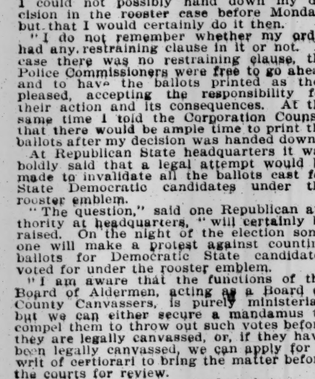
A LOST OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Gibbs Failed to Send Hickory Nuts to Herkimer.

"I wouldn't have believed it," said Frederick S. Gibbs to Chairman Lauterbach, at Republican Headquarters yesterday. "It's one of the most remarkable things I ever saw."

"Ah," said Mr. Lauterbach, as if he were thinking of something else.

"He must have had a hundred or two of them," said Gibbs, "and he was working away the whole length of Broadway. Didn't say a word. Just kept at it as if there was nothing else in the world to do. Say, if a



Fred Gibbs in the Thick of a Campaign.

man would be as industrious and say as little in his regular business he'd be a millionaire."

"Ah," said Mr. Lauterbach, his mind still on some far-away topic.

"I'm told it's the same with everybody. They say when you get the first one it just starts you on the track till you don't stop while there's one left."

"Ah," again replied Mr. Lauterbach.

"It's so hard to get at the kernel sometimes that you can't do anything else very well," said Gibbs. "It takes your whole attention. The kernels split all to pieces sometimes, you know."

"Ah," said Mr. Lauterbach.

When this last remark was made a young man who had been sitting near by turned suddenly.

"Did I hear you say something of the split in Col. Cruger's district?" he asked.

It turned out that it was Mr. Stewart, the leader in that district, and there had been a story about trouble there in one of the morning papers.

"No, oh, no," said Gibbs. "I wasn't talking politics. I was telling Lauterbach how still a man keeps when he's eating hickory nuts."

"Gibbs," said Mr. Lauterbach, who had evidently ended his train of thought. "Why didn't you send a couple of carloads of hickory nuts up to Herkimer three weeks ago."

TO-DAY'S POLITICAL CALENDAR.

Tammany Hall Assembly district meetings: Thirty-third District, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 8 P. M.; Twenty-second District, 200 East Forty-fifth Street, 8 P. M. Twenty-second District, 845 Third Avenue, 8 P. M.; Twenty-second District, 231 East Thirty-eighth Street, 8 P. M.; Thirtieth District, Homestead Park, Third Avenue, and Ninety-first Street, 12:30 P. M.; Twenty-sixth District, Seventy-third Street and Third Avenue, 8 P. M.

The Committee of Fifty of the Chamber of Commerce will have a conference with the representatives of the Good Government Clubs which have indorsed the fusion ticket, Gilsey House, 4 P. M.

Harlem Democratic meeting, Commissioner Roosevelt to speak. There may be a row. Clubhouse, 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 8 P. M.

Twenty-first Assembly District Democratic Club mass meeting, to ratify the Democratic nominations, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 P. M.

Special meeting of Good Government Club F, to take an active part in support of the fusion ticket, 524 Hudson Street, 8:15 P. M.

German-American Citizens' Union mass meeting addressed by Carl Schurz, John Fennel, and Dr. Werner, Cooper Institute, 8 P. M.

Twenty-second Assembly District German-American Reform Association, 231 and 233 West Thirty-eighth Street, 8 P. M.

Ratification meeting under the auspices of the Tuscarora Democratic Club, 149 Amsterdam Avenue, 8 P. M.

Twenty-third Assembly District German-American Reform Association, 119 Manhattan Street, 8 P. M.

Thirtieth Assembly District German-American Reform Association, 106 East Thirty-sixth Street, 8 P. M.

Mass meeting of Democrats, Pontiac Hall, 444 Amsterdam Avenue, 8 P. M.

Meeting of German friends of fusion, Grand Central Palace, 8 P. M.

Daniel Lyons's Assailants Held.

James Jones and William O'Brien were held in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, in $500 bail each, on charges of shooting Daniel Lyons.

Lyons identified them in the Harlem Hospital before they were taken to court.

In court the prisoners said Lyons had attacked them with a knife, and they acted in self-defense.

Rich Red Blood

Is the foundation of health. The way to have Rich, Red, Healthy Blood is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

PRESIDENT CORBIN SATISFIED

The Fast Run to Amagansett over the Long Island Road.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 25.—The recent attempts in this country to break railroad records have awakened more than a passing interest on Long Island because of the flier Austin Corbin sent over the rails of the Long Island Railroad between this city and Amagansett yesterday. Despite the time made on other roads, Mr. Corbin holds that his line can run trains as fast as any road in the country.

The distance from Long Island City to Amagansett is from 100 to 115 miles, according to the route traveled. When it was learned that an effort to cover the distance in 90 minutes would be made people gathered along the tracks to witness the trial. Then the report that a party of English capitalists would be aboard created comment that established the idea that the Fort Pond steamship scheme was to be considered.

General Manager Reynolds says that President Corbin is perfectly satisfied with the trial and believes that the Fort Pond route to Europe is practical. The distance covered was 105¼ miles, made in 108 minutes actual running time. It was an attempt, Mr. Reynolds says, to see whether the distance could be covered within two hours.

SEVEN ARE FOR FUSION

Individual Members Said to be True to the Ticket.

Seven Good Government Clubs—they are B, C, D, E, F, Q, and X—have decided to support the fusion ticket, and have seceded from the Good Government Club ticket. The campaign managers of the latter say that while the acts of secession have been passed by a majority of the members present at the meetings, there are many members who will remain loyal.

Manager Klein said yesterday that he did not believe one-third of the voting strength had deserted, or anywhere near it. There are twenty-two clubs in all. The Committee of Fifty is trying to make other converts among the clubs. A meeting will be held this afternoon at the Fifty's headquarters in the Gilsey House, at which the seceding clubs will be represented. They will confer as to the possibility of influencing the loyal clubs to desert.

RAN 72.9 MILES AN HOUR

Actual Average Hourly Speed of Lake Shore Record Breaker, 65.07 Miles.

In regard to the record-breaking run made on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway on Thursday, the following announcement was made last night by the official timekeepers:

In the reports of the run from Chicago to Buffalo published in the various newspapers this morning, there are certain errors in computation which, while small in themselves, materially affect the result. The distance traveled was 510.1 miles, (as is correctly given by the press.) The time taken, exclusive of stops, was 7 hours 50 minutes and 2.0 seconds, which is 470.33 minutes. This makes an actual average speed of 65.07 miles an hour.

The actual average speed on the last division, from Erie to Buffalo Creek, a distance of 86 miles, was 72.9 miles an hour.

HARRY P. ROBINSON,
WILLARD A. SMITH.

TWO RELICS OF CHICKAMAUGA'S FIELD

Oak Stumps That Are Loaded with Shot and Shell.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

A. E. Brooks of this city has recently added to his museum of arms and war relics two fine specimens of oak stumps from the battlefield of Chickamauga. The larger is about 9 feet long and from 14 to 16 inches in diameter, showing on its surface a gnarled and uneven front, caused by the growth of the wood over bullets, grapeshot, and pieces of shell. In addition to these gnarled overgrowths there are fourteen visible pieces of iron partly imbedded in the stump. These are of many types of missile, from bullets and canister shot to conical balls from rifled cannon, fragments of shell, with one round cannon ball, a six-pounder. They are distributed over a greater part of the length of the surface, showing that the fire at that point of the battlefield must have been terrific.

The missiles in this stump are on one side of it, and show the firing from the Union Army. The stump was on the Government reservation, and cutting had been forbidden, but as the tree was blown down in a storm, this part of it was obtained.

W. E. Ceever, the gentleman who sold the stumps to Mr. Brooks, says that it has two twelve-pound shells in it, canister and grape shot, and fragments of shells. It is considered the finest specimen of the kind in the country. It stood on Prograss Hill, near the east line, west of the old house, and near the small graveyard situated there.

The other stump is not quite so long, and has fewer missile marks. One of the rifle cannon balls that is imbedded in it, near the base, went in wrong side to, the point of the ball plainly showing. Another has an "X" marked on the butt end, and is plainly a Confederate missile, showing that this particular stump must have received the fire of both armies.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley also has two stumps from Chickamauga, marked with the results of the battle, one of them having three cannon balls imbedded in it.

Running the Gantlope.

From Notes and Queries.

The following extracts give further information concerning this punishment:

"In running the gantlope, the regiment was formed six deep, and the ranks opened and faced inward; each man being furnished with a switch, the offender, naked to the waist, was led through the ranks, preceded by a Sergeant, the point of whose reversed halbert was presented to his breast to prevent his running too fast. As he thus passed through the ranks, every soldier gave him a stroke."—Grose's "Military Antiquities," Vol. II., Page 108.

"But the oldest notice I have seen is given in "Monro: His Expedition with the Worthy Scots Regiment, [called Mackeyes Regiment,] levied in August, 1626, &c. London: Printed by William Jones in Red-Crosse-Streete, 1637":

"Other slight punishments we enjoyne for slight faults, put in execution by their camarades; as the loupegarthe, [running the gantlet; Swedish gantulopp, to run through a hedge made by soldiers,] when a souldier is stripped naked above the waste, and is made to runne a furlong betwixt two hundred souldiers, ranged alike opposite to others, leaving a space in the midst for the souldier to runne through, where his camarades whip him with small rods ordained and cut for the purpose by the Gavilliger, [Provost Marshal,] and all to keepe good order and disipline."

REGISTRATION IS LIGHT

Strongest Republican District Showing Remarkable Weakness.

SOME REGISTERS IDLE ALL DAY

Totals About Two-thirds What They Should Have Been—Demands for Naturalization Papers.

The falling off in registration in the district bounded by Fourteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, Forty-second Street, and Fourth Avenue, is causing the fusion leaders and the Committee of Fifty to abate somewhat the strength of their assertions that their ticket will be elected.

Tammany has never been beaten when the registration has been light, and old politicians say that this year is not likely to prove an exception to the rule; therefore, it behooves those who wish to defeat Tammany to register.

Whatever the result of to-day's registration may be, that up to the close of registration last night in the district mentioned indicated an apathy where it was least expected.

It has been thought that the falling off in registration was mainly in the so-called Tammany districts, and that it was due to the voters being unwilling to let their ignorance of the new method of voting be seen; but a tour over the so-called Republican district yesterday discovered the same state of affairs there, except that it was much more marked.

The district between Fourth and Sixth Avenues has always been considered the stronghold of the Republicans in this city, and has been counted on to overcome to a great extent the Tammany votes in the lower end of the city; but this year, even with the aid of the State Democracy, it will not be able to offset many votes, unless the registration to-day is much heavier than there is reason to suppose it will be.

In going about from registration place to registration place yesterday in the district mentioned, it was learned that, with the exception of a few of the districts, the registration was only about two-thirds of what it should have been, and that, if the percentage to-day is not greater than it has been so far, the total registration will show a shrinkage that will surely land Tammany a winner.

In many of the places visited the clerks had been practically idle all day. Where there should have been from 100 to 150 names registered, the average was between 20 and 30—some of the clerks registered only 5 or 10 names during the day.

Many of those who have registered will undoubtedly abstain from voting because of their unwillingness to learn how to act with the new ballot, and they, with those who always register, but never vote—about 15 per cent. of the total registration—will make a great difference to the Republican ticket.

The clerks who yesterday registered the names were frequently asked by men of property and seeming intelligence if they would explain how the new ballot is to be cast, the would-be voters declaring their inability to understand the law, and their determination not to try to vote if they were thereby going to make fools of themselves.

It may be that many hesitate to register because they do not wish to be interrogated about their age, color, height, weight, and distinguishing marks; but if such is the case they make a mistake, for nearly every registration clerk is as civil as one could wish him to be. There are, of course, exceptions, although there should not be. The following incident was noticed yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A large, clerical-looking man entered 51 West Thirty-fourth Street and wished to register. He gave his residence as 24 West Thirty-third Street, was immediately asked "which floor?" and when he said the entire house, had a Bible thrust into his hand and was compelled to swear to this astounding fact. The rest of the conversation was as follows:

"Your name?"

"Henry A. Stimson."

"Henry, Henry," said his inquisitor, "a good old-fashioned name. A favorite, now I suppose; most families have old names. My name is Henry," and after entering the number of years that Mr. Stimson had lived in the State, &c., he said:

"Now I am going to ask you some serious questions. Your color? White, I suppose; shall I put it down white?"

"Well, that is a matter of taste," said Mr. Stimson, and he was entered in the book as a white man.

"Age?"

"Fifty-three years," replied Mr. Stimson, and the register commented upon that.

"Height?"

"Six feet two."

"Hugh! pretty big man, ain't you? How much do you weigh?"

"Two hundred pounds."

"Sure of that? Don't weigh any more? You look as though you weighed more; well, you ought to know. Two hundred pounds; well, all right. Color of your hair? Gray, light gray—well, we'll put it down for gray," and Mr. Stimson, without another word, reached the street as quickly as possible.

The register's manner while asking these questions and entering the answers was as impudent as it could well be, for, while he was doing so, he sneered openly and winking at the reporter and others in the room.

The same man registered Preble Tucker, and told him that he could not possibly weigh 100 pounds, the weight Mr. Tucker gave, because he must have lost at least ten pounds through worry during the campaign—at least the register told the reporter that he said that to Mr. Tucker.

There were many peculiar incidents during the day, but the most of them were caused by those who went to register, and not by the clerks.

Alfred Bishop Mason, the tenor, whose voice when normal is as clear as a flute, had a cold at the time he registered, and is entered in "Remarks" as a basso.

An old negro, who hobbled to a Sixth Avenue place to register, was much puzzled by the questions that were put to him. He had no idea of his age, and insisted that, as he was born before the war, and freed by "Massa Butler," he was old enough to vote. His age was guessed for him. His small fringe of white hair he insisted was gray, and as for his height and weight, he said that he couldn't straighten up, and so could not tell either.

A Scotch coachman went to Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue to register, and was getting along nicely until he was asked when he got his "papers" out. He could not recall the date, and became nervous, evidently thinking that he would be arrested by the policeman who stood beside him, and begged to be allowed to go for the papers. This favor was readily granted, and he shot out of the booth and ran across the street as though he had escaped by the smallest margin.

The Registry Board at 303 West Fifty-fourth Street, in the Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District, at first refused to register Dr. James W. O'Brien, publisher of The Catholic Sunday Union, because he had lost his naturalization papers. He has voted twenty-five years, he said. When told he would have to get witnesses to swear that he is a voter, he refused to do so. The board finally decided to register him, but told him he would not be allowed to vote unless he produced sworn testimony other than his own.

A man at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue insisted that any one could tell that he was old enough to vote by looking at him, and so would give no age but "twenty-one years."

Over in Fourth Avenue an old Irishman took his son as a witness that he was of sufficient age to vote. As the son was thirty-five years old, and had been born in this country, his father was allowed to register, although he had lost his "papers before this young lad o' mine was out of his crib."

The clerks said that, as a rule, they abstained from taking notes of physical infirmities while those wishing to be registered were before them, but that when the man had left their presence they made a note of what they had observed, and in that way hurt no one's feelings.

At many of the booths they declined to state who had registered, and referred the inquirer to the public list that will be printed in a day or two. It was learned, however, that among those who had registered were Commissioner H. H. Porter, Judge Henry Hilton, Joseph S. Brice, David H. McAlpin, Jr., Roostrum Beranyi, a naturalized Hindoo; Thomas Sloane, W. H. Sloane, James Van Rensselaer, Alfred N. Beadleston, Prof. Weir, E. Ellery Anderson, Dr. Albert A. Banks, Marshall P. Wilder, Henry C. Welles, Charles H. Tweed, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Enoch Ketcham, W. H. Law, James G. Dudley, W. J. King, W. H. Ernest C. Bliss, ex-Assemblyman Eiseman, Ichabod T. Williams, Morris K. Jesup, Richard A. Storrs, Robert Townsend, John S. Lamson, Dr. J. H. Carver, Frederick Sturgis, George E. Scott, Lloyd Phoenix, Judge Roger A. Pryor, Dr. L. A. Stinson, Brayton Ives, Wilbur A. Bloodgood, Jefferson M. Levy, Horace Bernard, Isaac Iselin, Daniel F. Appleton, and John E. Parsons.

At each registering place there was a policeman, who took a record of all names that were registered. He did this for the purpose of verifying the register to-day by inquiring at the residences given to see that no one had registered illegally. This is usually done from the printed lists.

The following table shows the registration of three days:

Assembly Districts.	First Day, 1895.	Second Day, 1895.	Third Day, 1895.	Total Three Days, 1895.
First	1,436	1,568	1,255	4,259
Second	1,955	2,044	1,647	5,[illegible]
Third	2,363	2,104	1,770	6,237
Fourth	2,131	2,140	1,732	5,[illegible]
Fifth	2,427	2,117	1,604	6,149
Sixth	2,186	2,328	2,014	6,528
Seventh	2,551	2,419	1,755	6,725
Eighth	1,314	1,593	1,166	4,023
Ninth	2,594	2,414	1,731	6,739
Tenth	2,304	2,284	1,668	6,216
Eleventh	2,212	1,964	1,551	5,727
Twelfth	1,813	2,063	1,446	5,322
Thirteenth	2,220	1,853	1,403	5,484
Fourteenth	2,067	2,253	1,795	6,615
Fifteenth	2,431	2,042	1,474	5,947
Sixteenth	2,335	2,231	1,603	6,169
Seventeenth	2,313	2,105	1,583	6,001
Eighteenth	2,441	2,212	1,767	6,420
Nineteenth	2,956	2,859	2,080	7,925
Twentieth	2,430	2,324	1,821	6,575
Twenty-first	3,674	2,963	2,164	8,801
Twenty-second	2,533	2,416	1,821	6,770
Twenty-third	3,176	2,559	1,938	7,673
Twenty-fourth	2,236	2,067	1,567	5,870
Twenty-fifth	2,019	2,152	1,817	5,988
Twenty-sixth	2,074	1,996	1,270	5,340
Twenty-seventh	2,031	1,891	1,618	5,540
Twenty-eighth	2,639	2,238	1,411	6,308
Twenty-ninth	2,416	3,577	1,906	7,879
Thirtieth	2,907	2,574	1,850	7,331
Thirty-first	8,450	2,788	1,925	8,138
Thirty-second	2,906	2,570	1,845	7,321
Thirty-third	2,708	2,296	1,747	6,741
Thirty-fourth	4,516	3,569	2,560	10,675
Thirty-fifth	4,134	3,979	3,072	11,185
Annexed	848	747	574	2,169
Total	89,313	82,323	61,934	233,570

The registration of the first three days in previous years, and the total registration for four days in the years named, are given below:

	First Day.	Second Day.	Third Day.	Total Three Days.	Total Four Days.
1894	102,812	98,878	63,433	265,133	308,401
1893	68,994	76,633	62,019	207,646	265,908
1892	92,894	109,803	69,779	272,276	309,840

Register, even if you vote the wrong ticket! Last chance to-day. This city, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Brooklyn, 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 10 P. M.

BROOKLYN LIST INCREASED 41,326.

Politicians Surprised at the Number Who Registered Yesterday.

Brooklyn politicians were somewhat surprised at the result of the registration yesterday. There had been a big falling off in the first two days this year, compared with the same days of last year.

It was roughly estimated that not more than 35,000 names would be registered yesterday, and when it went up to over 40,000, the politicians said they could not understand it.

There were 41,326 names registered yesterday, which brought the grand total this year for the three days up to 155,905. This is 13,256 less than for the corresponding three days last year, and 9,431 less than for the same days in 1892, while it is an increase of 1,486 over the corresponding days in 1893, when the reform movement was started in Brooklyn. The tables are here given:

Wards.	Three Days, 1895.	1895.	1894.	1893.	Registration.—1892.
First	941	3,567	4,242	4,223	4,409
Second	352	1,450	1,662	2,015	1,811
Third	763	3,138	3,503	3,616	3,863
Fourth	634	2,284	2,658	2,468	2,797
Fifth	740	2,903	3,381	3,494	3,512
Sixth	1,560	6,075	6,798	6,898	6,860
Seventh	1,679	6,558	7,507	5,156	7,707
Eighth	1,516	5,666	6,047	5,163	5,781
Ninth	1,699	6,301	6,848	6,968	4,877
Tenth	1,656	6,290	6,544	7,378	7,062
Eleventh	1,129	3,938	4,380	4,272	4,807
Twelfth	1,138	4,408	4,682	4,447	4,891
Thirteenth	1,199	4,209	4,651	4,825	4,998
Fourteenth	1,169	4,143	4,529	4,550	5,019
Fifteenth	1,272	4,826	5,167	5,089	5,422
Sixteenth	1,578	5,150	5,891	5,566	6,707
Seventeenth	1,932	7,784	8,243	7,102	8,279
Eighteenth	836	2,917	3,221	2,910	3,301
Nineteenth	1,500	5,865	6,418	5,928	6,810
Twentieth	1,131	4,513	5,100	4,901	5,424
Twenty-first	2,293	7,924	9,150	8,626	9,681
Twenty-second	2,158	8,833	9,744	8,940	9,208
Twenty-third	2,284	10,025	10,974	10,184	10,540
Twenty-fourth	991	3,748	3,988	3,451	3,554
Twenty-fifth	1,771	6,513	6,701	6,020	6,303
Twenty-sixth	1,827	6,626	7,017	6,394	6,478
Twenty-seventh	1,411	4,712	4,862	4,490	4,090
Twenty-eighth	2,385	8,839	9,194	7,546	7,689
Twenty-ninth	697	2,679	2,651	...	...
Thirtieth	614	2,197	2,242	...	...
Thirty-first	493	1,720	1,838	...	...
Total	41,326	155,905	169,661	154,419	165,326

*Flatbush. †New-Utrecht. ‡Gravesend.

The registration booths will be open today from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M., and from 3 P. M. to 10 P. M.

This is the last day of registry. Voters who have not as yet been registered, and who do not take advantage of this last opportunity, will not be able to vote election day.

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION SUSPECTED.

Republicans to Investigate Increase in Long Island City Lists.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 25.—The increased registration in this city is to receive attention from the Republican State Committee. The members of the Queens County Republican Central Committee notified the State body that they suspected that there had been considerable illegal registration.

Members of the County Committee say that there is a well-founded belief that the registration lists contain the names of persons who are not legal residents of the city. They say that they have reason to believe that employes of contractors engaged on public works in this place, who are not legal residents here, have registered with the purpose of helping the Democratic ticket.

These rumors, the County Committee say, are from such a source that they believed it the duty of the State Committee to cause an investigation.

Register, even if you vote the wrong ticket! Last chance to-day. This city, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Brooklyn, 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 10 P. M.

A CHANCE IN SMALLER CITIES.

Judge Barnard Holds that a Man May Register Saturday Before Election.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Judge Barnard of Poughkeepsie has given an opinion that touches registration in second and third class cities, and villages of over 5,000 population. William P. Heath had been out of town for several weeks and had not been able to register on regular registration days. He requested Judge Barnard to ascertain if he could legally have his name registered before the next election. The Justice looked up the law and found that the Inspectors may, on the Saturday before election, in towns of 5,000 population or more, place the name of any qualified voter on the registry or remove the name of any disqualified voter on proof.

Russo-Chinese Treaty Not Assured.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Inquirers at the Foreign Office are told that the officials there have no information that a treaty has been concluded between China and Russia, by which the latter receives great commercial and other advantages.

Irresistible.

From The Chicago News.

When Chicago detectives become so handsome that women fight over them it is time they put on disguises.

On Board

a yacht, sail-boat, or any kind of vessel, there's a great deal of work that can best be done with **Pearline**. It washes all the paint, wood-work, glass, etc., better than anything else. Most captains have found this out—and Pearline is kept in foreign ports, now, on purpose for them. You can't use soap with salt water, you know; but it doesn't make much difference—salt or fresh, hard or soft, hot or cold—with **Pearline**.

DEMAND AN HONEST RULE

Friends of Honest Government Meet at Grand Central Palace.

DR. PARKHURST UNABLE TO APPEAR

Police Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker Make Speeches Which Are Loudly Applauded—Denounce Tammany Hall.

The friends of honest government gathered in large numbers last night at the Grand Central Palace, to listen to addresses on that subject by Dr. Parkhurst and Police Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker. Every seat in the large hall was occupied long before the meeting opened, and the galleries were filled by ladies and their escorts. The meeting was not political in the ordinary sense of that term, and there were doubtless present as many Republicans as Democrats. Great disappointment was expressed at the absence of Dr. Parkhurst, who is suffering from a sore throat.

The meeting was presided over by Excise Commissioner Joseph Murray. He said the subject for the evening's discussion, "Honest Government," was broad enough for both branches of the great Christian Church and for representatives of both political parties to stand on. He called the attention of the audience to a letter which had been written to him by the Rev. Henry A. Brann, the pastor of St. Agnes's Catholic Church, in East Forty-third Street, on the excise question, and which had been printed for general distribution.

Father Brann, in his letter, took strong grounds in fvor of the excise law and the strict observance of Sunday, and wrote that "the laws which protect the repose of the people and the sacred character of the Lord's day should be observed."

"The objection to the Sunday excise laws because they restrain personal liberty," wrote Father Brann, "is not a good one, and is the usual argument of the Anarchist. The poor man is not injured by these Sunday laws. It is not the poor man who chiefly opposes them. It is the wealthy few who manufacture the adulterated drinks, and it is the sellers of these adulterated drinks who adulterate them again before selling them to the humbugged poor man. It is these people who are crying out against the Sunday laws and trying to make him believe that he is injured, so that they can fill their own pockets with what they take out of his."

President Roosevelt was introduced and was heartily cheered. Among other things, he said:

"We who are in office feel that we want a chance to meet our masters, the people, and tell them what we have done, and why we have done it. We are not in office as the creatures of any 'boss' or petty clique of politicians, but by the resolve of the people of this city that honest government should prevail. No person has the right to demand that I violate my oath of office and cease enforcing the laws that we are, in duty, bound to enforce. This platform of honest government is broad enough for Catholic and Protestant, for Jew and Gentile, and it is a good sign of the times that the Catholic priest Brann should write such a letter as has been referred to, to a meeting to be addressed by Parkhurst, the Presbyterian. It was never intended that churches should take part in a political contest; but if the liquor interest forces the fight, the pastors, the ministers, and the rabbis are with us in the fight against the liquor dealers, who want to sell liquor at times when the sale is prohibited by law.

"The men who went wrong on the police force were in the minority, but the fault was with the system, which was bred in the slime and corruption of Tammany Hall. The men who were Tammany lieutenants in the first place and Police Commissioners in the second place were to blame for the corruption in the department. They turned the police force into a vast political machine to blackmail and debauch the voters of this city. We propose to wage war on the cowards, the shirks, and the dishonest men in the department, but those who do their duty to the people honestly will be protected. Our duty as Police Commissioners is to serve the whole people, and not a part of it. I am a straight Republican, but I think that I rendered the greatest service to my party by taking the police out of politics. We want the force to understand that the policeman who does his duty will be protected, but if he does not he will be punished by the law and cannot save him from merited punishment.

"The function of the police primarily is to carry out the laws, and this simple proposition has convulsed Tammany Hall with horror. The surest weapon of the blackmailer is a partially enforced law. Tammany Hall, by deciding through its local committees which saloons should be closed Sunday and which allowed to open, put a ring in the nose of every saloon keeper in the city. Tammany Hall stands simply for a dishonest enforcement of law. Perry Belmont, in championing its cause, spoke of 'the honest non-enforcement of the law' by a public official. You might as well speak of honest mendacity or drunken sobriety. They know that they talk nonsense when they speak of an honest non-enforcement of the law.

"Tammany Hall kept one-half the saloons open by its 'intelligent and discriminate' enforcement of the excise law. Tammany oppressed the keepers of small saloons, who had no political influence, but we went first for the big saloon on the corner, kept by the Alderman, or the ex-Alderman, or the District Committeeman—the man who paid Tammany $50 a week for the privilege of keeping his saloon open, and who boasted that the State Senator of the district was at his right hand.

"The present excise law was passed in 1892, and was signed by Senator Hill, through his instrument, Governor Flower. It was drawn for the purpose of blackmail. Senator Hill has said that we are devoting all our energies entirely to the enforcement of the excise law. He has never realized that a fact has any significance. Truth is an abstract principle to him, but he has no use of using it for a speech. The fact is that, while we are enforcing the excise law, felonies in this city have decreased 10 per cent., while the arrest of felons has increased 10 per cent.

"One of our German-American friends who belongs to that section of his people who have betrayed their fellow-citizens of German birth or descent, by attempting to induce them to support Tammany Hall, has said that he wished for the success of Tammany because if it did win it would serve notice on Roosevelt to stop doing what he has been doing since he become a Police Commissioner. Not much. I hope and fervently pray for a victory this Fall, but, come weal or come woe, our attitude will not change one particle. If Tammany wins it won't make me let up the weight of my little finger. We have got things pretty tight now, but we will put on an extra turn to the screw. The greatest benefit to the people, I am convinced, is the enforcement of the laws, without fear or favor. We have counted the cost, and we won't turn back. We will enforce the laws without regard to what the consequences may be to ourselves."

The Commissioner was listened to with great attention, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

Police Commissioner Parker was then introduced. He said, in part:

"There is not a city on earth that deserves an honest government more than New-York, and no city in the Union lacks that kind of government more than our city. The bitter cry against dishonest municipal government has gone up all our lives. The Republican Party is not entirely responsible for this state of affairs, but it is due in far greater measure to Tammany Hall, which is responsible for all our woes. In the present political situation Tammany Hall is not for personal liberty because it likes it, for it has been the greatest tyrant we have had to endure. Year after year it has extended its system of blackmail. It began with petty larceny and advanced with rapid strides to the most prodigious system of plunder ever known in civilized times. Its stench in the nostrils of decent men is not confined to the Union alone, but goes all the world over.

"No instrument or weapon was so effective for blackmail as was the excise law while its enforcement was in the hands of Tammany Hall. The whole system of police administration became permeated with corruption. Every corporation was blackmailed. I venture to say that 100,000 souls and 100,000 bodies were sent on the road to perdition by Tammany. I have seen this system grow year by year, until at last its victims rise up and cast off the yoke.

"I do not go for the enforcement of a law that is antiquated and is not suited to the conditions of the people, but I don't propose to leave it as a club in the hands of Tammany to be used again. If the statute is changed by the Legislature the Board of Police will enforce it in its amended form, but they will continue to enforce the present law until it is changed or repealed. Tammany Hall says it is in favor of local option, which means that each community shall decide for itself whether liquor shall be sold at all, or whether it shall be sold on Sunday. It will take two years at least to accomplish this object, and by that time the people of this city will have got so used to quiet Sundays that they won't want any change. Then, you must remember that this State is essentially a Christian State and essentially a Puritan State. It is not only Republicans who are opposed to a modification of the law, but Democrats and Republicans of the country districts feel alike on this subject.

"That eminent statesman, Senator Hill, [hisses] the leader of my poor party, who received it from Tilden and Manning and Cleveland with a majority of 192,000 and carried it along until he brought up with a minority of 150,000 for himself; this 'peanut politician'; how much reliance can you place upon him? When a petition went up from this city for a modification of the Sunday clause in the excise law, some years ago, he rejected it because, he said, it could not be carried through a Democratic legislature. Suppose you did get a modification of the law through the Legislature, what do you think the gentleman who occupies the Governor's chair will do with it? His sentiments on this subject are well known.

"You will get no change until you have educated the people of this State to look upon Sunday observance in a different light than they do now; until you have turned them from Puritans into cavaliers. Tammany Hall can't help you in this direction."

Mr. Parker closed with an earnest appeal to all good citizens to unite for the overthrow of Tammany Hall.

Julius Mayer, counsel to the Excise Board, also addressed the meeting.

THE TAYLOR BROTHERS OF TENNESSEE

The ex-Governor and the ex-Congressman on the Platform.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News, Oct. 15.

The appearance of the Taylor brothers of Tennessee—ex-Gov. Bob and ex-Congressman Alf—at the Savannah Theatre last night was an event that will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to hear their original and inimitable "Yankee Doodle and Dixie."

Their race one against the other for Governor of Tennessee was an event of interest in the political history of that State that will be long remembered. A representative of The Morning News called on them at the De Soto yesterday, and asked them about it. Neither the Democratic ex-Governor nor the Republican ex-Congressman was inclined to discuss politics, but they did not mind talking in a general way about that famous race.

Ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor is the talker of the two. He can relate incidents and recollections of by-gone days by the hour, and one would never tire of hearing them, while every now and then the ex-Congressman, the Hon. A. A. Taylor, will interject a humorous remark, or make a pleasant hit at his brother, which makes the conversation a good-natured and amusing one. Both are interesting

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A BOOK ABOUT STEVENSON

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By Walter Raleigh, Professor of English Literature at University College, Liverpool. New-York: Edward Arnold. $1.

This is not a bad little book, and gets through the difficult task of laying a wreath of words at the feet of one who has been honored by the purest intellects of the time. Prof. Raleigh brings out the essence of Stevenson's literary character in a very creditable manner, although he throws no new light upon it. That passion for action, that gay courage in the face of the supreme and insidious enemy, disease; that care for words as the portraits of thoughts; that impatient dislike of anything whining or captious or mean that we know so well as part of the noble soul whose shell now lies beneath the "wide and starry sky" of which he sang, are given their due place in the little memoir. We miss, however, reference to those lilting, mournfully merry verses that Stevenson dedicated to the Scottish dialect because, he said, he would love to have his hour as a native maker, and be read by his own country folk in their dying language. Nor does Prof. Raleigh quite distinguish, we think, the Scotch fibre of Stevenson's nature, that strand that bound him inexorably to the land of which he whimsically wrote:

> While thus the love o' mankind's lost,
> O' Scotland still God makes His boast—
> Puir Scotland, on whose barren coast
> A score or twa
> Auld wives wi' mutches an' a hoast
> Still keep His law.

As for Stevenson's women, Prof. Raleigh frankly gives them up. "Of his women," he says, "let women speak." But he is evidently in hearty sympathy with Stevenson's heroic outlook upon life. "It is supposed to be a normal human feeling," he says, "for those who are hale to sympathize with others who are in pain. Stevenson reversed the position, and there is no braver spectacle in literature than to see him not asking others to lower their voices in his sick room, but raising his own voice that he may make them feel at ease and avoid imposing his misfortunes on their notice." With the realists, the people who paint things as they are, Prof. Raleigh has no sympathy at all, and is carried to rather absurd lengths by his disapprobation. We may be pardoned for wondering what sort of talk he habitually hears that he should find the conversation of actual life generally "amassed and blurred with stupidities, invaded and dominated by the spirit of dullness, and liable to swoon into meaninglessness," but his description of conversation as a "nervous habit of body like twidling the thumbs," is rather bright, and will appeal to victims of the talking bore.

We find no fault that Prof. Raleigh's appreciation of Stevenson is more a eulogy than a criticism. There are a few writers who, irrespective of their craftmanship, receive, after death has claimed them, a long threnody from the nation or nations familiar with them. To this class, if class it may be called, belong Walter Scott, and Oliver Goldsmith, gentle Charles Lamb, and among these of our own immediate day, George William Curtis and Robert Louis Stevenson. What we do find fault with, indulging ourselves in a quibble perhaps, is the way in which Prof. Raleigh has drawn and quartered his inoffensive monograph after the fashion of old sermons, under the heads of "I. Style," "II. Romance," and so on. If people want to use that method when they write, if they ever do write, of James Fenimore Cooper, well and good—it may possibly be the best way of impressing not too forcible characteristics upon the wandering mind; but thus to cut up the cognate whole of Stevenson's indivisible personality is really too bad.

REMINISCENCES BY NOAH BROOKS

WASHINGTON IN LINCOLN'S TIME. By Noah Brooks. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.25.

A peculiar and interesting intimacy existed between President Lincoln and Noah Brooks during the former's lifetime as the head of the Nation; an intimacy such as no one except the President's secretaries enjoyed. Accordingly, Mr. Brooks's reminiscences of those stormy days, written from notes and letters sent to his paper at the time, have an authenticity and a freshness not possessed by other writings.

As Mr. Brooks was always honest with the President and never abused the confidence that was placed in him by that great but almost friendless man, in the sense that he had but few intimates, so he has been honest with his readers, and has related the incidents of Lincoln's Administration as he saw and knew them.

He went to Washington in 1862, and remained there until the beginning of Andrew Johnson's Presidential career; and, as it was his business to know all men and to see all things, and he was a master in his profession, it is hardly probable that any one in the city had a more general knowledge of the men and events that were shaping the Nation's destiny.

The great President is, of course, the central figure about which all that the book contains revolves, but there is much in it that does not pertain to him personally that has a delightful interest in the light of subsequent events.

It is safe to say that from Mr. Brooks's writings we gain a kind of knowledge of Mr. Lincoln that cannot be obtained anywhere else. Washington gave him ample material for the clever and effective picturesque descriptions that he has drawn of men and things as they existed.

The sunshine and shadow of those uncertain days, when time and again it was thought that the shadow might almost eventually predominate, are vividly recalled in reading Mr. Brooks's book, and much that was then obscured by the excitement of war is made clear and readily understood. Mr. Brooks has given charming insight into the life of President Lincoln. He has outlined it in its domestic relations, as well as in its public ones, and in doing so has shown the strong paternal instincts that, emanating in the family, spread themselves over the whole country until in truth Mr. Lincoln was looked upon as a father by the hundreds of thousands who heroically went to the front at his call.

MODERN GERMAN BOOKS

MODERN GERMAN LITERATURE. By Benjamin W. Wells. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

The author's motive in preparing this work on the greatest modern German writers may be explained best by his own words: "Surely it is right and helpful," he says, "to pluck the flowers of literature without grubbing for their roots. For, while no doubt the study of these roots and of the soil from which they draw their nourishment may lead a chosen few to a deeper knowledge than others will attain, experience tells us that the majority of those who have set out, like Hylas, to find the stream that runs by philology's shrine have tripped over so many of these roots that they have had no time to waste 'with the flowers on the margin,' while their 'light urns' have been left quite as empty as his. This book, then, is not for the learned specialist, nor for him who aspires to become one, but rather for those to whom, as to the great majority of our college students, German literature is a pleasant avocation, a secondary means of culture."

It is a very good thing for an author thus plainly to express what his aim has been, and better yet to have carried out consistently and well his purpose. This Mr. Wells has done. He has truly gathered the flowers of German literature, and presented them to us with their beauty and fragrance unmarred. "A scientific analysis or synthesis is profitable and useful in literature," Mr. Wells says, "but when it is exhaustive it is apt to be exhausting, and when it affects to despise the study of literature for aesthetic enjoyment it becomes injurious to the development of popular culture."

No one who may read this book will doubt that Mr. Wells is capable of making the scientific analysis of which he speaks. It is, indeed, his scholarship that has enabled him to prepare a book, in itself a work of literary merit, which brings nearer to the people some of the master minds of the world.

Mr. Wells, in the closing chapter, points out that in every one of the great languages of Europe the novel is coming to take the first rank in the field of imaginative literature. "In Germany," he says, "Heine is the last of the great poets, and the novelists have come to claim almost the entire field of imaginative literature. By their number more, perhaps, than by their merit they tend to drown all other voices." The annual production of novels in Germany is estimated at 1,200, to say nothing of a large number of short stories. Mr. Wells doubts that the drama can be made a great social power in this age, when primary education and newspapers reach all classes of society, and he thinks it probable that the development of literature for some time to come will be in the direction of prose fiction.

KIPLING IN INDIA

OUT OF INDIA. Things I Saw and Failed to See; Certain Days and Nights at Jeypore and Elsewhere. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham.

This volume is made up of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's earliest sketches, written when he was a newspaper correspondent. That background gave him the opportunity to people his books with marked personages. The ease, the freedom, the idiosyncrasies of the man are here at once perceptible.

Everybody going to India sees the Taj, and its praises have been sung "by superior and traveled friends till the brain loathed the repetition of the word." Mr. Kipling's short description of the Taj is in his happiest manner. The dry detail of the marvelous structure he has nothing to do with. It is of the emotion it produces he tells. "The thing seemed full of sorrow—the sorrow of the man who built it for the woman he loved * * * and in the face of sorrow the Taj flushed in the sunlight, and was beautiful, after the beauty of a woman who has done no wrong."

It is in contrasts that Mr. Kipling is so effective. He visits Jeypore, sees the traces of its past grandeur, wonders whether the women will not troop at the roofs of the zenanas, why the bells do not ring from the lofty temples, and then sees that all the structures are but heaps of crumbling ruins; and next, as a satisfactory conclusion, he passes in review the Maharajah's cotton press, where the hydraulic machines turn out bales, subjected to a pressure of three tons to the square inch.

You get an idea of true Indian majesty when you read of Maha Rao Raja Ram Singh, Bahadur, Raja of Boondi. The people who are in Boondi never move without their weapons. "They put on all the arms of the family, and, hung with ironmongery, parade before their admiring friends." Mr. Rudyard Kipling is desirous of knowing whether the arms are only for show. He finds that tulwars are as sharp as razors and matchlocks primed and ready, and, for such blundering old fusees, fairly effective. Calcutta is visited and described by the most gifted of reporters. The last chapter tells of the preparation of opium at the Ghazipur factory, which is an opium mint whence issue the cakes that are to replenish the coffers of the Indian Government.

BY FRANKFORT MOORE AND HAGGARD.

Alive Without a Soul.

THE SECRET OF THE COURT. A Romance of Life and Death. By Frank Frankfort Moore. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Here is horror enough for a long Winter night, when the wind is blowing a gale out of doors and the steam is throbbing in the gilded radiator. Mr. Moore is no Kipling or Poe. He is just a matter-of-fact English story teller, who does not command a larger measure of art than the fiction market absolutely requires, but he has got hold of a subject this time that would have admirably fitted Poe's manner in his prose nightmares. Indeed, we might go further and assert that he had derived his inspiration directly from our American Hoffman, but that might precipitate a controversy which ought always to be avoided when the subject is unimportant.

Two English army officers discover, under the sands of the Egyptian desert, a vast temple, the name and purpose of which were regarded as legendary in the days of the Pharaoh om Exodus. In an inner court of this temple, which seems to be as large as London, the Priests of Hevoth still exist. Most of the time they seem to be dead, which would be natural and proper for gentlemen who had their swing, so to speak, some thousands of years before Moses was discovered among the bulrushes. But, occasionally, they arise from their breathless slumbers and perform the mysterious rites of their office.

Upon tablets packed away for safe keeping centuries before the earliest legends of the Hebrews in the Book of Judges were written, the amateur Egyptologists discover the secret of the preservation of life, by the use of which, coupled with plenty of plain food and a careful abstention from bathing, Methuselah lived to be nearly a thousand years old. Whether this secret takes its palpable form as a liquid to be administered in spoonful doses or as a powder to be applied to the end of the tongue the author does not state, and we do not believe that he really knows.

But his curious heroes acquire such a command of it that they use it in the case of a lady just deceased, and with horrible results. For they discover too late that life may exist without a soul, and at the time this poor lady is recalled to life her soul is retained elsewhere by pressing engagements. The result is that while she is apparently healthy and beautiful, she is quite as soulless as we, in our superiority, suppose the comfortable cat by the fireside to be. Consequently, she is such a disagreeable acquaintance that she is impolitely referred to throughout the remainder of the story as "It" with a capital "I."

It is not necessary to dwell longer upon such stuff as this. The story is told with very many words, and with scarcely a trace of that imaginative power which lends the sense of illusion to the mystic romances of Gautier and his followers.

By the Author of "She."

JOAN HASTE. By H. Rider Haggard. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Haggard's new story is a sound and pleasing example of modern English fiction. To readers who expected another "She," or "King Solomon's Mines," it will be disappointing, but those who liked "Jess" will find "Joan Haste" a book worth reading. Its scene is some place on the east coast of England, where there are a ruined abbey, an ancient hostelry, and a baronial estate heavily incumbered with debt. Its personages are many and well-contrasted, and all reasonably human and interesting, though the habitual novel reader will find few positively new acquaintances among them.

Joan is very beautiful and just twenty-two. She has been brought up by the innkeeper and his wife to believe herself of illegitimate origin, and she has received a decent education. She is loved by a dissenting farmer of good old stock, who is not handsome or romantic, but would make her a suitable husband. Of course, she despises him, and shudders when he approaches her, and, inevitably, she falls desperately in love with a scapegrace scion of ruined aristocracy. But Capt. Henry Graves must marry for money, and the intelligent reader is not at all surprised to learn, in the end, that the rich woman who becomes his wife is the half-sister of Joan, and that the bar sinister properly belongs to her and not to Joan.

Of course, Joan learns the truth, just as so many other heroes and heroines of romance have learned this particular truth, since Thackeray wrote "Esmond" and with the old result. She sacrifices her right to honor and wealth for another, and afterward gives up her life for her married lover.

But the plot in such a novel does not signify. People who like the average English fiction do not expect original situations, and are content if a story is well told, with plenty of incident, with highly colored views of the daily life of the haughty aristocracy and eloquent iteration of the virtues of the middle class. In recent years nobody who keeps in touch with contemporary fiction has expected anything startling from Mr. Haggard, and from the point of view of such critics as Mr. Howells, "Joan Haste" is much better art than the romances which made its author famous.

LITERARY NOTES.

—With its November number The Century will enter upon its twenty-sixth year. New paper and a new font of type will be used in the printing of this number. The anniversary will be further marked by the appearance of the first installment of Mrs. Ward's new novel.

—Edward Arnold will issue early in November Frederic Harrison's "Studies in Early Victorian Literature." On Nov. 15 he will publish "The Demagogue and Lady Phayre," by William J. Locke, the first of the Pioneer series of novels to be published by this house.

—"Sketches from Concord and Appledore," a volume of essays on Whittier, Emerson, Hawthorne, and others, by Frank P. Stearns, will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—The Messrs. Lippincott announce that they will bring out soon Marie Corelli's new novel, "The Sorrows of Satan," which deals with modern English society. The author has some sharp things to say of the critics.

—The Messrs. Dutton announce a new edition of George Eliot's works, to be completed in twenty-one volumes. The size will be 16mo. Photogravure illustrations will be given. A new work by Vida Scudder called "The Witness of Denial," is announced by the same house.

—A work on "The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages," by Hastings Rashdall will be published soon by Macmillan & Co. It will contain a full account of the great institutions, including Bologna, Paris, and Oxford. The author has been engaged on the work for eleven years.

—The Messrs. Putnam have issued a portrait catalogue comprising over 100 pages. Almost every page bears a portrait, and the collection is a very interesting one. It shows, moreover, the high character of the literature that bears the Putnam imprint.

—The November number of The Educational Review (Henry Holt & Co.) will contain the following papers: "Contemporary Education in France," by Gabriel Compayre; "Industrial Training as Applied to Indian Schools," by R. H. Pratt; "The Place of Art Education in General Education," by John S. Clark; "What is Physiography," by J. W. Redway, and "Correlation of Studies," by Herman T. Lukens.

—Paul Bourget preferred, when he was a child, Walter Scott and Shakespeare; Henri Rochefort preferred Victor Hugo, and Victorien Sardou says: "I have always regarded Balzac as the greatest man of the century."

—Henri Rochefort says about his Memoirs, "Every human being sees what concerns him through a telescopic glass. For thirty-five years the baker at whose shop my parents bought bread, went to her counter at noon and never budged from it until 8. Yet she explained the presence of gray locks in her hair by the fact that her life had been tumultuous."

—Paul Verlaine is editing poems of Arthur Rimbaud, a poet who had a legend before he had a biography, who was famous before his work was known, and whom critics who have seen his manuscript describe as "the French Edgar Allan Poe."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A JOLLY GOOD SUMMER. By Mary P. Wells Smith. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

HADASSAH; OR, ESTHER, QUEEN TO AHASUERUS. By Mrs. T. F. Black. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

FROWZLE, THE RUNAWAY. A Fable for Children. By Lily F. Wesselhoeft. With illustrations by Jessie McDermott. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

AN ATLAS OF THE FERTILIZATION AND KARYOKINESIS OF THE OVUM. By Edmund B. Wilson, Ph. D. With the Co-operation of Edward Leaming. Quarto. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $4.

THE MUSHROOM CAVE. By Evelyn Raymond. Illustrations by Victor A. Searles. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

THE KEEPER OF THE SALAMANDER'S ORDER. A Tale of Strange Adventure in Unknown Climes. By William Shattuck. Small Quarto. Illustrated. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.

JOEL: A BOY OF GALILEE. By Annie Fellows Johnston. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE END OF THE FIRST CENTURY. By George S. Boutwell. 8vo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $3.50.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WOODSTOCK. Edited with Notes, &c., by Bliss Perry. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

LEE'S PRICELESS RECIPES. Compiled by Dr. N. T. Oliver. 24mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.

YAN AND NOCHIE OF TAPPAN SEA. By M. Carrie Hyde. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 50 cents.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

BULLETIN OF

NEW BOOKS

For the Week Ending Oct. 26, 1895.

ACTON.—A Lecture on the Study of History.
Delivered at Cambridge, June 11, 1895. By Lord Acton, LL. D., D. C. L., Regius Professor of Modern History. 12mo, cloth. 75 cents.

AUSTIN.—In Veronica's Garden.
By Alfred Austin. With Fourteen Illustrations. 8vo, cloth. $2.50.

BROWNING. — Browning Studies. Being Select Papers by Members of the Browning Society.
Edited, with an Introduction, by Edward Berdoe, M. R. C. S., Author of "The Browning Cyclopaedia," &c. 8vo, cloth. $2.25.

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EDWARDS.—Elements of Geometry.
By George C. Edwards, Ph. B., Associate Professor of Mathematics in the University of California. 12mo, cloth. $1.10 net.

HATCH AND CHALMERS.—The Gold Mines of the Rand.
Being a Description of the Mining Industry of Witwatersrand, South African Republic. With Maps, Plans, and Illustrations. Imp. 8vo, cloth. $5.50 net.

INDEX KEWENSIS.—An Enumeration of the Genera and Species of Flowering Plants.
Compiled at the Expense of the Late Charles Robert Darwin, under the Direction of Joseph D. Hooker, by B. Daydon Jackson. PART IV. 4to, cloth. $15.00 net.

KNOX.—John Knox. A Biography.
By P. Hume Brown, Author of "The Life of George Buchanan." With Portraits. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth. $7.50.

MACLEAR AND WILLIAMS.—An Introduction to the Articles of the Church of England.
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MARY O'HEARN PARDONED

Gov. Morton Clement to the Convicted Widow, a Liquor Dealer.

ACTION URGED IN STIRRING PLEAS

Justice Jerome's Memoranda of Case—Misdemeanant Sold Whisky to a Stool Pigeon—In Jail Six Weeks.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Gov. Morton to-day granted a pardon to Mrs Mary O'Hearn of New-York City. She was, on Sept. 11, convicted in the Court of Special Sessions of violating the excise law.

The application for clemency was urged by Justices Hinsdale and Jacobs of the Court of Special Sessions and District Attorney Fellows, as well as Mayor Strong, Thomas C. Platt, Frank D. Pavey, Job Hedges, and many members of local political organizations and several thousand citizens in all walks of life.

Mrs. O'Hearn was sentenced to imprisonment for three months by Justice Jerome, who wrote the following letter to the Governor reciting the facts in the case:

Sir: I am in receipt of a communication from Ashley W. Cole, Esq., private secretary, wherein it is stated that an application for Executive clemency has been made in the case of Mary O'Hearn, who was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions in this county on Sept. 11, 1895, of a violation of the excise law, and a request is made, pursuant to Section 695 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that I shall forward to you a statement of the facts of the case, together with my opinion of the merits of the application.

Pursuant to this request I beg to submit the following:

When the new Commissioners of Police in this city were appointed they announced their determination to enforce the excise law and all other then existing laws. They proceeded at once to put their determination into execution and took active measures to compel obedience to the law.

On July 1, 1895, the new Court of Special Sessions in this county came into existence under Chapter 601 of the laws of 1895. The new Justices considered it their duty to uphold the police authorities in the performance of their plain duty without regard to their private opinion of the wisdom of the laws then existing. The excise law allowed them great discretion in the matter of the penalty to be inflicted upon convicted violators of this law. They could fine $500 or any part thereof, or imprison one year or any part thereof, or inflict both such fine and imprisonment. How severe the penalties necessary to compel obedience to the existing excise law should be could only be determined by experience.

We commenced with a moderate fine and gradually increased the amount as it was demonstrated that heavier penalties were needed to enforce obedience. When the penalties inflicted in this class of cases reached a certain point, nearly all cases of excise violation were removed, under the statute, into the Court of General Sessions for the defendants. Meanwhile there had been continual discussion in the public prints in reference to the enforcement of the excise law, and the Commissioners of Police had again and again announced their intention of persisting in the enforcement of this law.

So general was the discussion of this subject that it can hardly be possible that any one engaged in the business of keeping a saloon in this city could have been ignorant of it. It was thought by defendants that in what was supposed to be the then state of public opinion juries would not convict in this class of cases, and that the Court of General Sessions would treat these cases in a more lenient way than the Court of Special Sessions. At that time Recorder Goff was sitting in the only part of the Court of General Sessions in session. I conferred with the Recorder in relation to these removals and the conditions then existing. I am informed by the Recorder that he conferred with the District Attorney and the foreman of the Grand Jury.

Immediately thereafter the excise cases then removed were submitted to the Grand Jury, indictments found, and those cases moved for trial. It was found that juries would do their duty. They promptly convicted indicted persons, and upon conviction after the trial the Recorder sentenced to imprisonment. Immediately the Central Liquor Dealers' Association of this city, the largest representative organization of saloonkeepers in this city, passed resolutions to the effect that members of their association must in the future obey the law under severe penalties therein named, and that they would continue to do this until the Legislature could be appealed to to make what they considered proper amendments in the law.

These resolutions were read and presented in open court in the Court of General Sessions and in the Court of Special Sessions. Before they were read in Special Sessions, a committee of the association requested a conference with the Justices of that court. At this conference it was said in their behalf that it would be very injurious to their business if they should obey the law and not sell liquor on Sunday and other saloon keepers should be permitted to carry on business on Sunday, in many cases in close proximity.

The Justices assured them that if they obeyed the law in spirit and letter they would see to it that law breakers were not allowed to profit from their obedience. The Justices believed the resolutions were passed in good faith and that members of the association intended to obey them. Thereafter the resolutions were read in open court by the counsel to the association, and in reply to his remarks the Court, through me, as the then presiding Justice, stated that we would afford them every protection in our power if they obeyed the law, as against willful and defiant lawbreakers, and that for all offenses of this nature committed after the ensuing Sunday, Sept. 1, 1895, we would, upon conviction, impose a very severe sentence.

These proceedings were in open court and were fully reported in the public prints and extensively commented upon. So full was the discussion and so intense the public feeling that it is incredible that any saloon keeper in this city should not have known of it. It was after these occurrences that the offense was committed for which Mary O'Hearn was convicted.

The following is a concise statement of the proceedings before the Court of Special Sessions upon her trial, as shown by the minutes of the official stenographer, a copy of which is transmitted herewith:

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The People against Mary O'Hearn. } Violation of the Excise Law.

Before William Travers Jerome, Presiding Justice, and E. A. Jacob and E. B. Hinsdale, Associate Justices.

Sept. 11, 1895.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

Henry Becker testified in substance as follows, viz.: "I am a laborer. I have never been arrested. I have not had steady employment for a year. Place of residence at time of trial and on Sept. 1, 1895, the day of the offense, given, respectively, as 3,408 Third Avenue and 463 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Went to defendant's saloon on Sunday, Sept. 1, 1895, in company with Police Officer William A. Huntress. Saw Mamie O'Hearn, the defendant's daughter, at the door. Obtained admittance to saloon and found defendant inside. Obtained a glass of beer from her. She served him, and he paid for it.

"After that witness asked the defendant for some whisky in a bottle. The defendant got a bottle, rinsed it out, put some whisky in it, gave it to him, and he paid her 10 cents for it. [Bottle produced and identified with contents.] On leaving, delivered bottle to Office Huntress, who had remained outside. Never saw the defendant before that time. Was employed by the Captain of the precinct. Never held [arrested] even on suspicion. At that time lived with my wife and children in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street." (Vide stenographer's minutes, Page 1 to 5.)

William A. Huntress, a witness for the People, testified in substance: "Am an officer of the Municipal Police. Was with the preceding witness, Becker, on the day in question. Becker did not have a bottle before going to defendant's saloon. I never drank anything in my life. Saw Becker go into defendant's saloon, and he did not have a bottle with him. Becker had a bottle when he came out, and gave it to me. (The bottle identified by Becker identified by the officer as the bottle Becker gave him when he came out.) Did not see defendant until he went to arrest her on a warrant. When arrested defendant said to officer that 'she kind of suspected this man,' (referring to Becker,) that she suspected him 'after he went out.' She said she knew I had a warrant for her." Vide Stenographers' Minutes, Pages 6 to 8.)

People rest.

EVIDENCE ON BEHALF OF DEFENDANT.

Mary O'Hearn, the defendant, called in her own behalf, in substance testified as follows: "I am a widow and have one daughter. Deny absolutely Becker's testimony. Never had any trouble with Officer Huntress. My barkeeper was arrested the morning of the same day about 10 o'clock, and pleaded guilty." Did not say to Officer Huntress that she suspected Becker. Did not say to Officer Huntress that she knew there was a warrant out for her. "After the bartender was arrested my place was shut up tight. After 10 o'clock in the morning the shades were up, so that a person could look in."

Mamie O'Hearn, witness called on behalf of the defendant, testified in substance as follows: "My mother's place was not open after the bartender's arrest. My mother was up stairs all day. People tried to get in by the door, and mother told me to go down stairs and tell them she was closed. I sat there and told them." (Vide stenographer's minutes, p. 12.)

Defendant rests.

William A. Huntress, recalled by the People, testified in substance as follows: "I went to the defendant's place at 12:20. My recollection is perfectly clear. You could not see into the place. I found out afterward that there had been an arrest there earlier on that day. I did not know it then. I saw Becker going in and coming out. He turned the bottle of whisky over to me at once. I saw Mamie O'Hearn there, and after I had the evidence I went down there and told her, 'Go in and tell them to close that place.' The place was not closed then. I am perfectly sure that the defendant said to me when she was arrested that she 'suspected that man Becker after he had left the place.' There is no room for mistake. I remember it clearly. I did not go in myself because I could not get in." (Vide stenographer's minutes, pp. 13 to 15.)

Henry J. Becker, Recalled, followed a man in there. A man came to the back door. He let me in. I have never been in any trouble. I was born in Germany, am thirty years of age, and am married. I know Henry Brewer's saloon. I visit there often. I do not know the man to whom my attention is called. I was never on the police force. I do not know whether I ever told that man I was an ex-policeman. If I told him, it was for a joke, for I never was one. I have a wife and three children, and have my own home.

The foregoing was the substance of all the evidence on the trial. The impression from appearance and manner of testifying made by Becker and Officer Huntress was good, and no motive was disclosed adequate to induce perjury. On the other hand, the impression made by the defendant was not good. She did not appear to be telling the truth. The daughter excited compassion, and was not pressed by cross-examination. She appeared to be telling a pre-arranged story which was untrue. Under these circumstances the three Justices composing the court were clearly satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt, and found her guilty.

In determining what punishment to inflict the following facts were before us after we were satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt of defendant's guilt:

First—A violation of the excise law by selling liquor on Sunday.

Second—That it was an extremely willful and defiant violation because (a) of the repeated warnings from the police authorities and this court, as has been set forth above; and (b) it took place on the same day and only two hours after her bartender had been arrested for the same offense, to which violation he had pleaded guilty.

Third—There was no room for an innocent mistake. Being satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt of her guilt, we were of necessity satisfied that she had committed perjury and had allowed her daughter to do the same to avoid the consequences of her own act, which, had she pleaded guilty, would have envolved a penalty of a fine alone.

Under these circumstances we deemed it our duty to impose a severe sentence, and sentenced her to imprisonment in the penitentiary for three months.

As to your request for my opinion as to the merits of the application, I beg to say that as I have not been informed as to whether additional and different facts than those before us upon the trial and on imposing sentence have been submitted to your Excellency, I am unable to express an intelligent opinion on this question. I am free to say that I and my associates were very loth to impose this sentence, and we did so only because under the circumstances above set forth it seemed our plain duty to so act.

I would further add that I have submitted this communication to my associates, Justices Hinsdale and Jacob, and it has received their approbation.

Justice Jerome's associate Justices, Hinsdale and Jacobs, each wrote a letter strongly urging clemency. Mrs. O'Hearn is a widow and kept a saloon in the Harlem district of New-York. The particular offense charged was the selling of ten cents' worth of whisky on Sunday, Sept. 1. She has already been six weeks in prison.

The Governor was of the opinion that the penalty inflicted was unduly severe for an offense of that character. The defendant was, in fact, visited with exemplary punishment, apparently, because she demanded a trial, while other offenders of the opposite sex and who pleaded guilty were simply fined.

Justice Jerome Will Not Talk.

Justice Jerome, who presided at the trial of Mrs. O'Hearn, was seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES at his home, 535 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, last night. He did not care to discuss the case or the action taken by Gov. Morton, said:

"All the facts in the case, together with the reasons of action, are embodied in a letter I sent to the Governor, in response to his request for the facts in the case."

The official record of the pardon was filed at the Tombs at 7 o'clock last night, and Mrs. O'Hearn was released.

To-day is the last day of registration. Hours in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

When Your CAKE Is All Dough

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DAVIS MAY ESCAPE PUNISHMENT

Witness Who Accused Him of Cheating Died a Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The case of J. C. Davis, who was charged with cheating jewelry firms a few months ago by drafts, has been set for trial Nov. 7. The chances now are that Davis will not be convicted, owing to the suicide of Detective Coffey, to whom he made a statement after his arrest.

Mrs. Davis is the daughter of a Rochester capitalist, and Davis is her second husband. She married him against the wishes of her parents, and after he had been sent to jail she made several efforts to have him released on bail. Her parents strove to induce her to abandon Davis and return to their home, but she refused. The pressure was renewed, and at last Mrs. Davis consented. She is now beyond the jurisdiction of the State courts, and the police have learned that she has gone to South Dakota for the purpose of suing for a divorce.

Davis's attorneys say that without the prisoner's admissions to Detective Coffey the State cannot convict.

Lillian Scofield Discharged.

Mrs. Lillian Scofield of 130 West Forty-first Street, who was arrested Thursday on a charge of secreting a satchel belonging to George Williams, a traveling salesman, was discharged in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning.

She said she had retained the satchel in lieu of damages for a broken contract, Williams having given up the room he had rented.

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FATHER DUCEY CAMPAIGNING

He Speaks at a Young People's Meeting at Which Commissioner Roosevelt Is Also Heard.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt and the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey addressed a very large audience last evening in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Forty-eighth Street, near Broadway. The meeting was arranged by the Wesleyan League, the Young People's Association, of which Arthur M. King, son of the Rev. Dr. James M. King, pastor of the church, is President.

The meeting was begun by the audience rising and singing "America." Then young Mr. King introduced G. Waldo Smith of the Chamber of Commerce as the first speaker. Mr. Smith spoke in favor of the canal amendment that is to be voted upon at the next election. He urged his hearers to vote for it, and told of the great value of the canals to the State of New-York. Mr. Smith's address was carefully prepared, and though somewhat statistical was listened to with much interest.

The next speaker was Father Ducey. The priest threw his coat back, put his hands in his pockets, and said that he was glad to meet so many young ladies and gentlemen. The ladies he hoped would have votes in the near future.

"When Dr. King invited me to speak here to-night," he said, "I had a fear that it might be misunderstood by certain prominent people, who might think that I would be contaminated. I am here as a citizen. One of the greatest curses of the age is that vast political trust that has its headquarters in Fourteenth Street."

Father Ducey became reminiscent, and told humorous anecdotes of his youth. He said that some people of his own faith had asked him, for his own advancement, to desist from giving expression to his honest convictions, but he intended to fight Tammany Hall, as he had always done. He praised Commissioners Roosevelt and Warring, and urged the people to vote the fusion ticket.

Commissioner Roosevelt, who had been at another meeting, came in just before Father Ducey stopped speaking. He was loudly applauded, and it was some time after Mr. King had introduced him before he could be heard. His remarks were the same that he has already given in other parts of the city during the campaign, and embodied his well-known views on police matters under Tammany and under the present administration. He said that the people had a duty to perform at

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—The Chieftain—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ambition—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:00. Matinée.
GARDEN—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings—8:15. Matinée.
GARRICK—Leonardo—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Foundling—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Case of Rebellious Susan—8:15. Matinée—The Wife.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Wizard's Ravine—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Food Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
PALMER'S—Fleur-de-Lis—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Bureau. 1895.
3 A. M.	52	42	45
6 A. M.	56	41	45
9 A. M.	50	44	48
12 M.	49	53	53
3 P. M.	49	61	59
6 P. M.	49	58	56
9 P. M.	48	52	54
12 P. M.	48	47	50

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....51.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....49.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....49.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....53.06

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WHAT A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY WOULD MEAN.

Ex-Secretary FAIRCHILD made a brief but powerful appeal for the Democratic State ticket at the meeting of the State Democrats on Thursday. He said:

"We can heartily support the Democratic State ticket, for the candidates named on it are good Democrats and good men, and if elected, will be faithful public servants; its success will show the country that, with a good candidate standing upon a platform soundly Democratic, both as to the tariff and the currency, the Democracy can again elect the President. All of our efforts here will contribute to the election of that ticket, and the greater the Democratic vote for our local ticket, so much the greater will be the vote for the State ticket."

Mr. FAIRCHILD is not a partisan in the narrow sense of the term, but he is a very earnest party man, who has a profound belief in the principles of his party, and who knows that there is no way to get principles applied to the government of a free country save through sound party organization. He is an exacting critic of what constitutes sound party organization, and he has devoted much time and labor to correcting the evils that have grown up in the Democratic Party in this State. The delegation of which he was the leader at the Democratic State Convention was, against the advice of the best men in the party, excluded from any fair recognition in that body. Mr. FAIRCHILD and his friends have every reason to resent that action, and do resent it. But they express their resentment by opposition to the Tammany machine, which secured the action. They are unqualifiedly loyal to the State ticket.

Why? Because, as Mr. FAIRCHILD says, with entire justice, the "candidates are good Democrats and good men, and if elected will be faithful public servants." Another and still stronger reason is that the success of the ticket "will show the country that, with a good candidate standing upon a platform soundly Democratic, both as to the tariff and the currency, Democracy can again elect the President." If these reasons are strong enough to control the course of men like Mr. FAIRCHILD, who have good grounds for complaint against the State organization of their party, and who are engaged in active opposition to the local organization recognized as regular by the State organization, they are far stronger for all men who believe in the principles of the Democratic Party and who are not involved in the party differences existing in this city. Precisely the same position is held by the Democratic Reform organization in Brooklyn, where men like Mr. SHEPARD and Mr. PATTERSON are fighting the local machine with all their might, and with equal energy are supporting the State ticket.

Nor does the Democratic State ticket this year appeal with less force to the independent voters attached to neither party, but seeking good government through whichever one promises to be the more effective instrument. The Democratic Party in New-York this year is notably sound on the currency issue, the most important now engaging the attention of the country. It has taken a position in advance even of the Republican Party, which heretofore has generally been more nearly right than the Democracy. The success of the Democratic State ticket this year would, as Mr. FAIRCHILD points out, show that, "with a good candidate standing upon a platform soundly Democratic, both as to the tariff and the currency, the Democracy can again elect the President." It would show much more than this. It would prove to the rest of the country that "the Democracy can again elect the President" only with "a good candidate standing on a platform soundly Democratic, both as to the tariff and the currency."

This is a matter of very obvious importance to the business interests of the whole country. Those interests imperatively demand that the position taken by the New-York Democrats on the currency and on the tariff shall be maintained. They demand that the tariff shall not again be tinkered in the direction of protection and that the currency shall be rendered safe and stable by the withdrawal of the legal-tender notes, which are now a source of perpetual peril. Both these results would be promoted by a Democratic success in the State election this year. Every citizen who believes in saving the business of the country from disturbance by renewed protectionist agitation and in reforming the worst evil of the currency would do well to vote the Democratic State ticket.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the news from the far East. There seems to be no doubt that the Russians have ordered the Japanese out of Corea and have made preparations to enforce the order. The dispatch to The London Times from Hongkong seems to be equally authentic and is even more disquieting. According to that dispatch, Russia has obtained from China not only the right to use Port Arthur as an anchorage for her fleet, but also the right to build railroads northward through the peninsula at the southern extremity of which Port Arthur lies.

It will be observed that Russia, without striking a blow, has thus succeeded to the privileges which Japan obtained as the reward of a victorious war. Nobody imagined when Russia interfered to prevent the execution of the treaty of peace that she was actuated by a desire to promote the interests of humanity and civilization. Those words are, if possible, more meaningless at St. Petersburg than in any other European capital. She was intervening purely in her own interest, and she secured the intervention of France, which cannot afford to alienate her only friend, and also of Germany, for reasons less cogent and not at all creditable, to put a pressure upon Japan, and to rob her of the fruits of her victory in the sole interest, as it now appears, of Russia. The other two powers were merely cat's-paws to the Russian monkey.

It cannot be expected that the commercial nations will view this result with apathy. If Russia has done what she is alleged to have done, the description of the performance in a London journal is scarcely an exaggeration. She has "annexed China," and she has done so for her own exclusive use and behoof. Whether or not the object of the Japanese in making terms was merely politic and looked to the conciliation of Europe, it is certain that they did not exact any commercial privileges for themselves, and that they admitted all the trading nations to the benefit of the treaty. The conciliation sufficed for Great Britain, the nation of which the commercial stake in China is greater than that of all other European nations combined; but it did not suffice for Russia, which is politically still in the state of "militancy," and not of "industrialism." The occupation of a Chinese port by Japan as a guarantee would not have constituted a threat against any other nation. A like occupation by Russia undoubtedly does constitute a threat against Japan, first of all, if not against all the commercial nations, and a threat formidable in proportion to the amount of their commercial interests in China. It is a threat aimed at Great Britain primarily as in those seas the first of the commercial nations, and it is a threat which Great Britain cannot afford to disregard. The remark of The London Times that "Russia cannot possibly imagine that the great powers will view with indifference such a destruction of the balance of power" is a very moderate statement of the case, which is plainly, to borrow Mr. GLADSTONE's famous phrase concerning the same power, "a case for preparation."

Undoubtedly the "men of light and leading" in Great Britain, the men who have determined the British foreign policy for the past generation, are reproaching themselves for the huge blunder which has vitiated that policy in the far East. Misled by mere numbers, British statesmen have acted upon the assumption that China was a valuable and powerful ally, while Japan was a little nation that it was quite safe to bully and oppress. It was a blunder that all the world made, but it was especially injurious to Great Britain. There is, however, no doubt that the interests of Japan and of Great Britain are identical as against the Russian aggression, since it menaces alike the influence in the East of Great Britain and the independence and even the existence of Japan. Our own interests, so far as they go, are the same as those of Great Britain. They are perhaps not important enough to warrant our interference at any stage, certainly not at the present stage; but both our special interests and the interests of humanity and civilization will determine American sympathies against the aggression of Russia.

ALL VOTERS SHOULD REGISTER.

To-day the last opportunity is afforded for the registration of voters for the coming election in this city and Brooklyn, and, so far as possible, the deficiencies of the registry lists should be made up. It is a year in which there ought to be a full registration and a large vote. Whatever the convictions of citizens may be upon matters of public concern in State or city, their only opportunity of giving them practical expression is at the polls on election day, and they should make that expression as complete and emphatic as possible, whether the exact effect which they desire can be attained or not. Progress in the right direction can only be made by unremitting effort.

We may be sure that the vote which is under the control of politicians seeking selfish ends or of demagogues having personal objects to gain will be brought out. They will see that the voters that they can use are registered, if they have to pay them for registering. If there is a short registration, it will be mainly because citizens of intelligence and of supposed "character" are indifferent or negligent in regard to the exercise of the highest prerogative of citizenship, and for the most part they will belong to the class most given to grumbling over the evil ways of politicians and the defects of public administration. A man with the right to vote in this community who fails to register and to cast his ballot, unless unavoidably prevented, ought to "lose caste" with his fellow-citizens.

We say this without reference to the probable result of a heavy vote or a light vote, but it is a fact that what is commonly called the "intelligent vote" or the "conscience vote" is too apt to become the greater part of the "silent vote." There is no election in which there is not a rational choice between two alternatives, one of which has become inevitable. There is a preference between the two State tickets in the field and the principles which they represent; and especially between the policies which one party or the other will carry out if vested with the power.

Whatever cause of dissatisfaction there may be in the way in which the local contest has been shaped, there is a distinct ground of choice between the results that are now attainable. It will be a public gain to have another blow dealt to the power which has wrought so much evil in the administration of the affairs of the city. It would be a public calamity to have it encouraged toward a resumption of its scandalous rule. There is no possibility in the other alternative to be compared with this in its consequences.

The fullest registration attainable should be followed by an intelligent discrimination in voting. The man who prefers one State ticket to the other should vote that ticket, whether he prefers the local ticket which is joined with it on the ballot or not, and then he should vote for the candidates for local offices whose election he honestly believes would be best for the interests of the city. It is said that the new ballot makes straight voting easy and independent voting difficult. It makes straight voting easy, but it does not make independent voting difficult. Any man who knows for whom he wishes to vote can do it with perfect ease. He needs only to make the prescribed mark over the general ticket of his choice, and before the names of any candidates of his choice on other tickets. Any man who will not take that slight trouble is unworthy of the suffrage.

Every qualified elector who is not already registered should register to-day, and every registered voter on the 5th of November should cast a ballot expressing his actual choice between the parties and among the candidates, as the case is then made up for the popular verdict.

LAWS AND "DEAD LETTERS."

There is another example of the confusion of ideas, which seems to have become so common just now, in the remarks of Mr. ERNEST H. CROSBY on the Sunday excise law which we printed yesterday. Because he considers the Sunday closing provision "unwise" and its strict enforcement productive of more harm than good, he does not "sympathize" with the policy of enforcing it. He does not agree that "the best thing to do with a law which is either bad in itself, or ahead of or counter to public opinion is to enforce it," but he thinks that "such laws should become dead letters."

To have any relevancy, this remark must apply to the provision of the excise law forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday. Apart from the virtual "begging" of the main question in the assumption that this is either "bad in itself, or ahead of or counter to public opinion," it must be said that this law is not of the kind that "become dead letters." The vitality may die out of a law through general neglect or by common consent, but it cannot be struck out, except by repeal, and this provision of the excise law is one of the livest enactments on our statute book. It refuses to die and it cannot be killed by non-enforcement. Was it dead when it was used as the instrument of blackmail, and was it brought to life by the present Police Board?

Communities sometimes outgrow laws and Legislatures neglect to clear them out of the statutes. They fall into desuetude, if not into oblivion, and "become dead letters." Such is not this provision, re-enacted after much earnest discussion only three years ago, enforced in some sort and with notable results before and since, and still a subject of heated controversy, on its merits, with one political party pledged to its "maintenance."

There are other laws and ordinances which vest in the police authorities certain powers of regulation and restriction which can and should be exercised with discretion. They have to be made definite in order that their exercise may be judicially sustainable in proper cases and that their purpose may be effected, such as those relating to obstructions in the streets or on the sidewalks or to disorderly places, where no exact line can be drawn. There must be discretion in applying such laws and there may be questions of "liberal" or "harsh" construction or enforcement.

But this is not the case with a deliberate enactment declaring in specific terms that a certain definite thing shall not be done at all. What is "necessary" labor or traffic on Sunday, what amounts to disorder, what constitutes an unlawful obstruction, and many other things to which laws apply in general terms, are matters upon which opinions may differ and in which discretion has play. But what constitutes selling strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer on Sunday is not open to question, and its absolute prohibition can mean only one thing.

This is a State law and cannot be dead in one place and alive in another. Whether it is "bad in itself" or not depends upon its effect, and its effect may be good in rural districts and small towns, where it is in accord with the interests and feelings of the people, and bad in the mixed population and complex life of great cities. There is no evidence that it is "ahead of or counter to public opinion" in the State for which it was enacted, and the fact that it was so recently re-enacted is evidence that it is not so. It is probably out of harmony with public opinion in this and other large cities, but that cannot make it a "dead letter" or justify its non-enforcement where it is not liked.

The logical inference to be drawn from all this confusion of arguments upon the excise question is that "such laws" should be so adjusted as to apply differently to different communities according to the prevailing conditions and to gain the support of public opinion where the local authorities are charged with their enforcement. This can only be attained by what has come to be meant by "local option." If the Legislature persists in maintaining the law it will sooner or later bring back local authorities who will not enforce it rigidly or impartially, and that affords the strongest argument for changing it.

THE BROAD BARRIER RESTORED.

Asiatic cholera has been stamped out in Honolulu by the health authorities, and the prevalence of the disease there is no longer to be feared by the people of San Francisco or other cities on our Pacific coast. It was by no means an easy matter to prevent a general epidemic, owing to the ignorance of the natives and of the Chinese and Japanese immigrants, and their opposition to the enforcement of sanitary laws. The work of prevention and suppression seems to have been done very intelligently and promptly by the Government's sanitary officers.

So long as there was cholera in Honolulu, with a great epidemic of the disease raging in Japan and China, our Pacific coast cities were in some danger, and San Francisco was fortunate in escaping infection at the time when the steamer which had brought cholera to the Hawaiian Islands landed Chinese passengers at that port without restraint, at the end of the same voyage. There was ground for some anxiety on the coast until it was clearly ascertained that San Francisco's Chinese quarter had not been infected. Now that there is no case remaining in Honolulu, this country is protected once more by the broad expanse of the Pacific Ocean, which cholera germs have never crossed.

THE EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.

There is no part of the official reports relating to our exports of manufactured goods more interesting and significant than that which exhibits the growth of the shipments of iron and steel products. During the last four years the percentage of our entire exports which is represented by manufactured goods has increased steadily from 15.61 in 1892 to 19.02 in 1893, 21.14 in 1894, and 23.14 in 1895, and this increase has been caused in part by the growth of our iron and steel exports, the value of which rose last year to $32,000,000.

The following table shows the value of these exports for the last ten fiscal years and for the first two months (July and August) of the new fiscal year:

EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

1886	$15,745,569
1887	15,958,502
1888	17,763,034
1889	21,156,077
1890	25,542,208
1891	28,909,614
1892	28,800,930
1893	30,106,482
1894	29,220,264
1895	32,000,989
July, 1895	2,670,721
August, 1895	3,411,385

It will be observed that in ten years the value has been doubled; also, that the exports for August last were exceptionally large, in spite of the advance in prices here since March last and the extraordinary demand for consumption at home. It is to the exports of June, July, and August that we desire especially to direct attention, for it was expected that the condition of the domestic market would cut down the exports of iron and steel products during those months. The following official figures show the exports of these products for these three months in each of the last three years:

	1893.	1894.	1895.
June	$2,411,836	$2,856,462	$2,924,331
July	2,595,027	2,088,615	2,670,721
August	2,781,100	2,757,804	3,411,385
Totals	$7,787,963	$7,702,881	$9,006,437

There was a large increase this year, and the greatest value is assigned to August last, the latest month for which the official figures have been published.

It will be recalled that prices of iron and steel were very low in this country last Winter, and that the upward movement began in March. These low prices favored the shipment of iron and steel to foreign ports. At one time the price of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg was even lower than the price of similar iron in England, and the price of foundry pig iron in the South was so much lower than the price of similar grades abroad that steps were taken for the establishment of selling agencies in the Mediterranean countries. American manufacturers of iron pipe were bidding successfully in neutral markets against European manufacturers, we were exporting wire for the use of screw manufacturers in England, and were competing successfully against the English ironmasters in the markets of Canada.

The revival of business and industry here, however, bringing with it an unprecedented domestic demand, caused a sharp advance of prices, (amounting to about 50 per cent. at the culmination of the upward movement in values, a few weeks ago,) and this change, it was said, must check the growing export trade. Such would have been the natural effect of it, and it did put an end, for a time at least, to the preparations for introducing certain crude products into foreign markets. This effect was to be expected for two reasons: first, because the higher prices (with no corresponding advance abroad) tended to make export shipments unprofitable, and, second, because the great and imperative demand for iron and steel products at home left nothing to be sold elsewhere.

In spite of these influences, however, the exports of iron and steel manufactures during the three months of June, July, and August (although prices at home were then high and rising) were larger than ever before in a corresponding period, as we have shown. It will be noticed that the exports of August considerably exceeded those of June, although prices here were lower in June.

All this is very encouraging. The advance in prices at home does not appear to have cut down the quantity and value of the exports. We believe that American shipments of iron and steel to foreign countries will continue to grow from year to year. The cost of production here will be reduced owing to the utilization of inexhaustible supplies of cheap ore and the perfection of processes of manufacture. Prices at home will fall again, under the same influences. The reaction already observed is due chiefly to the fact that supply at the furnaces (where the output record has recently been broken) has overtaken an extraordinary demand which could not at first be satisfied. The export trade will not be cut off by domestic prices, and it will be stimulated hereafter by decreasing cost of production. The American manufacturers of iron and steel goods will inevitably enlarge their operations in the world's markets.

THE ANTI-GAMBLING LEAGUE.

The Anti-Gambling League very possibly comprehends in its membership some worthy and conscientious citizens. When they discover to what base uses their interest in religion and morality has been put, it is to be presumed that they will seek some other channel for the manifestation of that interest. For they cannot any longer be ignorant that they have been made the cat's-paws of a spiteful and greedy gambler.

This cheerful person is disgusted with the disgust which has been shown for him and for his business of poolselling by the men interested in respectable racing. He has employed a firm of lawyers commonly invoked by desperate persons engaged in desperate enterprises, who cut the queerest possible figure as the agents of a moral and religious society to harass and annoy the men who are trying to conduct racing within the letter as well as the spirit of the law, in the preparation of which their client was not consulted. Judge INGRAHAM the other day made short and contemptuous work of his application to restrain a racing association from holding its meeting. Not discouraged by this rebuff, the poolseller, through his "society," has secured the arrest of some persons accused of betting.

It ought to be known that the Anti-Gambling League also keeps a poolroom, though this is by no means so prosperous as when horse racing had not been purged of the hangers-on that brought it into disrepute. When this thing is understood, it is to be presumed both that the police will cease to allow itself to be made an instrument for carrying out the projects of the league, and that the decent people who may be connected with it will disconnect themselves from it and allow it to stand on its own demerits as simply and solely "PETE DE LACY" and his lawyers.

The greatest combination of Republican orators now "on the road" in Utah is led by LEE FAIRCHILD of Illinois, and its chief drawing attraction is the "Solid Silver Quartette, 16 to 1." Col. ISAAC TRUMBO, one of the Republican candidates for United States Senator, asks for support in a pamphlet in which are printed telegrams of congratulation to TRUMBO for the "gallant stand" he made at Cleveland for a 16 to 1 money policy, the dispatches purporting to come from such Republicans as FESSENDEN, QUAY, and CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

Somebody in Madrid says that if any Government recognizes the Cuban rebels as belligerents, Spain will regard the act as a violation of international law, and Spanish cruisers will be authorized to seize merchantmen sailing under that Government's flag wherever found. "Authorized," is good. If "will seize," now, had been used instead, it might be worth while to discuss the Madrid person's threat with some warmth. As it is, the United States, at least, can continue calmly to observe the progress of events in Cuba, and, when facts support inclination, give the islanders such countenance as they may deserve. Spaniards have religious scruples against suicide, and no seizures will ever follow an authorization to seize.

A Leipsic police official whom an assassin tried to shoot this week escaped uninjured simply because he carried a well-filled pocketbook, in which, instead of in his heart, the would-be murderer's bullet imbedded itself. Instances have been known, too, and quite near New-York, when this same sort of armor has been credited with warding off missiles of a less material, but still extremely dangerous kind, that were aimed at police and other officials.

Various definitions have been given of the new verb, "to dunraven," that generally accepted being "to withdraw haughtily from a contest as soon as the impossibility of winning it is manifest." Now the meaning of "to rose" must be considered. This verb is evidently of more complex signification than the other. "The act of a man, who, after crying 'Who's afraid?' finds an answer in his mirror," might serve until the real etymologists come to an agreement.

Vigorous in Spite of His Wounds.

From The Buffalo Courier.

One of the most physically remarkable men at the Veteran Legion's Convention was a delegate known as "Sergt. Boswell." In one of the battles of the war his leg was shot away, and as he lay on the ground another shell tore off his arm and a Minié ball entered his head back of his right ear and came out of his left eye. In spite of all the man lived. And to-day, though minus an arm and a leg, bereft of the sight of one eye, and the hearing of one ear, his speech impaired by the damage done to his palate, he is still in apparently rugged health, considers the use of a street car to Music Hall a frivolity, and enjoys the good times of the convention with the zest of a boy.

An Episcopal Mission Home.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The magnificent home of the late Mrs. James C. Smith of Oakbourne, Chester County, Penn., with its beautiful park, lodges, and drives, is to become the property under her will of the Protestant Episcopal Mission of Philadelphia, which bequest is in conformity to the expressed wishes of her husband, who died three years ago. Besides the real estate all her horses, equipages, and furniture will go to the mission.

Ten Days of St. Peter's Pence.

From The London Daily News.

The St. Peter's Pence, collected from the 15th to the 25th of September last, yielded the following sums: From Rome, 16,000 lire; all Italy, 150,000; France, 235,000; Austria, 200,000; Spain, 100,000; Belgium, 70,000; from Austrian Bishops, 100,000; the Primate of Hungary, 50,000; a large sum, not mentioned, from the Austrian Archdukes, another sum from Spain, and 50,000 from the Duke of Norfolk.

LOAN EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS.

Notable Pictures to be Shown in the Academy of Design for St. John's Guild and Orthopoedic Hospital.

The loan exhibition of portraits for the benefit of St. John's Guild and the Orthopoedic Hospital will open at the National Academy of Design next Wednesday. The opening day will be in a sense a society reunion, and the attendance of fashionable people will undoubtedly be large. The price for tickets for that day will be $3. No tickets will be sold this year by patronesses, but a limited number have been placed on sale at Maillard's, Sherry's, and the Waldorf. On Wednesday the exhibition will be open from 2 to 6:30 P. M., and from 8 to 11 in the evening.

During the afternoon tea will be served by the following: Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William Jay, Miss Burden, Miss Amy Bend, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Stuart Coates, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Charles De Rham, Jr., Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mrs. H. E. Howland, and Mrs. Marquand. The Hungarian Band will furnish music both afternoon and evening. Tea will be served in the library, which will be decorated with photographs by Mr. James Breese, tapestries, flowers, plants, bric-à-brac, old armor, &c.

After Wednesday the exhibition, which will continue for six weeks, will be open daily from 9:30 to 6:30, and in the evening from 8 to 10:30. It will be open on Sunday afternoons. The regular price of admission will be 50 cents.

There will be some very strong attractions among the portraits to be shown. The central feature will be a picture of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt soon to be the Duchess of Marlborough, by Carolus Duran. This will occupy a place of honor in the large south room. A new full-length portrait of Miss Ada Rehan, by Sargeant, arrives on the St. Paul to-day, and will be in place by the opening day. Much attention will also be attracted by Sargeant's "Beatrice," the daughter of Robert Goelet, which is regarded as one of the finest children's pictures ever painted. It was shown for a few days only several years ago at Ortgies's gallery.

Mrs. George J. Gould's portrait, by Durand; her daughter's, by Albert Lynch, and one of her mother, Mrs. Kingdon, by Bertier, will be an interesting group. In the middle of the south room Gov. Morton, by Bonnat, will be seen, and Chauncey M. Depew, by Muller-Ury, will welcome all who ascend the stairs. The portraits of many other well-known persons will be seen, including Fulton and Bayard Cutting, by Bonnat, and Charles Lanier and Cornelius Vanderbilt, by Holl.

The Art Committee is substantially the same as last year, only one or two changes having been made. It is composed of Francis Lathrop, Chairman; J. Carroll Beckwith, William M. Chase, H. Siddons Mowbray, Benjamin C. Porter, Stanford White, and Eastman Johnson.

D. B. HILL ON "OLD LANDMARKS"

Suggested Four Changes in the Constitution —One to Lengthen Presidential Term, but No Re-election.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 25.—Senator David B. Hill lectured before a large audience in University Hall to-night, his subject being "Old Landmarks."

He dwelt at length upon the Declaration of Independence, the Revolutionary War, and the Constitution as landmarks of American history. Jefferson was extolled as a great constructive statesman, who would be remembered by millions when Hamilton would be remembered by the few. An epitome of the landmarks of the revolutionary struggle was given.

The Constitution was described as the greatest document ever given to the world by statesmen. But few changes in it could be suggested to-day. Four were advocated by the Senator—first, that the Presidential term be increased to six years, and the President be ineligible for re-election; second, that United States Senators be elected by the people; third, that the President be allowed to veto individual items in appropriation bills; fourth, that paper currency should not be issued. The Senator explained that by this he meant that mere promises of the Government to pay money should not circulate as legal tender.

A history of legislative action and judicial decision in this matter was given to bring out the point that the old landmarks of hard money should be again recognized as the foundation of our financial system. The present system of bond issue was the evil result of this system of legal tender currency or greenbacks.

Senator Hill was heartily received. He left to-night for Lima, Ohio, where he will make a political address.

RATIFICATIONS BY STATE DEMOCRACY

One Meeting with Small Attendance, Another That Was Crowded.

The State Democracy of the Ninth Assembly District held a ratification meeting last night at its headquarters, 258 West Twenty-third Street. The following speakers addressed the meeting: John De Witt Warner, Robert J. Cook, Martin Harrigan, Thomas Costigan, and De Forrest Baldwin.

Charles S. Fairchild, J. De Witt Warner, Daniel O'Connell, John Jeroloman, and William H. Law addressed a ratification meeting at Lyric, Hall 723 Sixth Avenue, held under the auspices of the State Democracy of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. There were sixty-seven persons in the hall at 10 o'clock, and the speakers, who were somewhat disagreeably surprised at the small attendance, made brief addresses.

A monster ratification meeting was held by the State Democracy of the Fifteenth Assembly District in Wendell's Hall, 344 West Forty-fourth Street. James J. Hartigan presided. The Thomas J. McManus Association, with its standard bearer, the independent candidate for Senator, headed his organization, which was followed by fifteen other social organizations and the District Committee of the Fifteenth Assembly District. The large assembly room, which has a capacity of nearly 1,000, was filled. Among those who addressed the meeting were Col. Robert G. Monroe, John J. Walsh, Daniel O'Connell, and Thomas J. McManus.

The ratification meeting of the State Democracy of the Thirtieth Assembly District was held at 177 East Eighty-fourth Street. The speakers were John A. Hennebery and David Cruse.

MORE ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Lack of Leaders Will Prevent a Revolt of the Mohammedans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—Reports received here from Erzeroum say that serious disturbances, accompanied by extensive bloodshed, have occurred at Erzingjan, where it is stated that sixty Armenians have been killed. The reports are unaccompanied by details. The Porte has addressed a circular note to the representatives of the powers, as well as to the Turkish diplomats abroad, ascribing the Erzingjan outbreak, as well as the Akhissar disturbances, to the Armenians, who, the note declares, were the aggressors in both instances.

Advices from Aleppo say that serious trouble has arisen in the district of Marash, and from the same source reports are received of an attack by the Armenians of Zeitoun, near Aleppo, upon four Turkish villages, in the defense of which four Turkish soldiers were killed. These reports are all of Turkish origin.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Times will to-morrow publish a Constantinople dispatch saying that a Mohammedan in a high position admits the existence of discontent among the Mohammedans, but says the probability of this developing into action is most remote, partly owing to the lack of leaders and partly through public feeling, which, although uniform, is not united. Every man distrusts his neighbor.

Troubles in Corea Exaggerated.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from St. Petersburg, saying that The Novoe Vremya's statement as to the gravity of the situation in Corea and the movements of the Russian fleet is much exaggerated. The dispatch adds that the augmenting of the Russian Pacific squadron was arranged before the recent outbreak of disorder in Seoul.

Russian Troops Held Under Orders.

ODESSA, Oct. 25.—The reserves, who generally have a fortnight's training at this time of the year, have been ordered to remain on duty for six weeks. The soldiers whose service ought to have ended with the close of the recent manœuvres have been ordered to remain with the colors until further notice.

MACEO GAINS A VICTORY

At San Juan Valley a Cavalry Force of Spaniards Surprised.

MOST IMPORTANT FIGHT OF THE WAR

Arrival at Cuba of an Expedition, Commanded by Col. Francisco Carrillo, Once Stopped at Wilmington.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 25.—News received here to-day states that Gen. Maceo has by forced marches reached the province of Matanzas, and that last Mond , with 3,000 Cubans, he engaged a cavalry force of 2,800 Spaniards in the San Juan Valley.

Early in the morning the insurgent outposts brought news of the approach of the Spanish cavalry. Gen. Maceo at once placed his army in position to receive the enemy. A hollow square was formed, and a force of 1,000 men placed in ambush. The Spanish forces, unaware of the presence of the enemy, marched into the trap of death and were only apprised of their perilous position when the insurgents opened fire upon them.

The Spaniards made a brave fight, but, owing to the thickness of the forest and the boggy condition of the valley, the cavalry were greatly handicapped. After a struggle of four hours the Spanish troops were forced to retreat, leaving 800 men dead on the field.

The insurgents secured all the arms and ammunition of the dead Spaniards. This battle is the most important fight since the breaking out of the revolution. The Cuban colony here is wild with joy.

Private advices received here to-day confirm the report of the landing of an expedition in Cuba under the leadership of Col. Francisco Carrillo. The expedition was landed at Boca del Toro Oct. 21, and consisted of forty-eight men, seventeen pieces of artillery, and two Gatling guns. This is a part of the expedition which was recently seized at Wilmington.

The massing of Cubans on the Islands of Pine Key and Cudjoes Key is a source of anxiety to the Spanish Consul and to the Customs officials of this place.

A MARCH OF MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

Spanish Minister Thinks that the Insurgents are Inactive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Señor Dupuy de Lome to-day received the following cablegram from Sancti Spiritus:

"Marshal Martinez Campos has just arrived, after a magnificent march at the head of a small column from Ciego de Avila, through the centre and stronghold of the insurgent district, to Sancti Spiritus. Being unable to cross the River Zaza, which was overflowed, he was obliged to camp for two days, sleeping on the ground like a common soldier. The rebels fired at the column in the mountains, but took to flight at the first shot of the troops. The fact of the Commander in Chief being able to go with a small column through this district has given great hopes of the outcome of the military operations.

"Everything is ready for the advance as soon as the weather is completely settled."

Sancti Spiritus is about 180 miles from Havana. Señor Dupuy de Lome attaches great importance to this news, as indicating inactivity on the part of the rebels, totally at variance with the reports emanating from American sources.

LONDON'S MUSIC HALL CRAZE.

Restricted License for the Palace, Unrestricted for the Empire.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The chamber of the London County Council was crowded this forenoon when the Council took into consideration the decision of the Licensing Committee to grant unrestricted licenses to the Palace and Empire Music Halls. Heated speeches were made by the respective partisans of free license and restricted license, and the Council finally, by a vote of 56 to 57, reversed the decision of the committee in regard to the Palace, and reimposed upon that place the restrictions which were formerly in force. The Council then proceeded to consider the case of the Empire.

Earl Russell, a member of the Council and a Radical, condemned such restrictions as had been placed upon the license of that place of amusement, characterizing them as irritating to the persons affected by them and productive of no good results. An amendment offered by a Progressist member, moving that the Council refuse to grant a license for the promenade, was rejected by a vote of 62 to 45. The result of the vote was received with loud cheers. The Council then formally granted an unrestricted license to the Empire, and the cheering was renewed.

JABEZ SPENCER BALFOUR TRIAL.

An Enormous Amount of Documentary Evidence to be Introduced.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The trial of Jabez Spencer Balfour and the other defendants, Brook, Wright, Theobald, and Dibley, in the Liberator Building Society frauds, was begun in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice this morning, Justice Sir Gainsford Brice presiding.

It is expected that the trial will last three weeks, in view of the enormous amount of documentary evidence to be introduced and the length of the indictments. The charge against the defendants is generally that of fraud, by making false entries and publishing false balance sheets in connection with the Liberator and other companies.

Balfour is further charged, separately from the other defendants, with having obtained £20,000 by false pretenses from the House and Land Investment Trust. Attorney General Sir Richard E. Webster leads the prosecution, and ex-Commoner John O'Connor leads the defense. Balfour appeared to be in excellent health, and listened intently to the argument by Mr. O'Connor of the technical objections in his behalf. The courtroom was crowded.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES HALLE.

Career of a German Famous as England's Leading Classical Pianist.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Sir Charles Hallé, the celebrated pianist, director of the Musical Institution at Manchester, died in that city at 2 o'clock this morning.

Sir Charles Hallé, born in Germany in 1819, was famous in Paris as a pianist when yet a youth. The revolution of 1848 caused his emigration to England, where he appeared for the first time at a concert in Covent Garden Theatre, playing Beethoven's E flat concerto. Soon after he became director of the Musical Institution at Manchester. He instituted in London, in 1857, an annual series of twenty orchestral and choral concerts, which have taken place uninterruptedly since then, and are among the most important in Europe.

Sir Charles Hallé was regarded as the leader among the classical pianists of England and was highly esteemed as a conductor. He published a few compositions of merit and edited works of the classics. He was knighted in 1888. His wife was Norman-Néruda, a celebrated violinist.

A. W. TERRELL DEFENDS HIMSELF.

An American Minister's Reply to Unjust Newspaper Accusations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—In a cablegram from Minister Terrell, dated at Constantinople to-day, and addressed to Senator Mills and Congressman Sayres, A. W. Terrell makes the following statement:

"The New-York World publishes the charge that I have neglected missionary interests. Every American missionary in this city will state this to be false. Not one American missionary in Asia Minor has been injured during this terrible strife, though more numerous than those of all Europe. To protect them against a two-fold danger I have remained for months, with leave of absence granted. The attack on my personal relations with the Sultan deserves only contempt.

"They have not endangered the security of missionaries. Such attacks are inspired by secret societies of Armenians, whose methods of assassination the Rev. Dr. Hamlin exposed in The Independent of December, 1893. I have for months kept a Turkish guard to protect an American professor in a missionary college against threatened assassination by emissaries of the secret societies.

"They cannot understand, and resent my observance of our established policy of non-intervention here. I have never failed to rescue from prison every Armenian when arrested who bore an American passport. Among them were known revolutionists. To expose the assassins of reputation has become a duty. For the misguided Armenian I have only pity, but the American journal that publishes a slander to impair the influence of its country's Minister at a distant court will be rebuked by American patriotism and the American press regardless of party. Such conduct is not American, but, perhaps, natural in one who has grown insolent with temporary prosperity obtained by the devious methods of his paper."

FRANCE HAS A NEW ORATOR.

Jaurès, a Socialist, Is the Greatest Rhetorician Since Gambetta.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The speech made yesterday by M. Jaurès, a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, on the recent strike of the glassworkers at Carmaux, has confirmed the opinion that he is the greatest French rhetorician since Gambetta. The members of the Chamber sat spellbound by his eloquence.

Instead of demanding a vote of want of confidence in the Government in M. Jaurès's behalf, the Socialists proposed that M. Brisson be appointed to arbitrate between the disputants at Carmaux. M. Brisson expressed his willingness to act as arbitrator, if the Chamber wished him to do so. This move took the Chamber by surprise, and the debate was adjourned.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris, saying that Mr. Jaurès's clever manoeuvre placed the Government in an awkward position. Those who were most confident Thursday of a triumph for the Government are now greatly in the dark as to the result.

ITALY AGAINST ABYSSINIANS.

Ministers Advise Complete Army Corps to Re-enforce Gen. Baratieri.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Rome to The Central News says that the meeting of the Ministry yesterday was virtually a council of war. Gens. Corvetto, Pelloux, and Primerano concurred in advising the Government to send a complete army corps to reinforce the troops now operating against the Mahdists and Abyssinians.

ROME, Oct. 25.—The Piedmontese Gazette has a dispatch from Massowah, the capital of Erythrea, saying that 6,000 Mahdists have invested Kassala, which was recently captured from them by the Italian forces. The dispatch adds that Gen. Baratieri, the commander of the Italian forces, has received a telegram from the Government inviting him to ask for any necessary reinforcements.

BRITISH SHIPYARD STRIKES.

Clyde Difficulty Settled, but Belfast Men Will Not Accept Terms.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—So far as the Clyde is concerned, the difficulty among the employes of the shipbuilding yards has been settled by the men receiving an advance in their wages, and agreeing to the employers' demand that they receive six months' notice of future changes.

The Belfast strikers are indignant at the offers made to them by the masters, which they have rejected, and the strike there is likely to be a prolonged one.

Register, even if you vote the wrong ticket! Last chance to-day. This city, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Brooklyn, 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 10 P. M.

Sir Robert Peel in Debt to Langtry.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Bankruptcy Court recently gave its approval to a scheme by which the unsecured creditors of Sir Robert Peel were to receive 10s. on the pound, provided the sum of £10,000, deposited for that purpose, was sufficient to go around to that extent, but a short time ago Mrs. Langtry tendered proof of Sir Robert's indebtedness to her in the sum of £4,500, and the deposit has, consequently, been increased to £12,850.

Marquis of Waterford was Insane.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—An inquest was held today into the circumstances of the death of John Henry De La Poer Beresford, fifth Marquis of Waterford, who died at his residence, Curraghmore House, Waterford, on Wednesday last from the effects of a self-inflicted bullet wound. The jury returned a verdict that the Marquis killed himself while temporarily insane.

Count Inouye Envoy to Corea.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 25.—Count Inouye has been appointed Special Japanese Ambassador to Corea, and has started for Seoul. Thirty-six Japanese Soshi from Corea were arrested upon their arrival at Ujina yesterday.

German Steamer Thasos Foundered.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The German steamer Thasos has foundered in six fathoms of water near Terschuelling, an island of the Netherlands, in the North Sea. Three of her crew were drowned.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mrs. Daniel Manning of Albany is at the Cambridge.

—Gen. J. S. Fullerton of St. Louis is at the Murray Hill.

—Bishop A. C. Garrett of Texas is at the Grand Union.

—Alderman Ruddin of Liverpool is at the Westminster.

—Ex-Gov. Sidney Perham of Maine is at the Park Avenue.

—C. H. Henry and James M. Stevens of Boston are at the Empire.

—Ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut is at the Waldorf.

—Lieut. Col. Peter C. Hains, United States Engineer, is at the Brunswick.

—Prof. Charles W. Shields of Princeton College and Mrs. Louis Agassiz of Boston are at the Buckingham.

—Gov. Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania, Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, and Benjamin P. Cheney of Boston are at the Holland.

—William A. Sutherland of Rochester, Clayton McMichael of Philadelphia, and Judge Edward T. Green of Trenton, N. J., are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Riggs—A. C. Isaacs, New-York.

—Normandie—E. H. Mumford, New-York.

—Ebbitt—A. H. Shedeler, W. F. Croman, New-York.

—Cochran—H. R. Simon, Edward H. Kearney and wife, New-York.

—Willard's—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Butler, Brooklyn; Joy Dwizzins, New-York.

—Arlington—Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Peroy, Brooklyn; Miss A. H. Platt, Miss Dora Platt, A. A. McLeod, W. Adams, F. R. Thomas, New-York.

—Shoreham—Mrs. C. E. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Untermon, Sr., D. R. Bidwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Toll, and F. A. Jackson and wife, New-York.

Star Theatre Opening Postponed.

The opening of the Star Theatre by Nell Burgess in Charles Barnard's new play, "The Year One," has again been postponed. It was to have occurred to-night, but yesterday Mr. Burgess decided to postpone it for another week. The mechanical devices are not yet complete.

The play will be presented next Saturday. It is asserted positively that this will be the last postponement of the production. When the theatre is opened the Saturday matinée performance will begin at 1:30 P. M., a half hour earlier than those at other houses in the city.

Good Reading for a Nickel.

A magazine devoted to unique, clever, and original short stories certainly deserves an original, unique, and clever name. That is the reason the newest publication is called The Black Cat. The name, odd as it is, however, does not indicate in a just degree the attractiveness of the magazine. It is handsomely printed, and the short stories are of a high order. They are interesting and, above all, well written. The magazine, which sells for five cents, is published in Boston. The amount of good reading furnished for a nickel ought to provide a demand very satisfactory to supply.

GOLD SUPPLY INCREASING

Continued from Page 1.

cepted as a new one entirely. Heretofore we have considered it as forming no part of the world's supply of gold."

Mr. Preston is confident that gold will depreciate rather than appreciate in value as the result of the flood which is now sweeping over the world. "I do not believe in the appreciation of gold," he said. "The supply is becoming more plentiful, and the purchasing power of the metal is not going to increase. I do not think the depreciation will amount to much, but it will not be long before you will hear people say that it will. The laws of supply and demand, to a certain degree, govern the value of gold. We must remember that the bulk of our business is now done on paper. Our gold product is small compared with other products. I think that the silver men will be active in the next Congress, but I do not expect to see them accomplish much. Even they admit that the increased production of gold will injure the prospects of silver legislation. Some of them insist that the present spurt in gold production will be the means of demonetizing silver. I fail to see the force of this reasoning."

Mr. Preston shows in his report that Jan. 1, 1895, the total estimated stock of gold and silver coin in the United States was $1,076,219,251. The gold coin amounted to $577,182,702. The value of the gold bullion owned by the Government in the mints and assay offices on that date was $47,106,966. The total metallic stock of the United States Jan. 1, 1895—that is, the stock of coin, the gold and silver bullion owned by the Government, together with the silver held by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company of New-York—amounted to $1,249,482,452. The stock of gold decreased during the calendar year $44,709,206, while that of silver increased $1,012,744. The total amount of money in circulation in the United States on the above date, exclusive of the amount in the Treasury, was $1,624,609,592. In the previous January the amount was $1,728,038,375.

Considerable space is devoted in the report to the subject of the world's industrial consumption of gold and silver in 1894. From the data in his possession Mr. Preston figures that last year the total value of this consumption was $52,183,736. From the table which he submits in connection with this statement it is seen that the United States consumed $8,473,658 worth of gold in the arts. England led the world in this respect, its consumption amounting to $11,208,200. Germany followed, with $9,969,000, and France came next, with $9,570,000. Here is an interesting table of countries whose gold product shows an increase in 1894 over 1893:

United States	$3,545,000
Australasia	6,072,200
Mexico	3,194,700
Sweden	500
Greece	1,000
Great Britain	23,500
Dominion of Canada	114,900
Ecuador	10,400
Venezuela	45,600
Guiana (French)	381,000
Peru	1,400
Central American States	397,000
China	1,693,900
Japan	5,800
Africa	11,327,500
India (British)	173,300
Total	$24,823,600

The decrease in the output of silver in this country in 1894, from 1893, amounted to $13,575,700. In the preceding report of this series Mr. Preston announced that the United States in 1893 shared to the extent of 23.11 per cent. in the total gold production of the world. The world's output of gold in 1893 was the largest in history, amounting, as it did, to 234,006 kilograms, of the value in round numbers of $155,522,000. The output of gold in 1893 was 16.08 per cent. greater than the annual average of the period of the greatest productiveness of the Californian and Australian gold mines. In view of the fact that this year the product of gold is nearly $50,000,000 in excess of that of 1893, the necessity of the revision by the free-silver men of their utterances about the "visible supply" of gold will readily be seen. A notable fact is that the value of the gold product of the world in 1893 was only 8.77 per cent., less than the average aggregate value of the gold and silver product of the world in 1861-5. The following statement was made by Mr. Preston in 1893:

> If the production of the gold in 1894 exceeds that of 1893 by 22.7-|- per cent., it will reach in value the world's product in both metals ($180,831,000) twenty years ago. This is a most momentous fact, and one which must have much influence on the monetary policy of all civilized States in the future.
>
> The great probability is that the value of the world's output of gold in 1894 will equal that of both metals in the years 1861-5, and in 1895 or 1896, that of the years immediately preceding the beginning of the depreciation of silver, i. e. the average of 1866-73, inclusive. It may be predicted with certainty that it will be greater in 1897 than such average.

Mr. Preston may be pardoned for indulging in the following remarks in his latest report, in view of the remarkable foresight displayed by him in the prediction already quoted:

> Predictions as to the future production of the precious metals are always hazardous, but, so far as any predictions capable of fulfillment in 1894 are contained in the extract from the report on the production of the precious metals in 1893, they have been verified by the history of the production of gold in 1894. The value of the world's output of gold in the latter year not only equated the annual average of both gold and silver in the period 1861-5, but exceeded it by $11,204,040, while the world's yield of gold alone in 1894 was greater than that of the average of the years 1856-60, in which the productiveness of the Australian and Californian gold fields was at its highest, by $46,382,600, or more than 94 per cent. The great probability that the value of the world's output of gold in 1895 or 1896 would equal that of both metals in the years immediately preceding the beginning of the depreciation of silver has been changed into a certainty by the events of 1894, since the average annual yield of gold and silver of all countries in 1866-73 exceeds that of gold alone in 1894 by less than $11,000,000.
>
> While, however, in 1893 the United States ranked first as a gold-producing country, in 1894 it ranked probably only third, its output of $39,500,000 having been exceeded in the latter year by that of Australasia ($41,760,800) and that of Africa, ($40,271,000.) But, while the production of gold by the United States in 1894 was relatively less than in 1893, it shows an absolute increase of $3,545,000 in 1894 over the product of 1893.
>
> There has, with the exception of the year 1890, been a steady increase in the world's annual production of gold since 1887, when the yield of the Witwatersrandt mines began to figure to any noteworthy extent in the total yield of the metal, so that there is the best of reasons for claiming that the discovery of the conglomerate beds of that region marks the beginning of as well-defined and important a period in the history of the production of gold as does the discovery of the gold deposits of California and Australia. It is an error, however, to assume that the recent increase of the world's output of gold is due exclusively to the South African mines.
>
> The average annual gold product of the world in the fourteen years 1873-86, inclusive, was $103,796,200.

The question whether the production of gold already described will continue to maintain the level it has now reached for any length of time, or even rise higher, was discussed by the German Silver Commission in 1894, and Mr. Preston gives space in his report to expressions of the experts who appeared before that commission. Some of the remarks sound strangely now, in the face of the revelations concerning the gold revival in the Western mining States.

That the country is certain to become more and more prosperous as the amount of gold increases is the one fact which will appeal to the people. To quote Mr. Preston: "This healthy increase in the product of American gold mines will assist materially in the prosperity that is returning to us. If we can find a basis for our financial transactions, and let the country know just what our policy is to be, we shall be all right."

Register, even if you vote the wrong ticket! Last chance to-day. This city, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Brooklyn, 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 10 P. M.

Fine Furniture.

Elegance and good taste go hand in hand with the lowest prices at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d st. Adv.

SHERMAN IN THE CONVENTION OF 1880.

Readers of Senator Sherman's book, if they do not happen to have been personally acquainted with the factional divisions of the Republican Party in 1880, are apt to be misled by the general tone of his recollections. His comments upon his failure to receive the nomination for President in 1880, to those who can forget the overshadowing interest in Grant and Blaine, suggest that Mr. Sherman may have believed, and that he still believes, that his nomination was then sincerely desired, that he was the candidate preferred by a considerable number of the delegates to the convention of 1880, and that he lost the nomination because of the lukewarmness or treachery of a few men from his own State.

That Mr. Sherman's expectations of success were not so glowing to others as to himself was plain in Washington just before the convention met in Chicago. The canvass for Grant had been made with great industry and care, and the Grant managers, while claiming upward of 350 votes, were only sure of something like 300. The Blaine men, continuing the traditional Blaine policy of noise making and claiming, could not find 300 votes. It was evident, then, two or three weeks before the delegates began to pack their trunks for Chicago, that, if Blaine and Grant had or would hold anything like the strength claimed for them by their partisans, Sherman could not begin with more than 150 votes, and that his nomination would depend for success largely upon the attitude of his own State in the event of the dissolution of the Grant or Blaine column.

A story that arrived in Chicago on Sunday before the convention met, coming, perhaps, with Gen. James A. Garfield and the advance of the tardy Ohio delegation, illustrated at once the feeling of doubt in Washington of the nomination of either Grant or Blaine, and the prevailing disinclination to take Sherman's cause as seriously as he appears to have regarded it. When Garfield left his seat in the House of Representatives to take the train for Chicago, he was accompanied to the cloakroom by his intimate friend, afterward the executor of his will, Representative J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia. Mr. Tucker was reported to have insisted upon being the last to render services to Mr. Garfield. "Let me help you on with that coat," he said, "for I am putting it on the next President of the United States." And when Garfield parted from him, Tucker's last words to him were said to be: "You'll get it. Good-bye, Jim; and God bless you."

Garfield's opportunities for ascertaining the leanings of delegates outside the delegation from the State of Ohio were poor, indeed, if he did not speedily reach the conclusion that the Sherman cause was injured by the character of the delegates forming the Sherman line, and that about all the chance there was for Sherman to win lay in the presentation, from the outset, of a solid vote from Ohio for John Sherman. But everybody knew that there were Blaine men in the delegation, and that the "mercenaries," the Federal employés from different States, but largely from the South, constituted a more trustworthy body of supporters than that from Mr. Sherman's own State.

It is not at all surprising that Mr. Sherman did not learn, apparently until after the convention, that Garfield's name was suggested before it was pronounced on the second roll call by the Pennsylvanian who gave him the nomination. In a canvass made by THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S correspondents several days before the convention met, it was reported in the Connecticut delegation that five delegates from that State were ready to vote for Garfield as soon as it became apparent that a compromise candidate must be accepted. His name was frequently used as that of a possible candidate over and over again. That the fact was not more frequently reported may be accounted for easily enough. The newspapers for Blaine and for Grant subordinated everything else in the determination to push one of those leaders to the front.

At all times, until after the nomination of Garfield, the headquarters, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, of the Ohio delegation were the starting place of a continuous succession of reports breathing insincerity in Sherman's interest and expectancy of a result fatal to Sherman. Mr. Sherman heard some of these reports before he wrote Mr. Foster the letter in which he repeated them, while accepting Mr. Foster's assurance that he did not merit the suspicion of treachery that rested upon him in Mr. Sherman's mind. One of these reports was that Foster was opposed to the adoption of the unit rule for the convention, not because he desired to head off Grant, but because he did not wish to have Ohio cast 44 votes for Sherman, as it would have done under the operation of the unit rule.

There was at no time during the Chicago Convention of 1880 any reflections upon the conduct of Garfield half so severe as some of those which were heard upon other prominent Ohioans, said to be for Sherman, in the conventions of 1884 and 1888. There was, as has been stated, no lack of reference to Garfield's chances, particularly after the first ballot for a Presidential candidate had revealed the Grant strength and the hopeless weakness of Blaine. But before that, prior to any organization of the convention, small signs, important only, perhaps, to suspicious politicians, strengthened the belief that Garfield was playing a Barkis part, if he was not consenting to the policy that afterward subjected Foster to suspicion and that gave Mr. Sherman "a painful impression."

On Sunday, May 30, before the Ohio delegates had all arrived, and before the Grant and Blaine shouters had begun to make day and night hideous with noise, Gen. Garfield was in Chicago, and for a time was in consultation with Senator Conkling and William E. Chandler. Mr. Conkling's friends explained this as a merely casual meeting; but this had small assuring effect with those who knew that there was a mutual dislike of these men for each other. There was already not a little talk about the nomination of Charles Foster for Vice President in case Grant should be named. It was not astonishing, then, that Garfield's visit to Conkling was said to have been made to ascertain whether Foster could not be "headed off." Whichever explanation was correct left but a shadow of encouragement for Sherman, and that was obliterated by the report that Garfield was willing to be Vice President if he could prevent New York from going to Foster.

Garfield's nomination was helped by an Ohio demonstration made the day before the convention met. On that day The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, which had been extremely friendly to Sherman, appeared in Chicago with a double-leaded leading editorial article, admitting the hopelessness of Sherman's canvass and advising the Ohio delegates to go bag and baggage into the Blaine camp. This revived with increased earnestness the talk for Garfield, and greatly disgusted the diligent but unimpressive Sherman supporters, many of whom, it was believed, had been kept out of the Blaine or Grant columns only through fear that desertion would be followed by loss of office.

It is recalled that some significance was placed upon the delay of the report of the Committee on Rules, of which Mr. Garfield was Chairman. The chief work of the committee was to decide whether the unit rule should or should not prevail. Gen. George H. Sharpe of New-York, ascertaining for the minority that the report would be against the unit rule, prepared a report and brought it into the convention. When Gen. Henderson of Iowa demanded a report, Gen. Sharpe produced his, and Gen. Garfield, who deprecated haste, made the majority report. The division that followed was interesting to Sherman chiefly because it showed that Ohio was divided. Garfield and Foster, with the help of Bateman and Moulton, had not kept it solid even on this question that was really not essential. It would have made little difference to Grant or Blaine if Ohio had voted 44 votes for the unit rule. That vote might have given the impression that the State was to be solid for Sherman.

Every delegate to the 1880 convention, and every spectator who sat through the proceedings while Garfield nominated Sherman and made Garfield personally known to thousands who had known him only by reputation; those who joined in the applause when he entered and when his name was announced by one Pennsylvania delegate for ballot after ballot, and those who recall his brief protest against the use of his name when it was seen that he was about to become the choice of the convention, will with difficulty find any indication in the vote on the thirty-sixth ballot of participation by the Grant men in any arrangement that may have been secretly made by Ohio Republicans to compass Garfield's nomination or Sherman's defeat. Grant began with 307 votes, and he had 306 on the call that nominated Garfield.

The New-York caucus, held the afternoon of the day on which Garfield was named, and at which the writer was present, did not proceed as if there had been an understanding between Ohio and New-York. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Lieut. Gov. Hoskins, Vice President Wheeler, Levi P. Morton, and Chester A. Arthur were named each in a speech. While this business was advancing, Gov. Dennison of Ohio entered to inform the delegation that Ohio was prepared to vote for any candidate upon whom New-York would unite. The choice of Gen. Arthur was easily made, but it was evident that this result would have been reached if Ohio had not given the assurance brought by Gov. Dennison.

There was grave dissatisfaction in the New-York delegation over the nomination of Garfield, and Mr. Conkling was reported to have been furiously angry as he walked from the convention hall to his hotel along with a group of dejected Stalwarts. The suggestion of the nomination of Gen. Arthur was, according to report, made at this time by Gen. Howard Carroll, and was also said to have increased Mr. Conkling's dissatisfaction. He was said to have forbidden further reference to the suggestion, manifesting a disposition then and there to retire from politics and to abandon all further attempt to direct political action.

As it was in 1880, so it has been in Republican Conventions since that year, so far as Ohio was concerned. The atmosphere of insincerity and treachery has lurked about the delegations from that State, and this in spite of the most profound assurances from "leaders" of their undying fidelity to the instructions received at home. Mr. Foraker, at Dayton, in the presence of a State Convention that hesitated to make him a delegate at large to the National Convention, declared that he would "stand by John Sherman as long as there was a button on his coat," but abandoned him while every button was intact. And it was no doubt in large part owing to Ohio's reputation for infidelity that, in 1892, another leader, having many of Garfield's characteristics, won the reputation, which he may not have deserved, of willingness to become the candidate for President by the State's abandonment of its real favorite, James G. Blaine.

E. G. D.

DEPEW DISCUSSES SHERMAN.

The New-Yorker Withdrew in 1888 to Save the Senate to Republicans.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 25.—Chauncey M. Depew was interviewed last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Senator Sherman's book. In reply to a question, he said that he had not seen the book and did not want to say much before reading it.

"I know something about the convention of 1888," said Mr. Depew, "and I am not ready yet to believe that Senator Sherman has said all the things that the reviewers have quoted him as saying.

"New-York took me to that convention as a candidate and stood by me for some time. If they had stuck to me, I suppose that I would have been nominated.

"Now, if there was any bargaining over the nominating of Harrison, I did not know it.

"There is no feeling against railroad candidates in New-York, and there are 75,000 railroad employes in that State; so I guess that I would have been elected if nominated.

"The delegates from Nebraska, Kansas, and Iowa came to us and represented that if I was to be the candidate they might carry their State, but that, owing to the opposition to railroad candidates, they would lose the Legislatures, and the Senate would become Democratic.

"On the other hand, they said that if I would withdraw there would be no time during the next fifty years when those States could not be carried by a big Republican majority.

"Well, I withdrew, and within three years all three States went Democratic.

"Here was the situation: Mr. Platt and Senator Hiscock were the delegation, and Warner Miller alone was for Sherman, and I was for Harrison, and ultimately we cast a solid vote for Harrison.

"There was a long consultation, but there was no bargain that I knew anything about. We went out to the delegation and announced our decision, and about three-quarters voted for Harrison.

"Wait till we see Senator Sherman's book. He is, in my opinion, one of the greatest men of the time. He has been great in the Senate, great in his financial doctrines and theories, and I am not going to pass judgment upon him until I see what he has written."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

In delightful profusion, at manufacturing prices, 45 West 23d St.

MARRIED.

HEGEMAN—COLES.—At the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, by the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Edward Judson, D. D., John R. Hegeman, Jr., to Elizabeth Coles.

THOMPSON—FLAGG.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at the home of her parents, No. 22 West 85th St., by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hastings, Emily Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Flagg, to Wilfred Thompson.

VAN BUREN—REINHART.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, at Grace Episcopal Church, Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. E. M. Ridman, Caroline Allison, eldest daughter of Joseph W. and Lizzie Allison Reinhart to Edward Morris Van Buren, all of Plainfield, N. J.

WILLIAMS—NELSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Canedy, Madelon Wyman, daughter of Henry Loomis Nelson, to James Marks Williams, First Artillery, U. S. A.

DIED.

BEADLESTON.—At his residence, No. 25 West 51st St., on Thursday, Oct. 24, 1895, William H. Beadleston, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his residence on Monday morning, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock.

EMMONS.—At his residence, 22 East 60th St., Friday, Oct. 25, John Emmons, in his 72d year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HENRY.—On October 24, Margaret Henry, widow of James C. Henry.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 129 East 81st St., on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. Please omit flowers.

MACKAY, JOHN W., JR.—A solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of the soul of John W. Mackay, Jr., by the Rev. Father Ducey, at St. Leo's Church, 28th St., between 5th and Madison Avs., on the morning of Monday, Oct. 28, at 9 o'clock.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

OAKLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, 1895, Thomas James Oakley.

Funeral services at his late residence, 49 West 51st St., on Sunday, Oct. 27, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

POMMER.—At his residence, 146 St. Paul's Avenue, Stapleton, S. I., on Friday, Oct. 25, 1895, Frank D. Pommer, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, on Sunday, Oct. 27, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Carriages will be in waiting at Stapleton on arrival of train connecting with Staten Island boat leaving foot of Whitehall St. at 2 o'clock.

RIPLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, 1895, George C. Ripley, in the 86th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 164 Hicks St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 2:30 P. M.

TURNER.—Oct. 24, 1895, Eliza Jane Turner, wife of Robert Turner, aged 62 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 426 West 29th St., Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WALSH.—Wednesday morning, Oct. 23, Virginia, daughter of Samuel A. Walsh, in her 23d year.

Funeral service Saturday, Oct. 26, 10:30 A. M., at 31 West 39th St. Interment private.

YOUNG.—On Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1895, at 11:23 P. M., Archibald Young of Bath Beach, N. Y., in his 79th year.

Funeral services Friday, Oct. 25, at 5 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment at convenience of family.

St. Louis papers please copy.

HAPPENINGS AT NEWPORT

Property Acquired and Leased—Arrivals—Warrens Close Their Season.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 25.—The sale was announced to-day to James V. Parker of New-York of the cottage on Merton Road and Cliff Avenue of Mrs. Aline P. Woodworth of New-York. The place is a very attractive one, but Mr. Parker will expend $10,000 in improving it, and will occupy it next season. At present he has a lease of the Holmes cottage, Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. E. M. Blackstock of Toronto has rented the cottage on the east shore formerly owned by the late Edwin Booth, for next season.

W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse has purchased a half acre of land adjoining his estate, by which he will enlarge his grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Coats of New-York are guests of George Gordon King. E. L. Winthrop, J. N. A. Griswold, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, and Miss Van Rensselaer of New-York also arrived to-day.

Mrs. George Henry Warren and Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., closed their Newport season to-day.

Soldier Gray Held for Murder.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Oct. 25.—Matthew Gray, the member of the United States Engineer Corps who killed Patrick Shea in a saloon row Sunday, Oct. 13, was held to-day by Justice MacKenna for examination, on the charge of murder, the degree not being specified.

Gray's plea is self-defense. In his antemortem statement Shea said he believed the soldier did not mean to stab him. Henry Carll, a special Deputy Sheriff, he said, was fighting with the soldier when he tried to separate them. Gray says his life was threatened by Carll, and he had to protect himself with the knife which he found on a table.

New Publications.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

The Tenth Muse, and Other Poems.
By Sir Edwin Arnold, K. C. I. E., Author of "The Light of Asia," &c. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

Thoughts from the Writings of Richard Jefferies.
Selected by H. S. Hoole-Waylen. Printed in red and black. Square 12mo, ornamental cover, gilt top, and rough edges, $1.25.

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By the Very Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, D. D., &c., Author of "Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews," &c. Crown 8vo, $2.00.

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By P. Anderson Graham. With 252 illustrations. Most of those of Birds and Nests have been drawn by G. E. Lodge, or are from photographs from nature by R. B. Lodge. Other illustrations are by C. W. Whymper, G. C. Hindley, &c. Crown 8vo, ornamental cover, $2.00.

The Young Pretenders:
A STORY OF CHILD-LIFE.
By Edith Henrietta Fowler. With 12 illustrations by Philip Burne-Jones. Crown 8vo, gilt top, $1.50.

Miss Fowler's book is an exquisite study of child-life. * * * The authoress's reticence and delicate knack of suggestiveness are among the finer characteristics of her work.—Daily News.

The Romance of the Woods:
REPRINTED ARTICLES AND SKETCHES.
By Fred J. Whishaw, Author of "Out of Doors in Tsarland." Illustrated. Crown 8vo, $1.75.

Contents: On a Russian Moor—In Ambush—Crawfish—A Finland Paradise—Ducks in Lodoga—Bear's Point of View—Folk-lore of the Moujik—A Well-Cursed Bear—Among the Wood Goblins—Unbaptized Spirits—A Witch.

British Birds.
By W. H. Hudson, C. M. Z. S. With a chapter on Structure and Classification by Frank E. Beddard, F. R. S. With 8 colored plates from original drawings by A. Thorburn, 8 plates and 100 illustrations in half-tone from original dr

ONLY PALMER WAS THERE

No Other Republican State Candidate at the State Club's Rally.

THE OTHERS EXPECTED KEPT AWAY

J. Sloat Fassett Evaded the Excise Question Neatly—Gov. Hastings Spoke Encouragingly—So Did Others.

Secretary of State Palmer, the Republican candidate for re-election, was the only one of the State candidates who came to the front at the State Club's mass meeting, in Cooper Union, last night. It had been advertised that all the candidates would be there. After this notice had been promulgated, the fact was made prominent in various parts of the State that this was to be an anti-Platt meeting. Politicians began to guess if the candidates would think it wise to participate in such a meeting in the thick of the campaign.

If any were there last night except Capt. Palmer, they concealed their identity.

Capt. Palmer, however, was not to be scared away. He appeared early on the scene, and walked out to the edge of the platform, where everybody could see him. But, of course, it is an old thing for him to walk into the cannon's mouth. He was a soldier. He showed no more fear of consequences last night than he would if he were called on to snuff the smoke of battle at some veterans' reunion.

The eyes of the ladies, who were present in considerable numbers, turned in vain for a sight of the statuesque one from Glens Falls, who is the candidate for Treasurer, "Brother" A. B. Colvin, (personally indorsed by various fire departments, the local boatmen's union, and two newspapers of which he is owner and proprietor.)

The voting part of the audience looked in vain for the others of the series of accidents, who now have their names in the State ticket, for a second time.

There were many anti-Platt men on the platform—Cornelius N. Bliss, John E. Milholland, ex-Judge Gedney, Edward Mitchell, and lesser lights. William A. Sutherland, the Republican National Committeeman from this State, was also there, and made a speech. Jacob Sloat Fassett was there, too, and this fact met the entire approval of the crowd, which comfortably filled, but did not crowd, the hall. He was cheered when he came in, roundly applauded when he arose to shake hands with an acquaintance, and given an ovation when he was introduced to speak.

Some enthusiastic admirer did him the honor of shouting from the rear of the hall, "What's the matter with Fassett?" Of course, everybody said, "He's all right."

Just why Controller Roberts and the others were not there did not appear.

"Aren't they here?" asked John E. Milholland, when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him about it at the close of Mr. Fassett's speech. "They were coming."

"Are they on the platform?"

"I haven't seen them," said Mr. Milholland. "No, I don't see them now"—and he looked about the platform.

"They would be up here if they were in the hall, wouldn't they?"

"Why, yes, I suppose they would," he said.

If the candidates were frightened away because they thought the meeting was to be a factional one, they were mistaken. No one said anything about Mr. Platt or any machine.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania discussed National politics, and Mr. Fassett discussed local, State, and National topics. He kept down to the party traditions so closely as to make the approved machine declaration that "the issues are threefold." He made what was characterized as "one of his best speeches." He said very little about excise matters, but in what he did say he came nearer to putting one foot on the Saratoga platform and the other on the local "beer" platform.

Carrying out the Saratoga idea, he declared in favor of maintaining all the commandments of the Decalogue, and, in line with the local platform, he declared he would not be afraid to submit any question touching the welfare of the people to a popular vote.

This was about the most artistic balancing of the see-saw that has been seen this year.

Resolutions were adopted which declared in favor of the Saratoga platform and the State candidates, and omitting all reference to the local platform, indorsed the candidates of the Republicans in this city and county. The resolutions were three:

Resolved, That we do hereby approve and ratify the declaration of political principles enunciated in the platform last September by the Republican State Convention at Saratoga, and that we pledge ourselves to support by every proper measure and to vote for the candidates then and there nominated.

Resolved, That we, who are voters in the City and County of New-York, do further pledge ourselves to support and vote for the candidates nominated by the Republican County Convention and by our respective Republican Senate and Assembly District Conventions.

Cornelius N. Bliss called the meeting to order and after a brief speech introduced Former United States District Attorney Mitchell as the presiding officer of the meeting. Mr. Mitchell spoke briefly, and he was followed by Gov. Hastings, who was loudly applauded. He said:

We have no campaign in Philadelphia. We don't need any. There is no enemy in sight in Pennsylvania.

You have a campaign here, and I believe you are going to win. You have some local issues here, and with those I have nothing to do. Candidates may come and candidates may go, local issues come and pass away, but the Republican Party is always here and never will pass away.

The present Administration seems to be greatly embarrassed to keep up the surplus in the Treasury. We never had any trouble in keeping up the surplus. The only trouble the Republican Administration had was that sometimes there would be too large a surplus in the Treasury.

The Republican Party never framed a revenue law that didn't pay the expenses of the country. The Republican Party says to foreigners, if you want to do business in this country you must pay the expenses of running our Government.

The Monroe doctrine is as much a part of our Government and as well necessary to it as the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. Why do we spend so much money for a great navy if not to maintain our rights? The Administration seems to think that the flag of our country is merely to float in peace over the seas, and that our navy and flag are not to give protection to our citizens, to maintain the Monroe doctrine and American rights.

J. Sloat Fassett was the next speaker. He said:

About a year ago I had the pleasure of speaking to Republicans in Cooper Union Hall. I then predicted a storm. The storm came. It swept the streets clean; it gave an honest Police Department, and honestly conducted Dock Department; it gave a man for Mayor—Strong in name and character. It removed the stains from judicial ermine.

Last Fall Republicans caged the Tiger. Are they going to let him out? [Cries of "No! No! We're going to kill him!"]

Well, you've got to kill him, or he'll get out.

It is an important question whether New-York City shall continue to have good government or whether Tammany Hall shall be restored to power. Sometimes reformers make reform odious. It would be a mistake little less than a crime to cast even half a ticket for the restoration of Tamman's power. The people must kill Tammany Hall. No Committee of Fifty or other organization can do it without the united support of the people—by this only can the striped iniquity of Fourteenth Street be destroyed. New-York Republicans sent a note of encouragement throughout all the State last year. Is there any reason why you should relax your efforts now?

Tammany has chosen candidates from her choicest collection of reprobates. Tammany Hall has been starving for a year, and she is also extremely thirsty. She desires once more to grow fat upon the tongue of cities, the desires money that she may buy more racing stables. She has eaten of the flesh and darnk of the blood of the community, and she will do so again unless she be killed.

A friend of mine has raised the cry of personal liberty, forgetting that the cause of personal liberty is the foundation of the Republican Party. Pained be the tongue that mentions personal liberty to pander to the passions of the ignorant or the prejudices of the unthinking! No reputable citizen should be willing to risk the cause of good government in order that he may buy 25 cents worth of whisky on Sunday.

Mr. Fassett criticised Gov. Hill's recent speech. He said that Hill had forgotten to explain why Tammany had neglected to advance personal liberty in New-York. He had forgotten to explain where Mr. Croker "got it." He had forgotten to explain why it was that, if Tammany had experienced a change, she had shown no external evidences of it. He had forgotten to tell how the good of the city had been advanced by the appointment of such men as Divver, as well as one or two others who had been at one time charged with murder. The speaker compared the Administrations of Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, making the contrast much to the advantage of the former.

Tammany could not and would not repeal the present excise law. They wanted to again get into power that they might once more fatten on the profits of blackmail. There was no question upon which the Republicans could not meet the Democrats. As long as the American people believed in the commandments they would believe that any one article of the Decalogue was as binding as any other article. The drink habit was fastened on the race, and it was a proper subject for wise regulation by law. It ought not to be in politics. The entire license system should be destroyed. The speaker was in favor of a very high license on whiskies and high wines, and a very low license on beer and light wines.

William A. Sutherland of Rochester said: "There is a phase this Fall which is an important one. We are to place in office this Fall five gentlemen on the State Board of Canvassers. There were five members of the board, all Republicans, elected last year. They took the place of five men who stabbed at the freedom of every American citizen in this State because they attempted to count out your honest ballots. Court after court reversed their action, but still they went on counting out. They counted out and helped count out Gov. Fassett and his ticket.

John Palmer, the candidate for Secretary of State, was then introduced. He said:

"Four years' conflict on the battlefield for the preservation of the Union made me a Republican, and ever since then I have been a Republican, and have no apology to make for being a Republican. I am proud that I have never changed.

"Had it not been for the Republican Party there would have been no United States to-day, no country where no man need call another master.

"I don't believe in condemning the great mass of the police force. There are many good men among those on the force. Those at the head were the ones to be held responsible.

"It has been said of me by my political enemies that I can not carry into the office of Secretary of State, for which I have been nominated, sufficient ability. I may not be as well qualified as others, but I carried into office all the determination of an honest American citizen. [Applause.] I will see that no documents are stolen from the office while I am in it, as has been done before, and I will do my duty as an honest American."

The last speaker was Nathaniel W. Norton of Buffalo. He said: "In Buffalo, where we have had a little taste of your Tammany methods for several years, we made up our minds that we did not like it, and we showed our dislike in a substantial way last year. We will do so again this Fall, and will give a handsome Republican majority."

DINNER TO PRESIDENT DROWN

LEHIGH'S NEW CHIEF THE GUEST OF THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

He Speaks to the Alumni of His College—Addresses by President Low of Columbia and Others.

The University Clug gave a dinner last night to Dr. Thomas M. Drown, the new President of Lehigh University, at the Hotel Brunswick. The banquet room was filled with guests, among them being ninety-four alumni of Lehigh University.

Robert G. Cook presided, and introduced Dr. Drown, who spoke as follows:

As I said to those of the alumni whom I had the pleasure of meeting at commencement time last June, I want to be in close touch with the graduates of the university not merely to win their confidence and support, but to have their advice and criticism.

The alumni are, on the whole, the best judges of the value and efficiency of a college course, for they have put it to the practical test. I hope to have many opportunities to take counsel with you and learn from you how your college life looks from the viewpoint of a busy life, and to learn, too, it may be, how this college life might have been productive of more and greater good. I am sure that I can speak for my colleagues, as well as for myself, when I say that we shall always welcome cordially suggestions concerning our courses of instruction that come from our thoughtful, earnest graduates.

I like to ask the mature and successful college graduate to what study or influences he attributes his best thought and work. And I find the answer to be, almost always, training in good mental habits and the personal influence of some one or more teachers. Here, as in life generally, it is the intangible that has vitality and endures, while the facts and the figures, like scaffolding, fall away.

It is this great fact—the overwhelming importance of training and personal influence in education—that leads me to advocate the widening of the curriculum in our technical schools in the direction of the humanities, particularly in the lines of English language and literature, history, and political science. The development of Lehigh University so largely on the technical side was the natural result of environment, combined with its unusually talented corps of technical instructors, who have attracted students from all over the country. It was, moreover, Judge Packer's wish that the influence of the school should be felt directly on the industrial enterprises of Eastern Pennsylvania. So prominently has Lehigh University become identified with the engineering professions that many are surprised to hear that it has also classical and literary departments. I am very anxious that these departments should also grow and be numerously attended. I think this growth would have a favorable effect on the technical departments by bringing into them a mellowing and illuminating influence, which it is the particular province of the humanities to foster. But I do not wish an increase of the number of students in language and literature merely for the sake of their influence on the engineering student, for the advantage would even be greater in the other direction. I think it would surprise the average academic student to see the amount of work and enthusiasm which the engineering student puts into his college work.

The pendulum is now swinging to its extreme limit in the direction of the freedom of the student, and it is well that it is so, to emphasize the fact that self-reliance and self-control can only come with freedom. But it is also well to recognize the fact that in this direction lies license. There is no question as to the desirability of physical culture in our colleges, and also of those manly sports and games which it brings in its train. But I think that we may also say that there is no question that too much time and thought are now given to recreation and athletics in our modern college life, so that in the minds of a vast number of students they overshadow completely its scholastic side. The pendulum must swing back again to the scholastic side, and then, perhaps, we may be able to enforce the simple rule that nothing shall find a place in college life which is not directly helpful to scholarship and mental and moral development.

But, after all, the crying need of this country to-day is not scholars, engineers, lawyers, or clergymen, (unless, indeed, we could have all the latter cast in Dr. Parkhurst's mold,) but good citizens. Our average good citizen has been tried and found wanting, except when galvanized into action by some inspiring leader. We must uplift our education and training of the good citizen in our schools and colleges, and the sooner the colleges recognize this duty the better it will be for our country. To the organized forces of evil and corruption in our political life we must oppose organized forces in the interests of honest and pure government; and to the greedy self-seeking which supplies the tremendous impulse and power of our low politicians must be opposed the unselfish patriotism of the patriot. It is surely worth while to make the attempt to inspire this enthusiasm in our college youth. I intend to do what I can in this direction at Lehigh, and I am going to ask the assistance of the distinguished college Presidents who honor us by their presence this evening, who have done so much by word and deed to elevate the standing of political life in our large cities and in the Nation.

President Seth Low of Columbia College spoke of the cordial relations that had always existed between Columbia and Lehigh. President Frank A. Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology spoke on behalf of that school.

Prof. Walter H. Chandler of Lehigh responded to the toast, "The Faculty," and David Bennett King to "Lafayette, Our Old Friend and Worthy Foeman."

Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond responded to "The American Engineer."

Among others present were W. H. Sayre of Bethlehem, Penn.; H. S. Drinker of Philadelphia, Garrett B. Linderman of Bethlehem, Penn.; Wallace M. Scudder of Newark, N. J.; Rollin H. Wilbur, and W. A. Lathrop.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12 A. M.—63 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Edward Fisher; damage, $100.

1:05 A. M.—317 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; no damage.

1:45 A. M.—324 East Seventieth Street; Louis Rosenberg; damage, $50.

4:15 A. M.—159 Second Street; Isaac Welsberger; damage slight.

5:30 A. M.—22 Desbrosses Street; Dexter, Franc & Co.; damage, $1,500.

3:40 P. M.—181 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, in vacant lot; no damage.

4:25 P. M.—644 Fifth Street; Morris Mann; damage trifling.

5:35 P. M.—258 East Houston Street; Pagl Kamatt; damage, $1,000.

8 P. M.—223 Division Street; Harris Cohen; no damage.

8:30 P. M.—554 West Fiftieth Street; Annie Fileffland; damage, $25.

8:50 P. M.—144 West Ninetieth Street; Edward Skinner; damage, $25.

9 P. M.—129 Columbia Street; Conrad Petle; damage trifling.

9:50 P. M.—241 East Broadway; F. Goldstein; damage, $20.

Imprisoned in a Folding Bed.

Frederick Neckir, eleven years old, of 340 East Thirteenth Street, was caught in a folding bed in his room at 7 o'clock last night.

When he was extricated it was found that his leg was broken in two places. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

FIGHTING THE RACING MEN

Col. Lawrence of the Westchester Track Under Arrest.

"PETE DE LACY'S MAN" NOT MOLESTED

No Writs of Habeas Corpus Applied for by the Jockey Club's Lawyers—De Lacy Wants $200,000.

Aside from the arrest of Col. S. B. Lawrence, President of the Westchester Racing Association, nothing new developed yesterday in Peter De Lacy's little war of personal revenge on the gentlemen who are giving a race meeting at the Westchester track.

Mr. August Belmont yesterday admitted the truth of the rumor that has been floating about for some time to the effect that Peter De Lacy had offered to stop his attempts to interfere with racing if he was paid a proper sum to cover his "losses and expenses." His losses are those incurred by the nominal closing of his poolroom, which flourished for so long a time at 33 Park Row, and which is now only the headquarters for a "handbook." His expenses were incurred in organizing and running several Law and Order Leagues in New-Jersey to fight race-track owners there, and in fighting the reputable race tracks in this State which refused to furnish him with such information as he desired for his city poolrooms, and at his own price.

The sum he demanded as a healing salve for his wounded feelings and depleted pocketbook was $200,000. In the presence of his attorney, Mr. Steinhardt, who appears as counsel for the Anti-Gambling League, this offer to "let up" on the jockey clubs for $200,000 in cash was made, and Mr. Steinhardt does not deny it. The Jockey Club refused to be blackmailed in this fashion, and refused his offer point blank.

Col. Lawrence was arrested at his office, 13 Astor Place, by Acting Police Inspector McCullagh yesterday morning, and was taken to Essex Market Court. Magistrate Crane paroled him in the custody of his counsel, Mr. Barry, of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, until Monday next, at 3 P. M., the hour set for his examination. The charges against Mr. Lawrence are for violations of Sections 351 and 352 of the Penal Code, and charge Mr. Lawrence with aiding and abetting poolselling and the registering of bets on the result of horse races at Morris Park; violation of the lottery law in permitting horse racing at Morris Park; for permitting books and pools and paraphernalia for the registering and recording of bets and unlawfully aiding in the recording and registering of wagers on the result of horse racing at Morris Park.

It was expected that applications for writs of habeas corpus in the cases of all the men arrested at the Westchester track on Thursday would be made yesterday, and the matter rushed to a final issue. No such action was taken, however, though Judge Ingraham, to whom it was expected the application would be made, was in Chambers until 5 o'clock. At that hour he adjourned court until Monday next. Joseph S. Auerbach, counsel to The Jockey Club, visited Judge Ingraham during the afternoon, but the Judge stated that he had issued no order or writ bearing on the matter in any way. He also told Mr. Auerbach that he would not be in court to-day.

During the afternoon the gentlemen interested in the Westchester Racing Association had a meeting at the office of Mr. Belmont, at which their counsel was present. A plan of action for fighting De Lacy and for making a thorough test of the constitutionality of the Percy-Gray law was discussed. What was decided on has not been made public, but it is known that the gentlemen will not tamely submit to the persecutions of the common gambler who is back of this whole matter.

Mr. Belmont had a long consultation with Police Inspectors Conlin, McCullagh, and Brooks yesterday afternoon, after which the party visited the office of President Roosevelt of the Board of Police Commissioners. Mr. Belmont protested vigorously against the arrest of the racing officials on Thursday, holding that an unnecessary indignity had been inflicted on them. Mr. Roosevelt told Mr. Belmont that he was helpless in the matter, as warrants had been issued and the police were obliged to serve them.

What action would be taken at the track to-day Inspector Conlin would not say. He did say, however, that if law was violated arrests would follow, and that there would be a force of police there sufficient to prevent any violation.

If the Anti-Gambling League, which De Lacy's counsel, Steinhardt, says he represents, is anxious to prevent gambling in the city, it would not be amiss for it to send one of its agents to 33 Park Row. Every afternoon men who are known to the bookmakers who make their headquarters there take bets on the races run at St. Asaph, Poreyn Park, and other tracks in various parts of the country. It is done openly, and has never been stopped, though the De Lacy poolroom is, theoretically, closed.

A stockily built man stands in the doorway at 33 Park Row every week-day afternoon, ready to receive wagers on any race that a man cares to bet on, and he takes probably 100 bets a day from his regular patrons. A near-by saloon is made the cashier's office, where bets are paid the morning after the race, by the genial gentleman of the black hair, with a mustache, and who is known to every frequenter of Park Row, and to all the people doing business near No. 33, as "Pete De Lacy's man."

This man, who has openly and notoriously made a book Summer and Winter at the same stand for two years, might be a good subject for the Anti-Gambling League to begin work on. Would Mr. Steinhardt prosecute him?

THE WESTCHESTER ENTRIES.

Good Entries for the Six Races to be Run This Afternoon.

There will be racing at Morris Park as usual this afternoon, and, as usual, the racing will be conducted wholly within the provisions of the law regulating and governing the sport. No interference with the sport is expected unless Peter De Lacy shall be able to further use the courts and the Police Department for the purpose of satisfying his personal revenge. That is not expected by racegoers, all of whom know the instigator of the arrests on Thursday, and his reasons for trying to break up the sport.

The card for the day is a good one, and while there are no horses of the highest class named for the races, the entries to the several events are so very evenly matched as to warrant the belief that there will be excellent contests and close finishes.

Entries for the several events, with the weights allotted to the different horses, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two years old; purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Special weights. Five furlongs, straight.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Sweet Faverdale	115	St. Agnes	110
Au Revoir	115	Maxima	105
Bessie Browning	110	Medica	105
Fascination	110	Nil Desperandum	105
Cassette	110	Glenola	5
Predican ent	110	Sunrise II	105
Irvana	110	Princess Jean	105

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; purse $500; to the second $70, to the third $30. One mile and a sixteenth.

Adelbert	100	Discount	97
Hugh Penny	109	Captain T	97
Buckrene	97	Sir Francis	94
Odd Socks	97		

THIRD RACE.—Essex Stakes, for two-year-olds; to the winner, $1,500; to the second, $800, and to the third, $200. Eclipse course, six furlongs.

Carib	110	Yankee Doodle	100
Alarm	107	Dobbs Boy	98
Wishard	105	Roundsman	98
Refugee	105	Right Royal	95

FOURTH RACE.—Jerome Stakes, a handicap for three-year-olds, with $1,000 added, of which $300 to the second and $200 to the third. One mile and an eighth.

Counter Tenor	121	Hessie	103
Emma C	110	Doggett	98
Connoisseur	109	Bombazette	98
Brandywine	103	Maurice	98

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; purse $700; to the second, $100; to the third, $50. One mile and an eighth.

Bathampton	108	Prince Lief	89
Lucania	103	Merry Prince	88

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $800 since Aug. 15, 1895; purse $500; to the second, $70; to the third, $30. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile.

Gun Up	112	Merry Duke	107
Waltzer	112	Integrity	107
Derfaglila	111	Salvor	107
Buckrene	111	Eclipse	107
Sir Francis	110	The Swain	106
Manchester	109	Cuckoo	104
Halton	108	Pitfall	99
Doggett	108	Kisbern	99
The Sage	108	Clovis	99
Sirocco	107		

NEW-ENGLAND'S RACING OVER.

The Saugus Meeting Closes with Excellent Trotting and Pacing.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The season's racing, so far as New-England is concerned, was concluded at the Saugus track to-day. The meeting has been the best in the history of the tracks, and the races have all been well fought. Merrill, an even-money favorite with the field, won the 2:17 pace in straight heats.

Summaries:

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Merrill, ch. s., by Nelson-Tinsmith Maid, by Watchmaker, (Merrill)	1	1	1
Robert R., b. g., (Gatcomb and McCoy)	2	3	2
Matterhorn, b. s., (Carpenter)	5	2	4
Allen Boy, b. g., (Paige)	3	4	3
Sharon, b. s., (Sanborn)	4	6	7
Donne, ch. s., (Durland)	6	5	6
Buck Franklin, b. g., (Simard and Brock)	7	7	5

Time—2:10¼; 2:15¼; 2:15.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Alclayone, ch. s., by Alcyone-Clayrene, by Sawyer's Harry Clay, (Golden)	1	1	1
Fernwood, blk. s., (Carpenter)	2	2	3
Greenbay, Jr., ro. g., (McNamen and McCoy)	5	3	2
Greenwood, b. g., (Bowen)	3	5	4
Milton C., b. g., (Wheeldon)	4	4	5

Time—2:25¾; 2:22½; 2:22.

Register to-day! Last day of registration. Places of registry open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Plans were received at the Department of Buildings yesterday for the erection of a nine-story clubhouse by the New-York Athletic Club on the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, the plot being 120 feet by 100.5 feet, with an extension of 20 feet by 100 feet, to Fifty-eighth Street. The cost of construction is estimated at $490,000. The work on the new clubhouse, which will be, when completed, one of the finest in the country, will begin as soon as possible after the approval of the plans by the Building Department. The plans were drawn by Architect W. A. Cable.

—The Yale-Princeton Gymnastic meets which were held last year with such success, will take place again this season. A conference of the Yale and Princeton gymnastic managers was held Thursday, and it was decided that there would probably be two competitive contests during the coming season. The Yale Gymnastic Club will select its representatives by competition. The first contest will be held on Dec. 1, and will consists of horizontal and parallel bar performances, and club swinging.

—Arrangements are being made by the members of the Orange Riding Academy for the horse show that is to be given at the club's building at Orange on Dec. 4, 5, and 6. An addition to the clubhouse is now in course of construction. The committee in charge consists of James B. Dill, Chairman; James M. Marshall, Dr. Henry A. Mandeville, Walter D. Grand, William D. Silver, and Frank H. La Pierre.

—The new clubhouse of the Monmouth Boat Club on the river bank at the foot of Broad Street, Red Bank, N. J., was opened last night. The club celebrated the occasion by holding a reception, which proved a most successful social event. The committee in charge were William T. Corlies, I. H. Adlem, P. T. Brady, H. A. Curtis, George V. Snedin, M. F. Cornwell, and Thomas Davis, Jr.

BURGLAR SHOT THE COACHMAN

Employer Detected a Marauder and Planned to Capture Him.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 25.—Joseph Trepannia, a coachman in the employ of Sherman D. Porter of this city, was shot by a burglar at Mr. Porter's residence, 51 Federal Street, to-night. Mr. Porter discovered the man on the second floor veranda, attempting to get into one of the windows, and called his coachman, and together they attempted to capture the fellow. The man slid down the piazza post on their approach, and, drawing a revolver, shot Trepannia through the arm and then turned and ran.

At a late hour he was still at liberty. He was a man of medium build, wore a mustache, and was dressed in dark clothing, and was without an overcoat. The coachman's injury is not dangerous.

Delayed Mails from the East.

Postmaster Dayton has received daily complaints of the late delivery of letters from Boston and other Eastern points, causing much inconvenience to merchants, manufacturers, and banks. These delays have in every case been due to the late arrival of the trains conveying the mails from the Eastern States by way of Providence, which are due at the Grand Central Station at 5:30 A. M., but which are habitually so late in arrival that the mails, which are due at the Post Office at 6:15 A. M., are from fifteen minutes to several hours behind time. Wednesday they were not received until 1:32 P. M., and Thursday at 7:35 A. M. As the carriers begin their first morning delivery at 7:45, it is impossible to properly assort this mail in time for delivery on that trip, and it is necessarily delayed until the second, which begins at 9:11 A. M. As a consequence, many business letters are not delivered until it is too late for them to receive proper attention on the day of receipt.

To-night's G. A. C. U. Meeting.

The Campaign Committee of the German-American Citizens' Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon at its headquarters, 30 Stuyvesant Street. Dr. Joseph H. Senner was in the chair. All the details of the mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union to-night were arranged, the Vice Presidents and Secretaries agreed upon, platform tickets sent out, and arrangements made to give Carl Schurz's speech the widest possible circulation in German and English. Mr. Schurz will advise all Germans to vote the fusion ticket. John B. Pannes, the President of the German-American Citizens' Union, will be in the chair. The speakers will be John Senner, Dr. Joseph H. Senner, S. W. Holls, Carl Hauser, and Dr. Julius Sacks.

Great Northern Annual Meeting.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 25.—At the annual meeting of the Great Northern Railway Company this afternoon Henry W. Cannon of New-York was elected a new member of the Directorate of nine. Sir Donald A. Smith of Montreal and Jacob H. Schiff of New-York were re-elected Directors. One hundred and ninety-four thousand shares were represented. The report of the General Manager indicated that the company had made a good profit during the year. The increase in the receipts was very large in the last two months. The old officers of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Company, which was merged into the Great Northern a few years ago, were re-elected.

Candy Consumed by Fire.

A fire in the six-story building at 461 Greenwich Street early yesterday morning destroyed a large quantity of candy belonging to Dexter, Franc & Co., who occupied the fifth floor.

The fire was discovered at 5:30 o'clock A. M., and seemed then to have been burning for several hours.

Many other firms occupy the building, and much damage to their stock was done by water. The loss in the candy factory was $1,000. The fire is supposed to have been due to spontaneous combustion.

Seventh Regiment's New Surgeon.

Dr. J. H. Huddleston, a graduate of Harvard University and of the Harvard Medical School, and who was connected professionally with the Massachusetts General and the Boston City Hospitals, has been promoted to be Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, vice Collis, promoted.

Dr. Huddleston has been a private in Company A of the Seventh, and is now connected with Gouverneur Hospital, and also is an instructor in Bellevue Hospital.

New Building Inspectors.

Superintendent Constable of the Building Department has appointed the following Inspectors on probation:

Patrick H. Rooney, James McGloin, William F. McEntee, Andrew B. Foans, Thomas O'Neil, Charles H. Rogers, and Peter J. McCormick; for Inspectors of Iron Work, Charles French, Jr., and Orrin R. Whitney.

He will ask the next Legislature to increase the power of his department.

Had Some Votes in the Synod.

Charles E. Cochrane of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street issued a statement yesterday saying that the published report that the New-York Synod was almost unanimous against his complaint of the New-York Presbytery, in dissolving the Harlem Presbyterian Church, was untrue.

He says there was a large minority in favor of his complaint.

Henry Van Deveer a Suicide.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 25.—Henry Van Deveer, sixty years old, killed himself with a pistol to-night at the home of his son-in-law, Edwin J. Dodge. He was in his bedroom and his grandchild went to call him to supper, and found him lying on a sofa with the blood flowing from his right temple. No cause for suicide is known.

Musical Director Rosewald Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—J. H. Rosewald, the musical director who was associated with Patti and Abbott for many years, died in this city last night. He was fifty-four years of age.

LOCAL CYCLISTS LUCKY

The Metropolitan Association Has an Offer of a Country Clubhouse.

PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT FOR BOWLING

A Crusade to be Started Against Street Sprinkling in Eighth Avenue—Routes for Club Runs Changed.

An unusually interesting meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs was held last evening at the Columbia, in East Fourteenth Street. Eighteen clubs were represented. Chief Consul Robert M. Gentle of New-Jersey sprang a pleasant surprise on delegates by announcing a plan which, if carried out on the lines suggested, will result in giving to the association the country clubhouse so long desired.

Mr. Gentle was received with much enthusiasm. He said he was glad to be the bearer of good news, particularly to the wheelmen of the metropolis. He then told of the offer of a property owner in Elizabeth, N. J., to give an acre of ground on Morris Avenue, and build thereon a five-thousand-dollar clubhouse, providing the association appoint ten men to act as trustees. The delegates were delighted with the offer, and Mr. Gentle and the generous owner were given a vote of thanks. A committee, comprising W. C. M. Hotze, R. G. Betts, W. E. Scudder, Adolph Stahl, W. A. Drabble, and E. C. Mainhardt, was appointed to confer with the owner of the property in question.

The sentiment of the wheelmen in the matter of the transportation of bicycles by railroads was clearly shown when some one got up and spoke about the decision of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to charge for wheels in the future. One delegate said that he knew of several club runs scheduled for to-morrow that had been changed in consequence, and he thought that fewer cyclists would patronize the road in the future.

The evils of street sprinkling, as viewed from a cyclist's standpoint, were discussed at some length, and a committee was chosen to conduct a crusade against the practice in Eighth Avenue. This committee comprises C. A. Underhill, J. O'Neill, C. K. Starr, W. A. Brock, and Charles Berghold.

A report from the Political Action Committee indorsed the candidacy of Jacob A. Cantor, who is running for State Senator in the Twentieth District. The reports said that Mr. Cantor was a good man, a believer in wheelmen's rights, and was worthy the hearty support of voting cyclists.

R. G. Betts of the Bowling Committee reported that there was every prospect of ten clubs having teams in the proposed tournament. The committee will have a meeting on Nov. 1, when a schedule and rules will be discussed.

Two clubs were admitted to membership in the association—the Golden Rod Wheelmen of this city and the Catholic Wheelmen of Jersey City. Both will be represented in the bowling tournament.

It was decided to call in $140 worth of bonds issued last year by the association.

CYCLE RACES AT SALT LAKE.

Cooper Wins the One-Third-Mile Race for Class B Men.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 25.—The National bicycle circuit meet at the Hot Springs track, in this city, to-day, was a success. In the one-third-mile race, "Tom" Cooper went after Wells, who had made his usual run, and caught him. Murphy fought close to Cooper, and Bald was held in by some of the local men in the race. Coming through the stretch, he managed to gain second, a foot back of Cooper, while Murphy ran a close third.

Summaries:

Third-Mile, Open, Class B.—Cooper won, Bald second, Murphy third. Time—0:44. Wells, Kiser, Terrill, Caine, Schefski, Hassard, and Weller also ran.

Half-Mile, Open, Class A.—H. O. Jensen, Salt Lake, won; C. Smith second, Holtzel third. Time—1.04 1-5.

One-Mile, Open, Class B.—Bald won, Kiser second, Murphy third. Time—2:15. Cooper and Fowler also ran.

Quarter-Mile, Championship of State.—Charles Smith won. Time—0:33 4-5.

Two-thirds-Mile, Handicap, Class B.—Terrill (55 yards) won, Hassard, Salt Lake, (90 yards,) second; Jensen (90 yards) and Schefski (70 yards) tie for third. Time—1:18 4-5.

Two-Mile, Handicap, Class A.—Frank Peeze, Salt Lake, (175 yards,) won; W. L. Proudfit, Ogden, (200 yards,) second; Sands, Salt Lake, (175 yards,) third. Time—4:42 1-5.

Wheels Free on the Jersey Central.

When Chief Consul Gentle learned yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad had decided to make a charge for the transportation of bicycles, he straightway communicated with the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey to find out what course they would pursue. The Traffic Manager assured Mr. Gentle that the Central would continue to carry wheels free of charge, notwithstanding what other roads might do.

Earl to Try for a Record.

An interesting trial against the twenty-five-mile road record will be made on the Merrick Road this afternoon by "Charlie Undertaker" Earl. The Kings County lad is in fine trim for a hard ride, and expects to make new figures. He will have the help of up-to-date pacemaking.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The new Board of Officers of the Avis Wheelmen comprises the following: President—Edward J. Farley; Vice President—Francis Travis; Secretary—Edward Johnson; Treasurer—A. P. Kennedy; Captain—Norman Coudert; Lieutenants—G. Vigoroux and M. Bird.

—A permanent organization will be formed this evening at Bowman's Academy, Fifty-third Street and Broadway, to be known as the Cyclists' Federation of New-York. The chief purpose of the body will be to secure better streets.

—Nominations for the Board of Trustees of the Liberty Wheelmen are as follows: J. H. Thompson, Duncan Graham, W. F. Lutz, Jr., F. J. Rippel, Dr. Hales, and Walter Hough. The next meeting of the club will be held on Nov. 1.

—Many Brooklyn riders are expected to go on the run of the Nassau Wheelmen to-morrow. It will be a picnic run, and the destination will be the old mill a short distance beyond Little Falls, on the route to Pompton, N. J.

—There will be a meeting in Turn Hall, Brooklyn, on the 31st inst., in the interest of good roads. John A. Hennessy will speak on "Good Roads Legislation." Alexander Schwalbach will act as Chairman of the meeting.

—Coney Island is looking up. It has a bicycle club, and a brand-new one at that. George Lawrence is its President and D. "Tod" Davis its Secretary.

BEAGLE CLUB FIELD TRIALS.

Entries for the Meeting to be Held at Hempstead Next Month.

The Field Trial Committee of the National Beagle Club of America, at a meeting in the rooms of the American Kennel Club, 55 Liberty Street, received the following entries for the sixth annual field trials, to be held at Hempstead, L. I., during the week commencing Nov. 11:

Open, Class A.—For dogs, all ages, 15 inches and under, that have not been placed first in any open class at field trials held in America—Awashonk Kennel's black, white, and tan dog Zeno, by Deacon Tidd-Daisy; H. S. Joslin's blue-ticked dog Snyder III., by Snyder II.-Nancy; A. C. Pickhardt's Jester II; George F. Reed's black, white, and tan dog Spark R. Keannelly's, by Lee-Skip.

Open, Class B.—For bitches, all ages, 15 inches and under, that have not been placed first in any open class at field trials held in America—Walter Randall's black, white, and tan bitch Bell, by Fitzhugh Lee-Baby Deane; W. L. Clark's white and

HOME AND HOSPITAL HELPED

The Co-operato's Night—The Friends of Hahnemann Hospitals Next to be the Hosts.

The Co-operato, a self-supporting home for respectable women, situated at 301 West Eighteenth Street, was the beneficiary at the "high tea" at the Madison Square Garden last evening.

The guests were received by the members of the committee: Mrs. John A. B. Wilson, Mrs. Thomas C. Oakley Mrs. William T. Stewart, Mrs. R. B. Ponchu, Mrs. Kate Mason, Mrs. Tallesen Evans, Mrs. William T. Wardwell, Mrs. Mary King, Mrs. H. S. Stoddard, Mrs. H. S. Randell, Mrs. J. T. Hildebrant, Mrs. J. Prentiss Taylor, Miss May A. Rappelye, Miss Jennie McTillan, Miss Grace Hildebrant, Miss Hattie Winch, Miss Emma McLillen, and Miss Florence G. Noakes.

The institution is a co-operative home for self-supporting women. The members of its family circle pay $2.50 and $3 a week for board and lodging, besides having the privilege of doing their own laundry work. They assist in the care of their own rooms as a part of the co-operative work, and, if they are particularly in need, they may further assist in paying their expenses by helping in the general work of the house.

Girls out of employment are allowed time for payment. The girls living at the home support themselves on an average of $4 a week. An effort is now being made to secure a larger building for the work.

To-day the Hahnemann Hospital will receive its friends at luncheon, dinner, supper, or "high tea," at the garden, for the benefit of its free-bed fund. The officers of the hospital are: President—Hiram Calkins; Vice Presidents—Francis B. Leggett, George W. Clarke; Secretary—Samuel J. Drake; Treasurer—John Davidson; Trustees—Hiram Calkins, J. Hull Browning, George W. Fowers, Julius H. Seymour, Hugh W. Adams, James L. De Fremery, William J. Swan, Henry R. Hilton, Francis B. Thurber, Willis B. Marvin, William H. Davis, Richard A. Storrs, James L. Libby, Francis H. Leggett, W. H. Wiley, John Davidson, Samuel J. Drake, Henry D. W. Burt, Howard Carroll, George W. Clarke, Birdseye Blakeman, and Washington E. Connor.

FLAGS FOR THE JUVENILE ASYLUM

Presented by the Daughters of the Revolution.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, held yesterday afternoon in the asylum buildings, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and the Boulevard, was the occasion of the presentation to the asylum of a stand of colors by the Daughters of the Revolution.

The big buildings were decorated for the occasion in the interior with palms and many colored banners and streamers, the red, white, and blue predominating. Dinner was served at 2 o'clock to upward of 150 guests, among whom were the Directors.

President Frederick W. Devoe presided at the dinner, as well as at the exercises in the chapel at 3 o'clock.

The Rev. Gouverneur Morris Williams, Chaplain of the Daughters of the Revolution, offered the opening prayer. Alfred B. McCarthy, one of the boy inmates, delivered an address of welcome. There were several recitations and songs by the children.

Postmaster Dayton made the address of presentation. The flags were received by Theron G. Strong, one of the Directors, in behalf of his associates and the children with a brief speech.

The ladies composing the committee of the Daughters of the Revolution were Mrs. Edward Paulett Steers, Regent; Mrs. Bradley Leaton, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. Charles W. Clayton, Mrs. Lemuel Ocott, Mrs. S. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Mary L. Casey, Mrs. Smith Anderson, Mrs. Edgar Ketchum, Mrs. De Volney Everett, and Mrs. Henry A. Warren.

TWO FOUND DEAD ON THE TRACK

One Body Identified as That of Thomas Collins of Newark.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 25.—Two men were found dead on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad near the Hackensack Meadows shops at 7:20 o'clock this evening. It is not known how they were killed, but it is believed they were struck by a train going west, because no report of any accident has been received at the company's offices here.

The bodies were placed on a special train and brought to this city. One was subsequently identified as that of Thomas Collins of Tichenor Street, Newark. He was fifty-one years old and had a wife and four children.

The other man was about twenty-five years old. His body has not yet been identified.

His Head Broken with a Paving Stone.

John O'Brien, eighteen years old, of Johnson Street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital last night with a fractured skull, and the physicians there have little hope of his recovery.

O'Brien and a number of other young men were playing pool in a saloon at 61 Bayard Street last night, and a fight occurred. O'Brien ran into the street, and was followed by the others.

The free fight continued in the street, and O'Brien was hit in the back of the head with a paving-stone.

George P. Murphy of 61 Bayard Street was arrested as the one who had thrown the stone.

Bicyclist Pursues a Runaway.

Samuel A. Cramer of 201 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street was riding homeward up the Seventh Avenue Driveway on his bicycle shortly before midnight last night. As he was nearing One Hundred and Twenty-third Street a runaway horse, dragging a light wagon, met him, and narrowly missed running him down. Cramer pursued the runaway on his wheel, but did not catch it until the animal had turned into St. Nicholas Avenue, where, near One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, it ran into a large pile of bricks and building material at the side of the road.

Coldness Between Italy and Portugal.

LISBON, Oct. 25.—In consequence of the coldness between Portugal and Italy, caused by the decision of King Carlos not to visit King Humbert because of the objection of the Pope, the Portuguese Minister to Italy has received leave of absence. The Secretary of the Legation has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Granville Lancaster and her three children, aged three, five, and seven years, were burned to death to-day. Returning from a neighbor's, Mrs. Lancaster found her house in flames. She rushed into the house to rescue the children, was overcome with the heat and smoke, and died with her little ones. It is supposed the children had been playing with matches.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The State Lunacy Commission has made provision for the publication quarterly of a medical journal, to be issued from the Union State Hospital, beginning in January next. The contributors are to include the Superintendents and the assistant physicians in the State hospitals for the insane.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25.—Col. C. L. Dibrell, auditor of the money order department of the Southern Express Company, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head. He had suffered from neuralgia for some time, and his wife was an invalid.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Earl Smith, the five-year-old nephew of Edward Webster of Parma Corners, was attacked by a vicious sow on Wednesday, while playing about the farm, and he received injuries from which he will probably die.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—President Stewart of the State Board of Charities has directed Commissioner Walworth of Chittenango to begin a preliminary investigation of the charges recently made again the Tabor Orphan Asylum of Syracuse.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The steamer Fairfax, which arrived in port this morning, reported that W. H. Wehrhame, a passenger registering from Baltimore, disappeared last night. He is supposed to have either fallen or jumped overboard.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The fishing schooner F. S. Nickerson of Provincetown, Capt. West, was run down between Fort Independence and Governors Island by a tug to-night and was sunk. The crew was saved.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Rose and May Weston, sisters, of the O'Fields and Hanson dramatic company, were found unconscious from illuminating gas in their room at the Gault House this morning. They may recover.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Gen. Hyde, the President of the Bath Iron Works, says that the Ammen ram Kathadin will have her trial a week from to-morrow.

Information Wanted.

From Texas Siftings.

Did the man who returned after many days secure them?

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET.
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.
Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

The Arundel School,
71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

YOUNG EXPERIENCED FRENCH LADY (diplomée) desires position as visiting teacher in private family or schools; recommendations. ADVERTISER, 76 West 119th St.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

Law Schools.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. Sixth year begins Oct. 28th, at the New University Building, Washington Sq. East, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. For scholarship and further particulars apply to the Lecturer, Prof. I. F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 100 Times.

Public Notices.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
New-York, Collector's Office, Oct. 18, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-described merchandise has been seized at this port for violation of the United States Revenue laws, to wit:

NEW-YORK.

June 23, 1894, 1 carved stand and rugs; Oct. 13, 1894, 2,500 cigarettes; Nov. 12, 150 cigars; Nov. 16, 400 cigarettes; Dec. 14, 1894, 997 cigars; Dec. 20, 1894, 50 cigars; Dec. 24, 1894, 150 cigars; Jan. 3, 1895, 183 cigarettes; Jan. 19, 1895, 98 cigars; Jan. 19, 1895, 67 cigars; Jan. 24, 1895, 140 cigars; Jan. 24, 1895, 146 cigars, 1 case colored glassware and wood; Jan. 28, 1894, 400 cigars; Feb. 5, 1895, 1 package wearing apparel; Feb. 2, 1895, 4 boxes containing 235 cigars; Feb. 7, 1895, 31 cigarettes and 12 cigars; Feb. 8, 1895, 3 cases containing miscellaneous metal, jewelry, &c.; Feb. 20, 1895, seaskin coat; March 5, 1895, 180 cigars; March 11, 1895, 200 cigars; March 12, 1895, 25 tablespoons, 9 teaspoons, and 20 forks; March 18, 1895, 200 cigars; March 16, 1895, 21 pairs knit stockings, 2 pairs gloves, 1 woolen scarf, 1 cotton handkerchief; March 18, 1895, 1 corral brooch, pair coral earrings, 2 coral necklaces, 1 charm, 1 silver umbrella handle, 1 watch and chatelaine, 1 watch set with diamonds, 1 chatelaine, 2 watches, 2 spun glass ornaments; March 22, 1895, 2 cases containing glassware; March 25, 1895, 9 bottles gin; March 26, 1895, 27 cigars; April 1, 1895, 300 cigars; April 4, 1895, 250 cigars; April 3, 1895, 126 cigars; April 9, 1895, 2½ yards lace; April 11, 1895, 50 cigars; April 15, 1895, 1 chest containing jewelry and other articles; April 14, 1895, 1 diamond ring, pair diamond earrings, 5 pair gold earrings, 2 meerschaum pipes; April 13, 1895, 150 cigars; April 21, 1895, 275 cigars, 25 bundles cigarettes, 200 cigars; April 22, 1895, 1 pair kid gloves; April 24, 1895, 1 cask (5½ gallons) spirits; April 22, 1895, 50 cigars; April 27, 1895, 600 cigars; April 29, 1895, 100 cigars; May 1, 1895, 4 bags coffee; May 7, 1895, 200 cigars, 1 piece of lace, 350 cigars; May 8, 1895, 2 papers containing 2 small pieces of lace, 39 bundles cigarettes; May 10, 1895, 3,208 cigars and 3 boxes tea; May 12, 1895, 50 cigars; May 20, 1895, 93 packages cigarettes, 182 cigars, 142 cigars; May 23, 1895, 423 cigars and 63 bundles cigarettes; May 28, 1895, 12 jugs gin; May 29, 1895, 50 cigars; June 1, 1895, 7 cases Chinese goods, 200 cigars, 240 cigars, 180 bundles cigarettes, and 3 trunks; June 3, 1895, 350 cigars; June 4, 1895, 800 cigars; June 7, 1895, 1 trunk, 154 razors, 12 pairs scissors, &c., 2,100 cigarettes; June 8, 1895, 1 case books; June 11, 1895, 1 valise, 130 ounces phenacetine, 1 pair overalls, 200 cigars; June 13, 1895, 149 cigars, 221 cigarettes; June 14, 1895, 279 cigars; June 26, 1895, 1 case essential oil; July 3, 1895, 2,345 bundles cigarettes; July 11, 1895, 75 cigars; July 15, 1895, 96 cigars; July 16, 1895, 92 cigars; July 19, 1895, 200 cigars; July 22, 1895, 100 cigars; Aug. 1, 1895, 1 package printed music; Aug. 6, 1895, 1 watch set with diamonds, 1 pearl brooch, 1 brooch, 1 locket with 1 diamond, 6 pocketknives, &c.; Aug. 7, 1895, 200 cigars; Aug. 8, 1895, 594 cigars; Aug. 12, 1895, 1,100 cigars, 6 packages tobacco, 1 pair horns, 41 scagliella, 1 swordfish, 1 sword, 1 lot coral, 7 watches, 1 diamond scarfpin; Aug. 15, 1895, 2 pieces (89 70-100 meters) silk; Aug. 19, 1895, 1 case containing manufactured cotton embroidery; Aug. 20, 1895, 1 box brass nails; Aug. 27, 1895, 149 cigars; Aug. 30, 1895, 2 diamond and pearl rings, 1 combination ring, 2 diamond studs, 1 pearl stud, 1 pair diamond cuff buttons, &c., 47 lace handkerchiefs, 1 embroidered table cover, 2 silk scarfs, 2 woolen shawls, &c.; Sept. 3, 1895, 2 trunks and 2 baskets containing merchandise; Sept. 9, 1895, 2,050 cigars, 1 piece (19 yards) silk, 10 silk handkerchiefs in one piece; Sept. 17, 1895, 1 cask (12½ gallons) whisky; Sept. 28, 1895, 100 cigars; Oct. 1, 1895, 11 ounces phenacetine; Oct. 9, 1895, 79 bundles cigarettes, 1,000 cigars; Oct. 9, 1895, 2,100 cigars; Oct. 11, 1895, 4 kegs rum.

Also 205 packages of books, lithographs, jewelry, and other merchandise through the United States mail. All persons claiming the above-described merchandise or any interest therein are requested to appear and file claim of ownership with the undersigned within twenty days from the first publication of this notice; otherwise the goods will be sold at public auction, after due notice being given.

JAMES T. KILBRETH,
Collector Port of New-York.

IN DEFENSE OF CAPT. LOTHAIRE

He Never Commanded Americans and Has Not been in Boma.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Brussels, saying that Capt. Lothaire, who executed the British trader, Stokes, never commanded any Americans or Norwegians. He has not been in Boma for four years.

These facts are held to dispose of the story lately told by Bradley regarding Capt. Lothaire's treatment of certain white ment who fell into his power.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 25.—One of the largest fires in the history of Augusta started to-day in the stables of the lumber and planing mill of Jesse Thompson & Company. A very high wind was blowing in the direction of a number of frame houses, and embers were carried two and three blocks away. The fire was not extinguished until it had spent itself. The embers of forty-four houses are all that remain in the burned district, which stretches along several squares. Several hundred people are homeless. Loss, $75,000; insurance about $25,000.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Fire that started in Aaron Lane's blacksmith's shop about midnight last night spread to the sheds and storehouses of the Port Chester Wagon Company, and a portion of Mertz Brothers' building was burned. Electrician Henley's horse was also burned. The roof of the old powder house was burned off, but there were only a few kegs in the building, and they were protected from the fire. The fire is supposed to have spread from the forge in the blacksmith's shop. The loss is about $5,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—The plants of the Allan-Pfeffer Manufacturing Company and the Vane Calumet Paint Company, in North Main Street, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss about $50,000; covered by insurance. Firemen John Detwelder and Edward Freumeth fell from the water tower and was seriously injured.

NASSUA, N. H., Oct. 25.—Holman's Block was burned this morning. It was occupied by Charles Holman, manufacturer of confectionery. Loss on stock, $25,000, and on building, $15,000; insurance about $30,000.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 25.—The frame block on West Main Street belonging to Casper Schieffer-man, the coal operator, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $12,000.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 25.—An incendiary fire to-day destroyed J. D. Mox's brick yard. Loss, $45,000; insurance, $2,000.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Sunny, handsome second floor large rooms; private table; also third floor; references.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Excellent table; single and double sunny rooms; very moderate rates; table board; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; references.

A LADY LIVING IN 86TH ST., NEAR Columbus Av., can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address C. P. L., 1,242 Broadway.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th AV.—Large handsomely furnished sunny rooms; single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

27th ST., 127 EAST.—Extra large second-story front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; breakfast optional.

46th ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

223 EAST 23d ST.—Elegantly furnished sunny rooms; single, double; heat, gas, bath; central location; $1, $3.

Brooklyn.

808 PROSPECT PLACE.—Comfortable, homelike, congenial; large and single rooms; large grounds; couples or single men and women; fine locality; twenty minutes to bridge; all ferries; first-class table service and board; also families; first floor dining rooms; private tables.

Religious Notices.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKERING Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, farewell address by Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, pastor Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, before his departure for California. Subject: "The Christian Voter's Duty in the Coming Election." Choice song service. Miss Park, cornetist; Miss Noakes, soloist.
EDWIN E. GALLOWAY, Secretary. JOS. BOGARDUS, President.

A.—A.—A.—A.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN Forward Movement, 7th Av. and 14th St. (Gospel meetings every night.) Sunday, 10:45 A. M., Rev. S. Parkes Cadman; 3:45 P. M., the pleasant hour and popular Bible class; 7:30 P. M., orchestral music and service of song. Dr. E. Evans of London will speak. Sacred concert Saturday night, free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M., on "The Conscience Vote in the Coming Election." Evening at 8 P. M. Seats free. A one-hour service, with full choir, and sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw. After the service a short organ recital will be given.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 245 West 43d St., Rev. John F. Steen, Pastor.—The formal opening of this church will take place on sunday morning, Oct. 27, at 10:45 o'clock. Bishop Potter will preach. Evening services at 8 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bradley, Vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER OF 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M., in charge of Rev. Frederick J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, Corner Lexington Av.—Rev. B. B. Bosworth, pastor, will preach 11 A. M. & P. M. Seats free. Welcome. Song service, 7:30 P. M.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, 27th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. McIlvaine will preach. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. Weekly meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe., D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 6th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., is expected to preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. Henry J. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, University Heights.—Rev. Charles H. Pool, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison Av. and 42d St.
Rev. E. WALPOLE WARREN, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning prayer and sermon.
8 P. M.—Union Service Holy Trinity and St. James's Parishes. The Bishop presides. Addresses by many of the prominent clergy.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach morning and evening; 11 A. M., "The Riddle of Life—What Is God's Purpose in the Creation of Man?" 7:45, Lectures on Scenes from the Lives of Saul and David. Scene, "The Mad King and the Minstrel." The power of music. Special music, quartet, and solos. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
The Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
Sunday Services:
Holy Communion, 9. A. M.
Morning Services, 11 A. M.
Musical Services, 4 P. M.
Evening Services, 8 P. M.
SEATS FREE.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 57TH St., between 8th and 9th Avs.—Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Preachers—Morning, the rector, Rev. Dr. Lubeck; evening, Rev. Karl Schwartz, M. A. All Saints' Day Nov. 1. Morning prayer, holy communion, and sermon by the rector, 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH,
HARLEM.
FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., Near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. Pastor at 8 P. M. Meeting for the defense of the American Sabbath at 3:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, special sermon by Rev. F. Landon Humphreys, S. T. D.; 4 P. M., choral evensong, with special anthem.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. Sermons on faith: III., "Faith in Man." Evening service resumed Sunday, Nov. 3.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching: "Altruism in Theory and Practice."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST. AND Park Av.—Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, will preach. Services, 11 A. M.; subject—"The Hidden Graves." All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Charles Henry Babcock, D. D., will officiate. Strangers cordially invited.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All cordially welcome.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FREETHINKERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS.—Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Oct. 25, 26, and 27, HARDMAN HALL, 19th St. and 6th Av. Sessions at 10 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Eminent freethought speakers will address the Congress on Sunday Laws, Church Taxation, and kindred subjects. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 TO 10 West 46th St.—Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Public worship, with preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., at 11 A. M.; at 7:45 P. M., evening subject—"The Sighting of the Prisoner." (Prison Sunday.) Week-day service Friday evening. A greeting to every stranger.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "The Song of the Seraphim."
4 P. M., Vesper Thoughts, (3) "Evening in Eden."
Social Prayer Meeting Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Avenue and 91st Street.
JOSEPH R. KERR, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "The House of Dives."
8 P. M., "The First Human Sin."
Wed. evening, lecture on the Shorter Catechism

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The Pastor, Rev. John R. Davies, will preach to-morrow at 11 and 8. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting at 8. Welcome to all.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song every Sunday at 3:30. Singing and recitations by a large number of children. Public invited.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. Services Sunday, 27th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SEATS FEW IN CHURCH OF INCARNATION to rent for church year from Nov. 1; north side of south aisle, near chancel. Address "PEW," Box 203 Times.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Pastor, Edward Judson.—Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30. Musical service in the morning. Gaul's Holy City sung by a chorus of a hundred voices. Evening, sermon by Dr. W. N. Clarke, Professor of Theology at Hamilton; subject—"The New Theology."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner of 57th St.—The pastor, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject—"The Lost Sheep and the Lost Coin." Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (58d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Mirages"; 8 P. M.—"The Sunday Saloon." Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

N. Y. SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.
The public are cordially invited to the following non-denominational classes where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught:
1. Primary Union in Chapel, Broadway Tabernacle, Saturday, Oct. 26, 2:15; Mrs. S. W. Clark, teacher.
2. In Broadway Tabernacle, (34th St.,) Saturday, Oct. 26, 3:30; Dr. Schauffler, conductor.
3. In Madison Avenue Reformed Church, (57th St.,) Saturday, Oct. 26, 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge, conductor.
4. Superintendents' Class, 118 Fulton St., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 4 P. M.; Ralph Wells, conductor.
5. In Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Tuesday, Oct. 29, 8 P. M.
6. In Reformed Church, 146th St. and 3d Av., Thursday, Oct. 31, 8 P. M.; for teachers and Superintendents.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., N. E. Corner 73d St., Rev. John E. Bushnell, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., PASTOR of the First Reformed Church, Bedford Av. and Clymer St., Brooklyn, E. D., will preach Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:45. Devotional meeting on Friday evening in the Clymer St. Chapel at 8 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M., by the pastor, Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40th St.—Low mass 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German,) solemn mass, (Gullimant,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Ritchie will preach morning and evening; subjects—"Another's and Our Own" and "Singers and Trumpeters."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNday, Oct. 27, 1895, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject—"The Sunday Question in New-York City." All interested are invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2d AV. AND 10th St.—11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon. Dr. Rylance will preach. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4 o'clock. Sermon by the rector at both services.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St., Rev. J. W. Brown, D. D., Rector.—Services Sunday: Morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon at 4 o'clock. Sermon by the rector at both services.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, 44TH ST. and Madison Av., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., preaches at 10:30 A. M. Pastor at 7:45 P. M. Topic: "Shall We Have a German or an American Sabbath?"

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 76th St., Near Columbus Av.—Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All are welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, Pastor.—The sexton, John Main, will be at the church on Mondays and Saturdays, from 10 to 12 M., to confer with parties who wish to rent pews.

129th ANNIVERSARY OLD JOHN STREET Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 44 John St., (Second Block East of Broadway.)—Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895, 9 o'clock, love feast; 10:30 o'clock, sermon, by Rev. C. W. Smith, D. D., editor of Pittsburg Christian Advocate; 3 o'clock, sermon, by Rev. C. B. Galbreath, D. D., of Ohio Wesleyan Episcopal Church, South; 7:30, sermon, by Rev. S. J. Herben, assistant editor of New-York Advocate. F. G. Howell, Pastor.

BRIDEGROOM AND BEST MAN MIXED

A New-Jersey Colored Girl Objects to Wedding the Wrong Man.

MATAWAN, Oct. 25.—Smith Davis of Englishtown and Miss Mary Pyne of Richmond, Va., both colored, have been sweethearts for a long time. They decided to get married, coming to the church here today with that purpose in view. The Rev. Edward Elliott, the pastor, was notified, and put on his best clothes to perform the ceremony. Samuel McGuire, who is colored, in spite of his Celtic name, was selected by the bridegroom to act as best man. The party were accompanied by a number of friends. As they stood in front of the altar they looked very serious.

The pastor had started in on the ceremony, and was nearing the end, when the bridegroom dropped the wedding ring, which he had in his hand, to the floor. In the confusion which followed this awkward move Davis and McGuire got their positions changed, so that McGuire was alongside of the bride to be. McGuire didn't seem to notice the difference, and neither did Davis.

"Jöin hands," commanded the minister. McGuire became excited and took the girl's hand.

"Do you take this man to be your lawful wedded husband?" asked the minister, addressing the bride.

"'Deed I doesn't," replied the bride, glaring at McGuire, and shaking her hand loose. "Dat ar man ober dah is de gen'leman Ise gwine ter marry," she said, pointing to Davis, whose eyes were bulging out.

Then the mistake was discovered, and the bridegroom and best man exchanged places, after which the reading of the ceremony was begun over again, and Davis and Miss Pyne were married without any more mistakes.

Funeral of Thomas S. Quinn.

The funeral of the late Thomas S. Quinn, until his death the General Manager of the Export Lumber Company, took place yesterday. Services, according to the Episcopal ritual, were held at the house, 163 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Among those present were Charles B. Fearing, W. H. Withey, M. J. Quinn, Robert Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rodamor, G. B. Hanford, F. J. Saxe, H. J. Crosby, John C. Orr, W. O. B. Walker, Henry Earle, W. B. Flint, C. D. Wentworth, Walter White, Mr. Vangraft, Mr. Crary, Mr. Yeats, Mr. Dunham, Mr. Williams, and committees from Lotos Lodge and Senate Lodge of Freemasons, and from the Lumber Trade Association.

The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery. The pall bearers were Charles R. Flint, Capt. Meaker, W. D. Wheelright, S. B. Towner, W. H. T. Hughes, Charles McCullough, B. J. Hall, and Cornelius Morrison.

OBITUAR

HAVE NO FEAR OF DEFEAT

Democrats Laugh at the Claims Made by the Republicans.

CHAIRMAN MASON GIVES FIGURES

Says the State at Large Is Preparing to Rebuke Platt by Voting Against His Men.

That stout statesman, Charles W. Hackett, who is Chairman of Mr. Platt's Republican State Committee, has been averring in his sleepless moments that Mr. Platt's ticket would carry the State by anywhere from 40,000 to 50,000 plurality.

Mr. Hackett's vagaries amuse the managers at the Democratic State headquarters. John A. Mason, Chairman of the Executive committee had this to say yesterday about the predictions of Mr. Hackett:

"The Republican nominees are so alarmed over the situation that they have begun an individual canvass on their own hook. For instance, State Treasurer Colvin is sending out sample ballots saying 'Vote for Colvin,' but he ignores the other candidates on the ticket with him. He's for Colvin only. The other candidates are doing the same kind of campaigning for themselves, and the six nominees on the Republican ticket are at work cutting each other's throats to get elected if possible. They see that the Republican bosses here don't care a rap about them, but are concentrating their energies on the Legislature. It is well known that considerable friction exists among the present Republican State nominees, and some of them do not speak as they pass by.

"I would like to know how they can figure out 40,000 or 50,000 for their State ticket. But these are buncombe figures. We know that a good part of their vote will remain at home on election day, and a percentage of it is going to vote the Democratic ticket as a rebuke to Platt and his last Republican Legislature. We also know that the independents are largely with us this year, when last Fall they were against us. We also know that the registration has been in our favor, and we also know the party in the State is solidly united on the State ticket, and we further know that thousands of Republican taxpaying farmers will support our ticket on account of the tremendous increase in the tax rate.

"Taking all these facts into consideration, there is no doubt in my mind but our State ticket will be elected this year, and no one knows it better than Hackett and Odell and the Republican nominees themselves. Regarding the Legislature there are some big surprises in store for the Republicans when the votes are counted for Legislative nominees."

John Flanagan, the Democratic State Committeeman from the Ontario-Wayne District, was in the city yesterday. His Senate district is peculiarly interesting this year on account of the fight against John Raines.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Flanagan said:

"We are making a pretty lively fight in our section of the State to elect Judge J. H. Metcalfe State Senator. Judge Metcalfe is personally popular in both counties, and is going to get a large independent Republican vote that is opposed to John Raines's return to the Senate. We are not making any brass band campaign, but are quietly working in every election district to see that our own full vote is brought out, and to ascertain how many Republicans there are who will not support Raines. The result of our inquiries has proved that a great big surprise may be looked for in our Senatorial district on election night, and will convince John Raines that he does not carry our Senatorial district in his pocket. It would be telling tales out of school to let you know the number of pledged Republican votes that will be cast for Metcalfe, but they are sufficient in number to give us every assurance of Metcalfe's election. The new blanket ballot is going to help us considerably, and, as far as the star ticket is concerned, it will receive every Democratic vote in Wayne and Ontario Counties, and, I believe, a great many Republican votes also."

IS WORKING TO AID HARMONY.

Isaac Lawrence Withdraws from His Canvass for the Assembly.

Isaac Lawrence, the State Democracy's candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-fifth District, has written a letter to ex-Secretary Fairchild, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Democracy, in which he announces his withdrawal as a candidate, in the interest of Democratic harmony.

The sub-committee of the Democratic State Committee, which sought to bring about harmony in the party in the Legislative districts of this city, has not yet made a report on the result of its work.

The Tammany leaders are anxious that it should do so, but it is the general opinion that no report will be made until after election.

The sub-committee has not yet considered its report.

Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee is very much delighted over the outlook for party harmony in Erie County. He is particularly pleased with the preparations for the great mass meeting which will be held in Buffalo next Saturday night. Immigration Commissioner Senner and District Attorney John R. Fellows will speak at it.

FLOWER TO HELP MR. CUMMINGS.

Promises to Make a Speech in Aid of His Candidacy.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower called on Amos J. Cummings, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Tenth Congressional District, yesterday, and assured him that he was anxious to aid in his election. Mr. Cummings invited Mr. Flower to speak for him during the canvass, and the ex-Governor said that he would do so.

Mr. Cummings and Mr. Flower were in Congress together for some years, and are great friends.

Ex-Judge Gedney, a Republican, who is conspicuous in his party, has written Mr. Cummings a letter congratulating him upon his nomination, and wishing him success.

"Democrats need have no fear about the result in our Senatorial district," said Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District, yesterday. "Mr. Grady will carry each of the Assembly districts comprising the Senatorial district, and he will carry the Eighteenth Assembly District by at least 1,800 plurality."

VETERANS REMEMBER WRONGS.

Will Show Their Feeling by Supporting the Democratic Ticket.

Among the callers at the Democratic State Headquarters yesterday was a prominent officer of the Grand Army of the Republic. He gave some reasons why veterans should remember the Republicans at the polls this year by voting for the Democrats.

In talking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he said:

"The veterans this year are taking an active interest in politics, and are not unmindful of the fact that the Republican Constitutional Convention adopted a resolution which disfranchised the votes of veterans in soldiers' homes. This affront to the veterans who are inmates of these homes has been discussed in all the various lodges of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the result of a concerted action on their part of rebuking the Republicans for this insult and deprivation of the rights of veterans.

"In connection with the same matter, they recall the fact that a Democratic Legislature several years ago defeated a similar proposition then made to take away the right of veterans to vote from soldiers' homes, and which Republican Constitutional Convention finally accomplished.

"Then, again, the wholesale and unwarranted dismissal from State and city employ of veterans by Republican officials has done much to the discredit of that party in the eyes of the veterans. For instance, thirty-three veterans were recently discharged from the State Capitol, at Albany, without a shadow of explanation why they were dismissed, and over 100 veterans have been summarily discharged from the various departments in this city. Accompanying their discharge no explanation was made whatever. Under State Democratic rule and when the Democrats were in control of municipal affairs in this city, no such arbitrary action was taken against the veterans, and they were allowed to retain their places undisturbed.

"The Trustees of State buildings at Albany, consisting of Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and Speaker Fish, have now under consideration the turning out of the Grand Army of the Republic headquarters from the Capitol Building. These headquarters were established at the Capitol during a Democratic administration, and the records were all appropriately filed and made conveniently accessible to those interested in Grand Army of the Republic matters. We are fully satisfied that the Trustees of State buildings at Albany will finally dispossess us of our headquarters, though they hardly dare take such a step before election. We are entitled to these headquarters, and will resent any dispossession with all the influence and vigor at our command."

Register to-day! Last day of registration. Places of registry open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

WILLIAMS HAS GOOD LUCK

SAVED BY THE CONDITION OF DR. PARKHURST'S THROAT.

A Large Audience Had Assembled in Arlington Hall to Hear the ex-Inspector Dealt With.

"I am sorry to give you skim milk when you expected pie," said John Brooks Leavitt to the crowded and expectant audience that assembled last night in Arlington Hall, under the auspices of the Good Government Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District, to hear the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst "pay his respects" to Alexander S. Williams, the regular Republican and State Democracy nominee for the State Senate in the Twelfth Senatorial District. "I'm very sorry, indeed, but Dr. Parkhurst will not be here to-night. He was the pie; I am the skim milk. I'll read you his letter of regret."

In his letter Dr. Parkhurst wrote:

Dear Mr. Leavitt: The condition of my throat resulting from the talking I have been doing, especially from that of last night, puts out of the question my going out to-night. I am dreadfully sorry to disappoint you, but I cannot run the risk of getting my throat into the condition I did a year ago, when it took me six weeks after election before I got into my pulpit again. With deep regret, CHARLES H. PARKHURST.

Oct. 25, 1895.

The hall, 19 St. Mark's Place, was packed with Williams's men, and this letter was received with three cheers for Tammany Hall and three more for ex-Inspector Williams. More than half of the audience left the hall after it had been read, and Acting Inspector Cortright sent home ten of the twenty policemen he had scattered through the hall in expectation of trouble.

The absence of Dr. Parkhurst was felt as much by the loyal adherents of the Good Government Clubs' ticket as it was by the Williams men, who had come to interrupt the meeting and cause a disturbance.

After Mr. Leavitt had spoken, George M. Cassatt addressed the meeting.

"We have the singular spectacle in this Senatorial district," he said, "of being asked this year to send a man to the Legislature to make the laws which a year ago he refused to enforce for a consideration."

Mr. Cassatt spoke very briefly, and introduced Arthur Von Briesen as the next orator.

"We require a liberal Sunday law," Mr. Von Briesen said, "and as far as we are law-abiding citizens we shall have it.

"Are we not the masters? If we do not like it we shall abolish it. There is no use growling at the honest enforcement of the law. The law is our greatest friend and protector."

Speaking of Tammany Hall, the speaker said, amid cries of approval and disapproval about equally mingled:

"What does Tammany Hall exist for except for the plunder it can get from the people. We cannot, without losing our manhood, vote for any one who has the Indorsement of Tammany Hall. It makes no difference whether you vote for Croker or Platt! It is one machine against the other. One robs you by going through your pockets and the other by making you hold up your hands."

Speaking of ex-Inspector Williams as candidate for the Senate, Mr. Von Briesen said, indignantly:

"Are you going to support an organization that throws ex-Inspector Williams at you? ['No, no!'] The very idea is an insult to your integrity. [Cries of 'Hit him again!' 'Club the clubber!'] I cannot believe it possible that any self-respecting citizen of the United States would send to the Senate of the State of New-York a man like ex-Inspector Williams."

Gen. Lockman, Good Government Club candidate for County Clerk, and David Schwartz, candidate for Senator, both addressed the meeting, the latter making a bitter attack on the ex-Inspector, who, he said, had accumulated his wealth by taxing the unfortunates of the city.

"I have," said Mr. Schwartz, "no love for Democrats or Republicans, but I would rather shake the hand of a thief than stand side by side in the Senate with a man who has made his money by taxing the unfortunates of the 'Tenderloin.'

"What qualifications has Williams? [Cries of 'Tenderloin!' 'Clubber!' all over the hall.] He has clubbed the citizens of New-York all his life, and now asks them to send him to make their laws. It is an outrage of the most brazen description."

Mr. Schwartz said, amid general uproar, that it was a piece of sublime cheek to nominate a man like Alexander S. Williams for Senator. Before the meeting broke up at 10 o'clock Chairman Cassatt promised that Dr. Parkhurst would speak there on Friday, Nov. 1.

Habits of the Manatee.

From St. Nicholas.

The manatee belongs to a mammalian order called Sirenia, or sea cows, which contains only three species—our manatee, that of West Africa, and the dugong of Australia. As its clumsy form suggests, it is an animal of quiet, and even sluggish, habits, entirely harmless, and easily taken when once its haunts are known. When at home its food consists of tender aquatic plants and grasses, always eaten under water, and its presence is generally revealed by the bits of broken stems and grass which escape and float to the surface above where it is feeding.

In captivity it feeds on cabbage, lettuce, the leaves of the canna, celery tops, watercress, spinach, and also certain kinds of ocean seaweed. In the St. Lucie River its favorite food is a luxuriant, trailing aquatic grass called manatee grass, in which the manatee finds not only good food, but good hiding places from its human enemies.

The bones of this animal are massive, solid, and quite heavy, (some hunters will tell you its bones are "solid ivory") and its skin is as thick and tough as that of a hippopotamus. I have seen very good canes made of strips of manatee skin, twisted like a lightning-rod and dried. Its flesh is very good, and to me it tastes quite like lean pork. Curiously enough, this strange creature actually sheds its outer skin every year, as does a serpent. The living specimens that from time to time have been captured and kept for exhibition in Demerara, Philadelphia, New-York, and London have in all cases been of small or medium size, varying in length from four to seven feet. The one which was shown in the Central Park Menagerie in 1873 was 6 feet 9½ inches in length and weighed 450 pounds.

Hyde—Barker.

Miss Louisa F. Barker and James W. Hyde were married in St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, on Wednesday evening, the Rev. De Witt Bridgman officiating.

The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Barker, was attended by Miss Pierson, Miss Tuttle, and Miss Budelman. Edward Hyde, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Herman Aaron, Percy D. Adams, Frederick R. Fortmeyer, and Charles W. Rodman acted as ushers.

A reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barker, 1,824 Madison Avenue.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

Misses' Cloaks.

The Franklin Jacket. Velvet Collar, large pearl buttons, blue, black and brown,

$10.00

Double Breasted, Mixed Persian Cloths, lined with changeable and fancy silk,

$11.50

Camel's Hair, Cheviot and Melton Cloth, lined with Dresden and Fancy Silk Stripes, Pearl Buttons,

$14.50

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THE POT OF GOLD DIVIDED

Amasa Thornton Proves "A Daniel Come to Judgment."

RIVAL FACTIONS ARE SATISFIED

Each Receives Part of One of the Packages Given Out by the Committee of Fifty—Only Ronan Objects.

"A Daniel come to judgment."

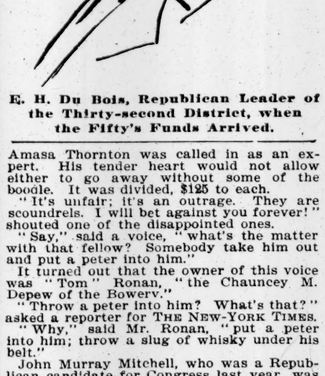
Two rival factions went to Treasure Island in the Telephone Building to hunt for a pot of gold yesterday. The pot was in sight. The rivalry was bitter. Chairman Lauterbach put the pot on a table. He seated one faction on one side and across the table the other. Amasa Thornton acted as referee. Two or three others of the Committee on Organization of the Republican County Committee were there to see fair play. Then they wrangled. Words ran high.

Finally Amasa and his associates decided to "divide the pot." This was done.

"A Daniel come to judgment."

The trouble grew out of the factional fight in the Thirtieth Assembly District. This is Gen. Collis's. As a result of the rival conventions, two campaign committees were appointed. John Ford was the head of the Collis committee. F. C. Ellenberg, Jr., was Chairman of the anti-Collis crowd. The two got along fairly well at the start. But the trouble came to a crisis the very minute that the Committee of Fifty sent up $250 to be distributed there.

Each Chairman wanted it. Each came to headquarters to get it. Cornelius Van Cott and Edward Lauterbach would give it to neither until the trouble was settled. So Amasa Thornton was called in as an expert. His tender heart would not allow either to go away without some of the boodle. It was divided, $125 to each.



E. H. Du Bois, Republican Leader of the Thirty-second District, when the Fifty's Funds Arrived.

"It's unfair; it's an outrage. They are scoundrels. I will bet against you forever!" shouted one of the disappointed ones.

"Say," said a voice, "what's the matter with that fellow? Somebody take him out and put a peter into him."

It turned out that the owner of this voice was "Tom" Ronan, "the Chauncey M. Depew of the Bowery."

"Throw a peter into him? What's that?" asked a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Why," said Mr. Ronan, "put a peter into him; throw a slug of whisky under his belt."

John Murray Mitchell, who was a Republican candidate for Congress last year, was with Mr. Ronan.

"Are you doing campaign work this year?" Mr. Ronan was asked.

"Are we? Are we doing campaign work? You bet your life we are. Mitchell and I. You should have seen us at a mass meeting the other night. Mitchell had his gloves on—kid gloves—in the Second District.

"You should have seen the crowd looking at them. I see the gang was on to them in a way that was losing votes for us. Kid gloves don't go down there, see? So I says to Mitchell: 'Mitchell,' I says, 'just skin your hands out of them gloves. They're a boomerang; git out of 'em.'

"Mitchell, he see the thing the same way, and he begins peeling off his gloves. The crowd begins to yell, and from that time on we was making votes. Yes, Sir: to my personal knowledge we begin to get votes from the minute he done it."

Cornelius Van Cott is having a hard time of it at headquarters. Mr. Lauterbach gets some variety out of life. He goes to the Committee of Fifty and gets cash at times, and sights he goes out campaigning. Mr. Van Cott is no orator, as Lauterbach is. Nor does he do business at the "clearing house," as the county Republicans call the Fifty's headquarters. Mr. Van Cott does not go to the Fifty. He is paying teller at the bank, and it wears on him.

Visitors at Republican Headquarters.

"If it was in my own district," he said, "I would know how to handle the crowd. I can pretty nearly tell what everybody wants down there. But it's awful here. The crowd increases every day. Every one who comes is worse than the one that came before him."

"Have they taken all the cash sent up from the Fifty?"

"Have they taken it? It should say they have. I'm afraid they'll get my clothes before the campaign is over."

The candidates were to have been at Republican headquarters yesterday—the fusion candidates. They were to have had a conference with the Campaign Committee. They did not come. There was no meeting. Ernest Hall was the sole exception. He was there. No one knew where the others were or why they did not come. It was said they had probably forgotten it—for the meeting was appointed fully a week ago.

"CAMMEYER" STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.

6th Ave., corner 20th St.

Men's Russet Calf, double sole, Hand-sewed and Lace Shoes,

$4.00.

These shoes are calf-lined throughout, made with hand-sewed welt, not Goodyear welt, or any other Combination welt, which is only an improved method of making shoes by machine, but hand-sewed welt which is the most expensive and best way of making shoes. They are guaranteed to remain free from tacks, nails, and wax threads as long as they remain in service. In addition they are a saving of time and money, as they do not require as much care.

No Russet Calf Shoes, no matter how high in price, can look or wear better than these.

CAUTION—Having no agencies or branch stores, my shoes can be purchased only at my establishment.

A. J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., corner 20th St., N. Y.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Mr. and Mrs. J. De Ment Thompson have returned from their Summer outing, and will entertain extensively this Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ashley are in town again, and have taken apartments at the Hotel Brunswick, where they will remain during the greater portion of the Winter.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katherine P. Payson to Philip T. Reeves of San Francisco. Miss Payson is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Payson, and is a granddaughter of the late Thomas P. Shrady of New-York. The wedding will take place early in January, at the home of the bride's parents, in Chicago. Both Miss Payson and Mr. Reeves are very well known in New-York, and it is not unlikely that a number of New-York people will attend the wedding.

Miss Katherine E. Van Nest has returned to New-York, after spending the Summer in Lenox, Mass. She will spend the Winter at 70 West Forty-sixth Street.

Mr. G. W. Seymour and family have closed Prospect Tower, their Summer home at City Island, on the Sound, and have returned to their town house, 64 East Eighty-first Street, where they will entertain extensively during the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grisler, after spending the season at Quogue, L. I., have returned to 83 East Fifty-fifth Street.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Henry Davis to Johnston Atherton Page of Chicago. The wedding will take place early in December, at the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edwards Davis, in the Berkshires. After the wedding the young couple will go abroad, and will spend twelve months in traveling about the Continent.

The Misses Oakley of 21 West West Seventy-first Street, after spending several months in Paris, have returned to this country. They made a tour in Scandinavia last Summer.

Mrs. J. V. Bean, Jr., will return early next week from Goshen, Orange County, to her city home, 10 West Thirtieth Street.

A Boston wedding of interest to New-Yorkers will be that of Miss Catherine Kimball to J. Harsen Rhoades, Jr., of New-York. It will be a church event, followed by a breakfast at the Kimball residence, which is one of the finest houses on Commonwealth Avenue. It will take place on Tuesday of next week at noon, and will be talked about and written about for days to come. There will be six bridesmaids, the same number of ushers, and two little flower girls. The bride's gown will be a very beautiful affair of opal-tinted satin, heavily trimmed with Brussels lace and orange blossoms. The veil will be secured to the hair with a wreath of orange buds. The bridesmaids will wear pink satin with pink brocaded corsages, and will have large picture hats of black velvet with pink plumes. The little flower girls, who are nieces of Miss Kimball, will wear pink frocks, covered with white dotted gauze, and sashes of pink satin. As the bridal procession goes up the aisle the flower girls will strew the path with roses.

The annual meeting of the Drawing Room Club will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Windsor Hotel, when the programme for the season will be submitted for the approval of the members. Following the meeting there will be a reception from 5 o'clock until 7 for the members and their friends. The Drawing Room Club will hereafter hold its meetings at the Windsor. The Secretary of the Drawing Room Club sends out the following announcement:

Saturdays are set aside for friends of members to visit them at the Drawing Room, between 4 and 6 o'clock. The informal reunions take place on Thursdays, from 8 until 11 o'clock. They are given to conversation, music, readings, or discussion of subjects of general interest. At the monthly reunions a distinguished speaker addresses the Drawing Room punctually at 8:30 P. M. The first reunion takes place on Nov. 14. Classes for Lent are being arranged, and the library (Room 28) is now open to members, who can also make use of the reading, reception, and dining rooms of the Windsor.

The younger members of the Drawing Room wish to organize a dancing class and to form a small syndicate of ladies and gentlemen under the Chairmanship of one of the Vice Presidents or the Treasurer, F. B. Hubbell of the Plaza Hotel.

Miss Merrington and Miss Ruth Merrington sent out cards yesterday for Wednesday afternoon during the season. The Misses Merrington have apartments at 181 Lenox Avenue, where during the season of gayety they will give a number of dinner parties, luncheons, and other functions.

PATRIARCH.

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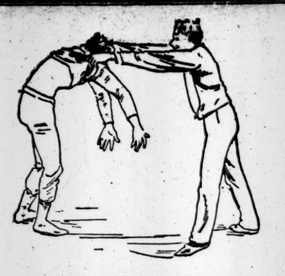

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Underwear is possibly sold elsewhere as cheaply—possibly not.

A positive advantage however, buying here, is an unusual range of sizes—your size, everybody's size—comfort for everybody.

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Stores closed at six o'clock.

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Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Bloomingdale Methodist Church in Forty-third Street, west of Broadway, changed hands last Spring. It has been renovated by the Ascension Memorial Church, the Rev. John F. Steen, pastor. The formal opening of the church will take place to-morrow morning at 10:45 o'clock. A sermon will be delivered by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New-York. At the evening service the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley will preach.

—The Rev. Dr. Burrell, one of the ministers of the Collegiate Church in this city, is on the steamship St. Paul, due here to-day. He has preached but twice during his four months' vacation in Europe, and both times in London. Dr. Burrell has sent word that he will preach to-morrow at the Marble Church.

—The Rev. T. Simpkins of Port Chester will address young men in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, at 3:45 P. M. to-morrow. Special music by the association male quartet and a male chorus, also a solo by J. Dhu Hughes, will form parts of the exercises. All men are cordially invited.

—Martin Striker, a driver, who was struck by a Columbus Avenue cable car yesterday, died at the Manhattan Hospital last evening. Striker had tried to drive across the track at One Hundredth Street in front of the car. His injuries were internal.

—Juras Hanna, the Greek immigrant who was found Tuesday suffering from smallpox, after having been at 57 Washington Street two weeks, died yesterday at Riverside Hospital.

Register to-day! Last day of registration. Places of registry open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

Brooklyn.

—Henry Watkins, thirty years old, of 444 Park Avenue, a pressman employed in the Brooklyn Knitting Factory, at 21 Hall Street, was arrested Thursday night, charged with grand larceny. He admitted having stolen a quantity of goods from the company. His wife and Charles Macie were also arrested, charged with receiving stolen goods. They were held for trial.

—William T. Thompson and John J. Beller, engineer and conductor of the train that killed Carl E. Pierson at Atlantic Avenue and Crescent Street Thursday night, were both held in $1,000 bail by Justice Hinrichsen, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of manslaughter.

—John O'Donohue of 33 Jackson Street was fined $100 by Justice Laimbeer yesterday for refusing to obey an order of Health Commissioner Emery to repair the plumbing in his house and to remove chickens from his yard.

—"Young Griffo," the pugilist who is to fight Dixon before the Manhattan Athletic Club next week, was admitted to bail yesterday. His bondsman is John M. Curley of 457 Seventeenth Street, New-York.

—William Williams, thirteen years old, disappeared from his home, 370 Eighteenth Street, several days ago, and has not since been seen by his friends.

—District Attorney James W. Ridgway has been elected a member of the New-York Yacht Club.

Long Island.

—Frederick Brink of 353 Warwick Street, Brooklyn, while coasting down the Flushing Avenue hill, Jamaica, Thursday, on his wheel, was thrown off. He struck his head on the hard roadbed and was insensible for some time. His wife and two friends were with him. He was carried into a near-by house. It is feared Mr. Brink is suffering from concussion of the brain. He also had a broken nose as a result of his fall.

—The After-a-While Club, composed of Huntington young women, has organized a reading circle and elected these officers: Miss Julia Carter, President; Miss Nellie E. Pearsall, Vice President; Miss Nettie S. Conklin, Secretary and Treasurer. Meetings will be held Monday afternoon of each week in the homes of the members.

—The Yaphank Library Association has elected the following officers: The Rev. J. M. Denton, President; Miss Clara Weeks, Vice President; Miss Kate Floyd, Secretary; Miss Ruth Hammond, Treasurer; Mrs. G. H. Swezey, Miss Belle Homan, and Miss K. Floyd, Book Committee.

—The Queens County Medical Society will hold its semi-annual meeting in the Queens County Court House, Long Island City, Tuesday, Oct. 29. Three papers on professional subjects are promised, as well as reports on several interesting cases.

—There is a tulip tree on the place of Robert Lenox Belknap at Huntington that was planted before the Revolution. The trunk of the tree is covered with dates and names that have been cut into the bark at different times.

—The Trustees of the Rogers Memorial Library in Southampton have received from the children of the late Mrs. Sarah Redwood Parrish the $5,000 promised by them for a memorial of their mother.

—While George Treadwell and William Carll of Hempstead were gunning Thursday, Treadwell's gun exploded. A piece of the barrel about three inches long clipped off a piece of Carll's ear.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Suffolk County will hold its seventh annual convention in Southampton Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

—The Suffolk County Union of the Christian Endeavor Society will hold its seventh annual institute in the Islip Presbyterian Church Thursday, Oct. 31.

—Sneak thieves entered the residence of Mrs. Frederick Wood in Garden City Tuesday night, and carried off a quantity of wearing apparel.

—Gen. Torrence of Chicago has commenced the erection of a large country house near Westbury.

Westchester County.

—The Young Women's Christian Association of Yonkers gave a reception last evening in its rooms in South Broadway, which was largely attended. The reception was in honor of Miss M. H. Taylor, State Secretary of the Young Women's Association.

—Justice Dykman has denied the application of William F. Nisbet of Yonkers to have the City Assessors reduce the assessed valuation on his property in South Broadway and Nepperhan Avenue from $70,000 to $50,000.

—The Yonkers Electric Railroad Company has decided to place fenders on all its cars.

COMING EVENTS.

—Prof. Bickmore's lecture, "Hudson River and Highlands," (repeated,) to-day, 10:30 A. M., American Museum of Natural History.

—Kindergarten Union of New-York, regular meeting, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, to-day, 3 P. M.

—Women's University Club tea, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, this afternoon.

Through a Burning Trestle.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 25.—Fourteen cars of a south-bound freight train on the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad went through a burning trestle between Savannah Junction and the Savannah River at midnight last night, and were burned with the trestle. No one was killed. Two trainmen were injured slightly. The railroad officials believe the fire was the work of incendiaries.

Rationally treat your Cold from the start by using DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and you may escape Lung troubles not so easily gotten rid of.—Adv.

32 PAGES 32

The New-York Times

SEEKS to enlighten the minds and brighten and broaden the lives of its thousands of intelligent readers by laying before them each day all that is best and most interesting in current affairs both at home and abroad. It publishes fully and fairly the information which enables its readers to form their own opinions on public questions.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

is edited with special care and presents each week, besides all the news of the preceding twenty-four hours, many columns of interesting and instructive special matter covering every possible phase of human activity. Chief among the special features in to-morrow's issue will be a timely article by Harold Frederic about

The House of Marlborough,

something concerning the ancestors of the present Duke, who is soon to marry Miss Vanderbilt, and the famous family seat, Blenheim Palace. This royal palace was given to John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough, for his public services. The palace was begun in 1704, and cost considerably more than $6,000,000 before it was finished. The article will be handsomely illustrated.

Here are a few of the other interesting features that will be found in to-morrow's Times:

GOLDEN GATE DEFENSES
What Uncle Sam is doing for the harbor of San Francisco. Well protected from attack. Big guns and torpedoes. New Batteries for Fort Alcatraz. How Fort Winfield Scott is armed.

TELLER AS A CANDIDATE
The Democratic nominee for the Court of Appeals. Well worthy of the party's vote. Popular as a man and in the positions he has filled. Well equipped for the office by study and practice.

WEALTH OF THE WORLD
How much coal, iron, gold, and silver do we produce? The question of consumption. Change in the use of coal. Copper. Lead. Nickel. Aluminium. Our precious stones. African diamonds.

TO ASPHALT CITY STREETS
The bulk of $1,250,000 to be spent on this improvement in 1896. Tenement-house districts first. Needs of bicyclists to be considered. Schools should have asphalt surroundings. Money appropriated by Legislature.

SPELLING NOW MADE EASY
Plan for a short and speedy step in the reform. Drop "ed" where "t" is sounded. This beginning is to become operative when 300 prominent writers and teachers agree to adopt it.

VIOLS THAT ARE LOVED
The musician's idol and his loving care for his favorite instrument. Great fascination of the violin. Why it is the king of all instruments. Most like the human voice. Fiddlers who should play the "Swinette."

ROMANCE OF THE ORIENT
A wicked uncle, lovers separated, and a Princess bereft of reason. Now the Emir Ameen is in exile. The uncle caused the Princess to believe her lover had been killed and the shock ended in insanity.

THE STORY OF WI-NE-MA
She risked her life to avert war and to prevent murder. Why the Modocs took up arms. They were driven to desperation by cruel wrongs, and their acts only paralleled those of the whites.

THE LEBANON HOSPITAL
Is one of the latest and most worthy additions to the list of local philanthropic Hebrew institutions. Founded a few years ago by a well-known New-York Israelite, who still devotes his time and money to this asylum for his stricken co-religionists and those of all other faiths. How a Catholic convent was converted into a Jewish hospital and dispensary for the city's poor.

IN A TEACHERS' AGENCY
Difficult situations with which the manager has to deal. Scores of unemployed pedagogues. College graduates whose expectations are high. Many cases of destitution among the applicants for places.

IS A FULL-BLOODED SIOUX
Dr. Charles Eastman, the well-known worker among the Indians. A graduate of Dartmouth College. He is now engaged in the organization of branches of the Young Men's Christian Association among his people.

ALL PARIS GOES HUNTING
Fashionable people must shoot partridges or disappear. Questions for the Government. Frisquet's views on the weather, the President, the soldiers' review, seriousness, and the fashions.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POLITICS
No newspaper in New-York publishes so much and such accurate political information as does THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

ARE YOU IN SOCIETY
Whether you are or not, you are certain to be interested in "Patriarch's" gossip of the social world.

THE SPORTING COLUMNS
Of THE SUNDAY TIMES will be as interesting as usual. Bicycle riders will be given all the latest news in their department. The doings of the college football players will be given, with the results of all the games to be played to-day. Golf players to-day have several games scheduled, and these games will be given careful attention. All other sports will be fully covered.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NEWS
The musical department will contain a sketch of the local orchestral organizations, including an extended account of the career of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in this city; while in the department of dramatic criticism and news the two new American plays of last week will be reviewed, and the notes and gossip will touch upon every current topic of interest to playgoers.

More than TWENTY NOVELS REVIEWED
The entire book page will be devoted to fiction and one writer of fiction, Hans Christian Andersen. With Bain's new and important life of the great story teller leading the page, notices will follow of the most recent novels issued by leading houses. More than twenty works from the Appletons, Scribners, Macmillans, Putnams, Dodd & Co., Century Company, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Dodd, Mead & Co., and F. A. Stokes Company will be reviewed.

"The New-York Times March," written expressly for The New-York Times by Gustave d'Aquin, will be printed in the Sunday paper.

Read the Splendid

Sunday Issue

32 Pages for 5 Cents.

Saturday
October 26-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

DEEP CANAL A NECESSITY

New-York's Commercial Supremacy Depends Upon It.

FACTS VOTERS SHOULD CONSIDER

Western Cities Endeavoring to Divert a Tremendous Traffic from the Erie Canal to the Mississippi.

For the first time in the present campaign great efforts are being made by the friends of New-York State's canal system to urge upon the people the benefits to be derived from the adoption of the nine-million-dollar appropriation, which is to be voted upon Nov. 5. The work in favor of the improvement has been quietly carried on for years, but it is only within the last few days that efforts have been made in New-York City to arouse the people to the support of the measure.

A call has been issued for a State Convention and mass meeting, to be held in Syracuse, Oct. 31, to arouse public sentiment. The convention is to be an open one, and no restriction is to be placed upon the number of delegates from any one city or organization.

Supporters of the measure are now in the city working with a committee from the Board of Trade. Appeals have been issued to various labor organizations, and many of the latter either have adopted or are about to adopt resolutions in favor of the improvement.

In case the plan meets with popular approval, $4,000,000 will be used this coming Winter for improvements upon the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals.

Capt. W. C. Clark of Constantia, N. Y., who has devoted much of his time to a study of the canal system of the State, and to an advocacy of its improvement, was in the city yesterday and outlined the plans which he favors to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"From a practical standpoint," said Capt. Clark, "the question is whether New-York is to continue in the lead of its sister States. It can only hope to do so by the speedy enlargement of its antiquated canals. A review of the past shows plainly that this State has only been in the lead of other States for a comparatively short period. It went ahead with a bound upon the completion of the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals. The reason of this was not because it has a splendid harbor or a magnificent river leading 159 miles into the interior, but it was because, in the contour of the land between Lakes Erie, Champlain, and Ontario, nature has provided not only a comparatively flat country, but a water supply adequate to the needs of a great system of canals.

"John Forman, who was the real founder of New-York's canals, in the first laws providing for them, which were adopted in 1808, wrote:

"'Whereas, Navigable communication between Lakes Erie and Champlain and the Atlantic Ocean, by means of canals connected with the Hudson River, will promote agriculture, manufacture, and commerce, mitigate the calamities of war, enhance the blessings of peace, consolidate the Union, and advance the prosperity and elevate the character of the United States;

"'Resolved, It is the incumbent duty of the people of this State to avail themselves of the means which the Almighty has placed in their hands for the production of such signal, extensive, and lasting benefits to the human race.

"This prediction has been fulfilled. But now the system has been allowed to fall into decay until from nearly 72,000,000 bushels of grain carried out of Buffalo by the Erie Canal alone in 1880, the amount has fallen until, up to Sept. 16 last, but 12,000,000 bushels had been carried this season.

"The only thing that can save the canal system is the adoption of the nine-million-dollar appropriation bill which is to come before the people election day. The adoption of the bill will hold New-York in the lead of the States of the Union. Otherwise it is bound to fall behind, for not only the Canadians are making extraordinary efforts to divert the trade of the West and Northwest away from New-York and carry it down the St. Lawrence, but the Western people want to carry it down the Mississippi.

"This last month witnessed two important gatherings called for the purpose of securing legislation to improve the Mississippi from Minneapolis to a point off Galveston, and there to construct a mammoth ship canal into the Gulf of Mexico. Ten States and Territories were represented at the Topeka meeting by United States Senators, Congressmen, Governors, and the most influential men of the district. They decided to ask the Government to appropriate a sufficient sum to provide a deep waterway from the heart of the Nation to the Gulf. Another large meeting for the same purpose was held in Vicksburg.

"The programme of the Western people is to continue these meetings until Congress grants what is asked. The cost of the improvement asked for will be between $200,000,000 and $250,000,000. Of this sum New-York State will have to contribute at least one-seventh. And this money would be used to divert the commerce which this city and State now enjoy, and in which its prosperity lies. Would it not be much more sensible to spend $9,000,000 to preserve to itself this commerce and to add to it?

"Some of the newspapers and other opponents of the pending measure seem to forget this important fact, or at least they are silent in regard to it. What is $9,000,000 for the State of New-York to spend upon its great canal system? It is the merest bagatelle. Up to the abolition of tolls, in 1883, the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals had earned and paid into the State Treasury a total of $131,901,797. These same canals had, from the beginning of their construction up to 1883, for all purposes, cost the State $97,628,867, leaving the State their debtor to the amount of $34,172,930. Is it asking too much, under the circumstances, to insist that these canals be enlarged, extended, and put in good repair? Besides building up the State, the Erie Canal has paid the State over $41,000,000 more than the cost of its construction.

"I speak of the benefits to be gained by this measure. In the first place, if passed, it will put into circulation $4,000,000 to be spent this Winter in the way of canal enlargement, and $5,000,000 to be spent in 1896 and 1897. This work, it should be understood, will be done during the months when the canals are closed.

"I am fully in accord with THE NEW-YORK TIMES as regards a larger waterway than has been contemplated by the friends of the canals. I believe a waterway should be constructed that will float a fleet of boats carrying 112,000 bushels of wheat. The coming ideal canal will do this. I speak particularly of the Erie Canal, as the friends of the Champlain Canal are satisfied with a channel seven feet deep. But the Erie and Oswego Canals should be deepened to not less than ten feet, and should be made 100 feet wide. They should have cement or stone walls throughout, except at the wide waters and reservoirs on the Iberia Locks should be not less than 270 feet in length, and 26 feet in width. Thus the fleet would carry 112,000 bushels, which, at 2 cents a bushel freight, would capacity of 20,000 bushels of wheat.

"The two steamers could carry 12,000 bushels and drag a fleet of five boats. This fleet would carry 112,000 bushels, which, at 2 cents a bushel freight, would amount to $2,240 a trip. Oswego being about half way from New-York to Buffalo, grain could be carried for 1 cent a bushel, and up freight in like proportion.

"I have estimates that the work on the canal could be done in two Winters. With such a canal, New-York would be in a position to furnish the cheapest transportation on earth. It would command a system of factories from here to Buffalo greater than any other city in the world.

"The question resolves itself to this: Shall the appropriation bill be passed, and the State widen the gateway of commerce which has made it what it is, or will it surrender its unsurpassed possessions and possibilities to the whim of a few men? With a canal of this sort New-York could offer inducements which would cause foreign countries to come here for their breadstuffs, instead of going to India, Russia, Australia, and the Argentine Republic. For it is not the cost of producing wheat or coal that determines the price the people shall pay. That question is determined by the cost of transportation. With this improved canal the matter would be settled, for it would enable the United States to raise grain on the plains of the West, and transport it to the seaboard cheaper than can any other country."

LESS SALES IN THE WOOL MARKET

Quotations Practically Unchanged—Smaller Factories Await Developments—Decline in Antwerp.

Reporting the wool market for the week, The Textile Manufacturers' Journal will say in to-day's issue:

"Sales in the leading wool markets aggregated 6,152,600 pounds domestic and 3,277,000 pounds foreign, a gross aggregate of 9,429,600 pounds, as compared with 7,387,200 pounds domestic and 4,460,200 pounds foreign, a gross aggregate of 11,847,400 pounds, for the previous week.

"The quieter tone in the wool market is reflected in the decreased total of sales. Quotations are practically unchanged, but at times it has been easier for the buyer to obtain his wool at prices somewhat below the upper limit. There should naturally be a slight reaction after the heavy purchases of the last few weeks. The large manufacturers and dealers are not so active in the market, and the smaller factories, in the present doubtful condition of the woolen-goods trade, show a disposition to await developments before putting in heavy stocks of raw material.

"In the Antwerp market Montevideo and Cape wools have suffered a decline of from 5 to 7½ per cent. As the season for purchasing the new colonial clips is at hand, it is uncertain whether this decline is legitimate, or an attempt on the part of dealers to somewhat depress the market in order to stock up at the lower rates.

"The domestic market is certainly not stronger than reported last week. The present prices of manufactured goods hardly support the recent advances in wool, and these prices are, of course, the ultimate test of the strength of the market for raw material. The course of the woolen-goods trade on the next heavyweight season will determine the trend of the wool market.

"Territory and carpet wools are at present the strongest features of the market."

Register to-day! Last day of registration. Places of registry open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

MISS MALTEN DID NOT APPEAR

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY TOWNSEND DISCHARGED.

Did Not Insult the Woman Who Caused His Arrest, He Told Magistrate Wentworth.

Assistant District Attorney Robert Townsend, who was arrested Thursday night, charged with having insulted Miss Mary Malten of 230 West Twenty-ninth Street, and her two companions, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Wentworth in the Jefferson Market Police Court, as Miss Malten failed to appear to press the charge.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who called at Miss Malten's address as given, failed to find her. The boarding house mistress said that she had left the house about 9 o'clock, and had not yet returned. This was about 4 o'clock. Whether any influence was used to lead her to withdraw the charge could not be ascertained.

Miss Malten's statement was to the effect that she and her two companions, who gave their names as Ida Rose and Hannah Gallagher of 200½ West Twenty-ninth Street, had left the Academy of Music and were walking home when the Assistant District Attorney seized her by the arm. She asked him to leave her, but he persisted in annoying her, and she appealed to a policeman, who took Mr. Townsend to the West Thirtieth Street Station House.

There it is said he offered to apologize if he had insulted her, but Miss Malten declared she intended to push the complaint.

The case was called yesterday morning, Mr. Townsend arriving at the court at 9:30 o'clock, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle and his counsel, Philip Waldheimer, of Abraham Levy's office. Policeman Byron of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, who had made the arrest, arraigned Townsend before Magistrate Wentworth. Mr. Townsend did not stand before the rail, as is the usual custom of prisoners, but was allowed to come up on the "bridge" and stand there beside the policeman. Byron told the Magistrate that Miss Malten had been told by Sergt. Shire, who was on duty at the time of the arrest, to be present in court at 9 o'clock. She had promised to be there, but had failed to keep her word.

When the accused official appeared on the "bridge" he was welcomed by the Magistrate, who remarked:

"I noticed your case in the morning papers."

The Magistrate then ordered Miss Malten's name to be called, but no reply was made to several calls.

Mr. Townsend was then asked if he had anything to say, and he made the following statement:

I should say that it was about 11:30 o'clock last night, when I was walking along Sixth Avenue, on my way home. I had been to the Manhattan Club, and walked with a friend as far as Twelfth Street. After leaving him, I started for home alone.

The charge that I insulted any lady is unqualifiedly false. I was walking along, all by myself, with my hands in my pockets, whistling. I saw the three girls who afterward caused my arrest ahead of me, and noticed that they were skylarking a little. I don't say that they were doing anything disorderly, but they were in very good spirits, and every once in a while would dance a few steps. They stopped and talked to the officer, and when I caught up to them he took my arm and said that I was under arrest.

I asked what for, and he said that it was for insulting the women. I told him that that was absolutely false, but, as I did not want to make a scene, I would go quietly with him. At the station house the woman told the Sergeant that I caught hold of her by the arm. That is false. The woman is entirely unknown to me, and I never saw her before.

I never did anything like that in my life. I was not noticing the woman at all, and think that my arrest was an outrage.

The policeman said that when he first saw the women Mr. Townsend was twenty feet away from them, and that he had seen nothing wrong. His action, he said, had been merely at the request of the women.

Mr. Townsend was asked by Magistrate Wentworth if he had seen the woman to influence her not to appear. On his statement that he had not he was discharged. He was very anxious that the words "honorably discharged" should appear in the papers, but was told that it was unnecessary.

GEN. BRECKENRIDGE'S REPORT

Army Needs Simulation of War Conditions—Theoretical Instruction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The annual report of Gen. Breckenridge, Inspector General of the Army, asserts that there has been a very marked improvement in the character of men seeking admission to the ranks. Applicants for enlistment have been numerous, and in one city alone over 8,000 applicants presented themselves.

The Inspector General says, however, that while the system of theoretical instruction has never been so nearly perfect as now, there is great need of practical work with forces sufficiently large to simulate war conditions, in order that the younger officers may have a chance to learn how best to apply the theoretical knowledge gained at military schools.

Another Associated Press "Bull."

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The dispatch sent out from here and printed yesterday in papers served by The Chicago Associated Press stating that, as Gov. Morton would be unable to attend the canal trolley test here next Saturday, the test would be postponed until some future date, was incorrect. The test will be made to-morrow, as originally arranged, and there seems to have been no excuse for the improper statement referred to.

Sale of the Berrian Library.

The sale of the second part of the library of the late William Berrian will be begun by Bangs & Co. on Monday, and will continue for six days.

There will be 2,225 lots offered, including many rare and standard works on India and Mormonism, pamphlets and works on travel and the sciences.

BIG PRICE FOR DREDGING

Improving American Line Pier Cost the City About $25,000.

A DIVER DID MOST OF THE WORK

Instances of the Use of Rejected Lumber, and Fees for Employes That Belonged to the City.

More evidence in the dredging job at the American Line pier during the régime of the former Dock Commissioners was brought out yesterday in the continued investigation by Commissioners of Accounts Seth Sprague Terry and Rodney S. Dennis. The dredging at this pier was done by the Morrison & Cummings Company. James B. Leary, a particular friend of Mr. Phelan, as brought out in former testimony, is the owner of the company.

It was made to appear that the city paid about $25,000 for this job, a dredge and scow being employed for eighty days. Although O'Brien, a diver, who helped in the blasting of the rock bottom, testified that he had brought up nearly all the dredgings, Capt. Westerfield, who had charge of the dredge, said yesterday that he had been kept there for six weeks for the same purpose.

The dredge and scow, with the employes, cost $250 a day. On an average they covered six yards of space daily. The Captain attributed this to the poor work of the Dock Board engineers in blasting. He thought the price a very high one.

Other features of yesterday's investigation was the testimony of certain Inspectors and overseers that lumber had been passed for contractors who paid city employes; that dummy bolts were used in the construction of the Atlas pier, foot of West Twenty-fifth Street; that rejected timber had been used in the construction of docks, and that the money which now is handed over to the city for top wharfage rents until lately had gone to the Inspector of the wharf.

Mr. Terry says that the records show that no money was ever collected from this source.

Milton Sears, a former employe of the Dock Department, was the first witness. Both of his arms are paralyzed, and he could not raise either to take the oath. He was accompanied by a large, florid-faced individual who came as his "friend," and who persisted in prompting him until Mr. Terry threatened to have him put out. The "friend" changed his seat to the opposite side of the room.

Sears had been detailed as overseer at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Harlem River, where men were filling in bulkheads. There was a dock there, a place to load and unload boats, and three dumps. Any one may use the dock for a temporary wharfage for sand or dirt by paying the city for a permit.

"Is it true," asked Mr. Terry, "that Hugh Colwell paid you $10 for each load of sand he dumped there?"

"No, Sir; only—well—I don't know. He didn't give me any regular sum. Just now and then he gave me a 'fiver' or so for watching over his sand. Then, I had other dealings with him."

"What were they?"

"I allowed him to dump on the private ground of Henry A. Cram for a consideration."

"Did you turn the money over to Mr. Cram, who is, I believe, the father of ex-Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram?"

"No, Sir; I had the privilege of letting anybody dump there."

"Do you know a man by the name of Reddy?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did he also pay you for allowing him to dump sand on the city property?"

"Yes, Sir, and others, too."

"They all paid voluntary contributions, I suppose?"

"Yes, that's all they were. I was on hand all the time, and could look after their sand, to see that the right parties got it. They took me because I was the best man in the place. They did not pay me for allowing them to dump there, but for watching."

Sears thought he had not received more than $200 in all. He had never known the city to receive a cent for boats unloaded at the dock.

Solomon Schiff occupies Sears's position now. He testified that Colwell and Reddy had come to him in the latter part of September, at different times, offering to pay $10 a load for the privilege of dumping sand on the dock at the wharf. They said they had always done this with Sears. Schiff appealed to Superintendent of Docks Atwood in the matter. He said this was against the rules, and required both men to pay for permits.

"This is another instance of money lost to the city in the Dock Department," said Mr. Terry.

Patrick Monahan came to the witness stand somewhat confused. He said he had been drinking, but only coffee. He had been with the department until June, 1894, as an Inspector of Timber and a dock-builder.

"You inspected lumber for Duryea & Co. in 1891, didn't you?" asked Mr. Terry.

"Yes."

"Did you ever get any money from them?"

"He sent $50 around to my house once. I had the grip, and I guess he thought I needed it."

"Was his timber up to the standard?"

"Yes."

"Why did he pay you, then?"

"Well, I used to give him the benefit of the doubt."

Monahan said he worked at the Forty-sixth Street dock during its construction, and half the timber which went in was marked "R," meaning it had been rejected.

He had also seen 123 pieces of rejected timber go into the bulkheads at the piers at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, North River. He had helped at the building of the Atlas pier, West Twenty-fifth Street, where half the bolts were "dummies," having a nut on only one end. The work was done by Horne Brothers.

While he and his partner, Michael Connelly, were inspecting John J. Goodrich's timber in the basin at West Fifty-seventh Street, Connelly got $20 from Mr. Goodrich. Monahan got $12 of it. He also got $5 from A. J. Murray, who was furnishing timber to the department.

Capt. Westerfield, in addition to testifying as to the work of his dredge at the American Line pier, said that when he was there it was customary for the scows to dump "short." By that he meant, when a blow would come on, the scows would be dumped in the Narrows, or almost any place, not waiting to get to the buoy.

The last witness was John J. McIntee. He was an Inspector of Lumber in the department. In answer to Mr. Terry's question about the quality of a lot of John J. Goodrich's lumber, which had lain in the water at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street, and which cost $500 to raise, he said that much of it was not up to specifications.

"Were you ever asked to join a society?" asked Mr. Terry.

"Yes, Sir. It was in '85 or '86, when I was made Inspector, that I was told to go to Eighth Avenue and join the Tammany Club if I wanted to hold my job. It cost me seventeen dollars a year."

"How long did you keep that up?"

"Until I got knocked out."

"When was that?"

"When the new Commissioners came in."

The investigation was adjourned until 2 o'clock next Monday.

DOCK BOARD'S MOTIVE IMPUGNED.

An Injunction Sought Because of Its Alleged Political Animus.

James Rogers contends that the Dock Commissioners are playing fast and loose with him in order to make political capital for themselves. In order to protect what he calls his rights he has gone to the courts. Through his counsel, ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles Blandy, he yesterday secured from Judge Beach, in the Superior Court, a preliminary injunction restraining the Dock Board from interfering with him in his occupation of a strip of land running parallel to the bulkhead, between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets, being about 50 feet in width.

Mr. Rogers asserts that the use of this land passed to him under a lease for the bulkhead entered into by the former Dock Board. The present Commissioners do not see it in that light, and ordered Mr. Rogers to pay $1,000 a year rental for the land or else to get out.

In his affidavit, Mr. Rogers asserts that "the action of the Dock Commissioners in assuming dominion over the strip of land is sentimental and for political purposes, so as to be able to make a more creditable showing than their predecessors in office."

The argument to make the injunction permanent will come up on Nov. 7.

ATLANTA EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS

Opened by National Educational Association Which Met in the City in 1870—Called to Order by Gov. Northen.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25.—The Educational Congress of the exposition was opened in the auditorium at the exposition grounds this morning by the National Educational Association. Among those present were Prof. Newton C. Dougherty of Peoria, Ill., President of the National Educational Association; President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, Commissioner W. T. Harris of Washington, A. E. Winship of Boston, and Charles A. Skinner, Superintendent of New-York State Schools.

This is practically the second meeting of the National Educational Association in Atlanta. Twenty-five years ago, when the association had a very small membership, the members met here and transacted their annual business. Although this is not a meeting of the association, the congress is under its management, and the prominent members of the association are conducting this congress.

Gov. Northen has had charge of the arrangements for this congress, and he called the meeting to order this morning. He introduced A. E. Winship of Boston, who offered a prayer, and then President Stewart of the Georgia State Teachers' Association was introduced. He delivered a short address of welcome to the teachers. Gov. Northen then presented Chancellor W. E. Boggs of the University of Georgia, and stated that the congress would be turned over to the National Educational Association.

Prof. Dougherty, as presiding officer, responded briefly to the address of welcome. Prof. F. W. Parker, Principal of the Cook County Normal Schools of Chicago, delivered an address on the training of teachers. Oram Elyte of Pennsylvania and George A. Ramsey of Louisiana also delivered addressos.

The congress will remain in session until the last day of the month.

To-day is the last day of registration. Hours in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

RUINOUS BRITISH FREIGHT RATES

Two Cargoes Taken at China at $6 a Ton—A Cut-Rate War that Will Affect American Interests Seriously.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Consul Charles Seymour writes the Department of State from Canton, China, that two large British steamers have left that country with a general line of Chinese and Japanese productions for New-York. The vessels go by the Suez Canal route, and took their cargoes at the extremely low rate of $6 per ton of forty cubic feet.

At this rate, the products of Eastern Asia can be delivered in New-York at less cost for transportation than is required for conveying freight across any one of the large States, and for about one-fourth of the price paid from New-York or any other American Atlantic port to Asia, by overland railroad to American ports on the Pacific, and by the several steamship lines to Japan and China.

Thus, says Mr. Seymour, not only are American and other sailing vessels to suffer from this new steamship rate, but this new ocean freight war must seriously affect all of the great steamship interests between China and American ports on the Pacific, and the American transcontinental trade.

GOV. ALTGELD AND THE ILLINOIS MODEL

The Brick Work Abandoned by Order of the Executive.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 25.—Gov. Altgeld has not received any communication from the Navy Department at Washington asking if the State authorities have sold the brick model of the battleship Illinois, which was one of the attractive features of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Governor says he knows nothing about the sale of the ship. "Immediately after the World's Fair," said the Governor to-day, "the Park Commissioners began writing to me about the ship, and asking what should be done with it, and suggesting it be removed. The fixtures, including everything of value, were removed, and turned over to the custody of the Illinois naval militia, leaving nothing but the brick portion, which was standing in the water. The Park Commissioners were anxious to clean up the park, and wrote to me about the removal of the débris. I informed them that there was no money available for removing the brick, and, as it had no value, the property would not repay the expense of handling it. I told the Park Commissioners if they wanted to get rid of the brick to go ahead. If McAdoo wants the ship tell him to go and get it."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Assistant Secretary McAdoo of the Navy Department said to-day that the statement that the department had sent a letter concerning the alleged sale of the Illinois was correct, and that Gov. Altgeld should have received it by this time. The letter was sent by Secretary Herbert, just prior to his departure for Atlanta last Monday. It is understood that the Navy Department is more anxious to know about the sale of the fixtures of the Illinois than about the structure of the vessel. The fixtures were valuable, and officials of the department claim that they were turned over to the State of Illinois to be used only so long as the naval militia, which has been disbanded, was in existence.

Last Day of Registration! Places of Registry open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

SPENCER C. MILLARD DEAD

A Farmer's Son Who Became California's Lieutenant Governor.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 25.—Lieut. Gov. Millard died at 11:55 o'clock last night. He passed a quiet day up to 5 o'clock, when a decided change for the worse appeared. Mr. Millard was conscious up to the time of his death. As the end drew near he seemed to realize his condition, and became most solicitous in attention to his devoted wife. The funeral may not take place for several days. Senators Andrus and Flint are in town, and have been in constant attendance on Mr. Millard.

Spencer C. Millard was born in Ionia, Mich., in 1857. His father was a farmer, and his mother died while he was quite young. He was educated at the public schools and at Hillsdale College, where he was graduated in 1877. He then taught school at Carson City, Mich., for three years, rising to the position of Principal. Resigning that position, he took up the study of law at Ionia with W. O. Webster, a prominent attorney, and remained with him until he was admitted to the bar. He practiced law in Ionia until 1887, when he removed to California, locating at Los Angeles, where he opened a law office.

He was a stanch Republican from boyhood. His reputation, coupled with the ability he had displayed at various conventions, led to his nomination and election as Lieutenant Governor at the last election. He leaves a wife and two children.

To Prevent River Pollution.

TRENTON, Oct. 25.—The State Board of Health has sent invitations to the local Boards of Health in cities through which the Passaic River runs, calling for a meeting, to be held in Passaic on Oct. 29, to take steps to prevent the further pollution of the river.

BRADFORD FOUND GUILTY

Convicted of Possessing Plates for Printing Counterfeit $100 Bills.

THE JURY ACQUITS JOHN NIXON

Defense Showed that He Had Unwittingly Been Made an Accomplice in Distributing Bad Money.

After twenty minutes' deliberation, a jury yesterday found Dr. Orlando E. Bradford guilty of having in his possession two metal plates for printing counterfeit one-hundred-dollar bills. John Nixon, who was tried jointly with Dr. Bradford on the same charge, was exonerated and discharged from custody.

Dr. Bradford was remanded by Judge Brown until Wednesday next for sentence. He appeared unaffected, and his manner was in strong contrast to that of Nixon, who broke down and wept.

Before Abraham Rose, counsel appointed by the Court to defend the prisoners, summed up, at the close of the day's proceedings, both Nixon and Bradford had been on the stand, and the latter had declared his innocence to the jury in emphatic terms.

Nixon testified that he first became acquainted with Dr. Bradford in 1881. "I was a keeper in Sing Sing Prison," he said, "in 1880, and Dr. Bradford was a prisoner in the prison in 1881. That was how I first became acquainted with him."

Nixon said he left Sing Sing in 1885, and took a position with a steam company in New-York City. He was under the impression that Dr. Bradford had been pardoned by Gov. Hill before that time, but it was not till 1888 that he called upon Bradford in his dental rooms, in Sixth Avenue, in response to a letter. Dr. Bradford's office was near Fourteenth Street.

"On Sept. 7," he said, "I received a note from Dr. Bradford, requesting me to meet him at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Fifth Avenue."

Nixon said he met Dr. Bradford as requested, and accompanied him to his rooms, in One Hundred and Fifth Street, where the doctor told him that when visiting him he was to ask for him under the name of Mr. Snow.

"He also told me," said Nixon, "to whistle 'Widow Machree' outside the house, so that he might know who it was."

The first whistling was done in September, 1894, when Nixon had obtained employment with the cable company, at Broadway and Seventeenth Street.

"During this time," he said, "I received from Bradford's messenger three packages while I was attending to my work."

The pass-word furnished by Dr. Bradford was "Lex."

"These packages," he said, "I left in a saloon in One Hundred and Fifth Street, and then notified Dr. Bradford that I had done so by whistling under his window."

Nixon said that, in 1891, he was introduced to a man named Spencer, whose right name, he learned afterward, was W. A. Brockway.

"At no time," he said, at the conclusion of his testimony, "was the subject of counterfeiting ever broached to me."

William H. Garrison, who lives in Newark and is a collector for the Central National Bank of New-York City, testified that in all the fifteen years he had known Nixon he had never heard of anything against his character.

Dr. Bradford refused to go on the stand. He elected to avail himself of his privilege to address the jury, however, and said that appearances against him were strong, but his connection with the matter had resulted from his efforts to assist friends who were in trouble.

He accused Secret Service Agent Esquirell of testifying falsely against him, adding bitterly, as he scanned the faces of the jury, "And surely there is enough against me without that!"

Lawyer Rose, in his address, spoke chiefly in behalf of Nixon. When the trial began Dr. Bradford had said he had expected to be represented by two eminent counsel, but he had found himself deserted.

"Counsel were assigned to me," he said, "but I declined to be an object of such charity, especially under such disadvantageous circumstances."

Mr. Rose pleaded earnestly for Nixon, who, he said, had borrowed money from Bradford, and carried the packages as a favor, without knowing their contents.

"This man Nixon," he said, "has told us in his homely way, in answer to inquiry as to his family, 'When we are all at the table there are nine of us.' I feel confident, gentlemen of the jury, that after you have rendered your verdict in his case, there will be nine at the table when that family next assembles."

Register to-day! Last day of registration. Places of registry open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

STATE DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS CORRECT

The Investigation Now in Progress Only a Matter of Form.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—An investigation which the Auditor of the Treasury for the State Department is making into the accounts of the State Department has given rise to rumors that the accounts are mixed and that the system of bookkeeping has been found faulty. The investigation has been going on at odd intervals since July, but it has not been based on any belief that there has been any wrongdoing in the disbursing clerk's office, known as the Bureau of Accounts.

As a matter of fact, the inquiry comes up in the course of regular routine, and the thoroughness with which it has been conducted is due to the Dockery reorganization law, which provides for a searching investigation of all accounts. It is said that some irregularities have been discovered, but these have been merely errors, perhaps of carelessness in bookkeeping for which no employe of the Bureau of Accounts is directly responsible. The fault, it is understood, lies largely with persons with whom the bureau has had dealings in the sale of bound volumes of the laws of Congress, for which the bureau is responsible. These are sold at $2.50 per volume.

Many persons holding Government positions whose prominence in official circles entitles them to consideration, and to whom the possession of volumes of the laws is necessary for the proper conduct of official business, have drawn copies of the laws from the Bureau of Accounts without paying the regular price. These volumes have been charged against the bureau, and it is believed that if any shortage exists it is due to that reason. The bureau being unsuccessful in its endeavors to collect from the persons on its credit side.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS ELECT OFFICERS

Benjamin S. Calef of Boston Is Made President of the Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The National Association of Life Insurance Underwriters today selected the following officers: President—Benjamin S. Calef, Boston; Secretary—L. D. Drewry, Tennessee; Treasurer, Ell D. Weeks, Connecticut; Executive Committee—George F. Hadley, New-York; D. S. Hendrick, Washington; J. W. Harris, Waco, Texas; James L. Johnson, Massachusetts; E. D. Schofield, Maine; J. B. Norris, Milwaukee; Vice Presidents—A. A. Dayton, Eastern New-York; J. W. Tredell, Jr., Cincinnati; John Steel, Nebraska; J. W. Pressy, Western New-York; Oliver Williams, Denver; William Penn Howland, Texas; D. W. Edwards, Indiana; J. T. Martin, Iowa; S. P. Ballard, Vermont; R. F. Shedden, Georgia; J. D. Church, North Carolina; Fred Pleasant, Virginia; C. E. Kirkstetter, Kansas City; Charles K. McLane, San Francisco.

A Mine Inspector De Facto.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—State Factory Inspector Connolly has appointed a deputy, who will exercise the duties of the State Mine Inspector, which office was abolished by the last Legislature. Richard King of Syracuse is the man appointed. His salary will be $1,200 per annum.

FOLLOWED MR. ROOSEVELT'S ADVICE

Edward Denechaud, a Restaurant Keeper, Arrested for Excise Violation, Tells of an Alleged Promise.

Edward Denechaud, a restaurant keeper, of 51 Columbus Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Police Court, late yesterday afternoon, on a charge of illegally selling a drink of whisky to Policeman Gannon of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last Sunday morning.

After the policeman described how he had bought the whisky with a meal, which consisted of a cup of coffee and a piece of pie, Elias G. Levy, counsel for Denechaud, asked for a dismissal on the ground that there was no intent to violate the law, and that the restaurant keeper sold the liquor by permission of those in authority.

"I will hear this case in full, then," remarked the Magistrate; "as this is certainly an interesting one."

Denechaud said that about four weeks ago a policeman called on him and warned him not to sell liquor on Sundays or during prohibited hours. He did not sell any liquor the following Sunday, but the next morning he called on Commissioner Roosevelt. He stated the case to the Commissioner, and the latter said that he never gave orders to the police to interfere with restaurant keepers. According to Denechaud, Commissioner Roosevelt called a policeman to take him to Acting Chief Conlin. After the latter heard Denechaud's story, he assured him that he would not be interfered with in the future.

Commissioner Roosevelt, according to Denechaud, then issued a telephone order to Acting Captain Chapman to appear before him the following day at 11 o'clock. Denechaud says Acting Captain Chapman sent for him on the afternoon of that day, and said to him: "Mr. Roosevelt only gave you permission to sell liquor with a full meal. I want you to understand that I am Captain of this precinct."

After telling this story, Denechaud told the Magistrate that Capt. Chapman then assured him that, if there was any change in the existing policy, he would notify him. He continued to serve liquor with meals ordered by his guests, until arrested last Sunday morning.

"I called on Commissioner Roosevelt this morning," said Denechaud, "and told him of my arrest. He said:

"'I don't see why the Captain did such a thing. I have my hands full with the saloons now, without bothering with restaurants.'"

"If the Commissioners made such a ruling as you say," said the Magistrate, "I think they were wrong. Nevertheless, I will adjourn the case until Oct. 31, and in the meantime will consult with my colleagues. I think, however, that a restaurant keeper has no more right to sell liquor in prohibited hours than a saloon keeper."

Last Day of Registration! Places of Registry open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

FOUR FIRES WITHIN SIX WEEKS

TENANTS OF A CROWDED HOUSE FRIGHTENED AT MIDNIGHT.

Suspicions of Incendiarism in a Tenement Above the Harlem—Little Damage Done.

For the fourth time in the last six weeks a fire occurred at midnight Thursday in the basement of the five-story brick tenement at 545 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, occupied by 108 tenants.

The fire was probably of incendiary origin, for the woodwork where the fire was discovered was found to be saturated with kerosene oil.

Amanda Ericsson, who lives with her uncle, John Lane, on the fourth floor of the house, discovered the last fire on her return from a party just before midnight of Thursday. She at once rang the janitor's bell, and the bells of all the other tenants, and she kept up the ringing until the entire household was aroused.

John Mulvey, who had lost his place as janitor after the third fire, was in his rooms, on the second floor. When he heard the alarm he seized a pail of water and rushed to the head of the basement stairs. The door was locked, but he kicked it open and soon extinguished the fire. A goblet that had contained kerosene and some matches were found in the basement.

While Miss Ericsson kept up the ringing of the hall bells there was almost a panic throughout the house. Half-dressed, carrying their babies in their arms, the tenants rushed pell-mell down the stairs into the street, only to find the danger past.

A wooden partition shutting off a compartment in the front of the basement was badly charred.

The first two fires in the building occurred, three days apart, in the rooms of John Falters on the fourth floor. The first time a lamp exploded late at night, doing slight damage. Then a lounge was discovered in flames, while Mrs. Falters was away and her husband was at home intoxicated.

After the first fire the tenants became suspicious, and after repeated demands on their part, G. Gunkle, the owner, who then kept a saloon at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, ordered the Falters to leave the house, which they did on Oct. 4. After they had gone Mrs. Falters returned alone, and, borrowing a candle and matches from Mrs. Clark, who lives on the third floor, went to the cellar to get something which she had forgotten. A few minutes after she had gone there was a fire in the woodhouse she had used.

The wildest excitement followed. Women and children were carried out through blinding smoke, and there were several narrow escapes. Mrs. Falters was accused, but she was exonerated by the police and the Fire Marshal, who said the fire was caused by boys throwing a match into a pile of excelsior.

Two days after the fire Max Hahn, who keeps a paint shop at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue, went to the house and announced that he had purchased it, with the two adjoining houses, 543 and 547, all of which had belonged to Gunkle. He discharged John Mulvey, the janitor, who then took apartments on the second floor, and put a Mrs. Carroll in his place. Gunkle failed in his saloon business one week after that, and was dispossessed for non-payment of rent, it afterward appearing that the three houses had been transferred to Hahn for a nominal sum two months previously.

Several tenants moved away after the third fire, and those who remained had hardly recovered from the effects of their fright when the fourth fire occurred, Thursday night.

The tenants in the house are bewildered and are unable to give any clue to the identity of the fire fiend. They are unanimous in their opinion that the last two fires at least were incendiary, and many of them have threatened to move away.

As far as could be learned yesterday, the basement was locked, and Mrs. Carroll avers that no one had keys to it except herself. It is said by Mulvey that several keys had been lost or stolen during the past few weeks. The building was insured, but the amount could not be learned.

The fire which wrecked the four-story tenement house at 317 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street Thursday night was not entirely extinguished, as was supposed. The fire started again at 1:05 yesterday morning, three hours after the firemen thought their work was done, in a lot of old lumber stored in the woodhouses in the cellar of the building. The firemen returned quickly and extinguished the flames.

When the firemen returned to the scene for the second time there was considerable excitement among the residents in the neighborhood, many of whom, in fear of a disastrous conflagration, began to carry their household effects into the street a second time, but they were soon reassured, and the panic subsided in a few minutes.

There is no suspicion of incendiarism in connection with the fire.

Brooklyn Sells Tax Certificates.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn yesterday opened proposals for $800,000 worth of 4 per cent. registered tax certific

cratic powers vested in one man, to be named by the Mayor?

Would he reduce school appropriations so as to keep ten or twelve thousand children unprovided with day school accommodations and night school accommodations to one-half the usual provisions, and at the same time permit his Park Commissioner to spend millions of dollars for park lands within and outside of Brooklyn, where, and at what price he pleases, and accountable to no one?

Would he keep his Corporation Counsel in Albany during its coming session for the purpose of defeating any measure of consolidation?

Should the coming Legislature pass a bill similar to the Lexow bill would he, if he has the power, veto it?

In the event of another strike, would the police force be permitted to perform their sworn duty without executive restraint?

These are serious questions which the people of Brooklyn are considering just now.

The beer and liquor dealers in Brooklyn have not yet taken any formal stand in this campaign. Nearly all of the saloon keepers belong to the State Liquor Dealers' Association, which has indorsed the Democratic State ticket. With few exceptions, the Brooklyn brewers, like the New-York brewers, are maintaining the "hands-off" policy, on the ground that the Legislature will be their chief concern. A call for a meeting of the Brooklyn liquor dealers, it is announced, will be sent out early next week. The Brooklyn brewers are making very small campaign contributions.

Joshua T. Marean, one of the regular Democratic candidates in Brooklyn for Supreme Court Judge, called at the regular Democratic headquarters yesterday, accompanied by his counsel, W. C. De Witt, and complained that, as he had been named in place of Almet F. Jenks, his name should have been put first on the official ballot. Instead of third, Mr. Marean intimated that this had been brought about by Hugo Hirsh, who had influenced the Secretary of State, as alleged, to effect the change on the ballot.

Mr. Hirsh, when asked about it by a reporter, said: "You can state for me in the most positive terms that I had nothing whatever to do with it." Ballot Clerk C. V. C. Van Deusen of the Board of Elections said to a reporter:

"The matter came up before the board some time ago. Hugo Hirsh, one of the Republican nominees for Justice of the Supreme Court, requested the board to print the names of the candidates for that office according to a certain form which he suggested.

"As I remember it, this form put Mr. Hirsh's name at the top of the Republican Supreme Court ticket, and Mr. Marean's name at the bottom of the Democratic ticket.

"The two Republican members of the board refused to take any action in the matter, but informed Mr. Hirsh that they would print the ballot according to the form received from the Secretary of State.

"When that form was received it was seen that Mr. Hirsh's name was at the top of the Republican ticket for Supreme Court Justice, while Mr. Marean's name was at the bottom of the Democratic ticket. The names of these two men, therefore, will not come opposite each other.

"The Board of Elections cannot change this form unless directed by the courts—and I believe that the courts have no power to so direct it—or unless we receive an amended form from the Secretary of State."

John L. Shea, Chairman of the regular Democratic Campaign Committee, said yesterday that he had received information that the members of the Welsh societies in Brooklyn to the number of 2,500 were in line for Mr. Grout.

Sheriff Butting spent some time yesterday at Republican campaign headquarters. Corporation Counsel McDonald held a conference with Mr. Wurster and Register Harman at Mr. Wurster's headquarters. Ex-Naval Officer Theodore W. Willis said he felt sure Mr. Wurster would be elected.

Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie said yesterday that Mr. Shepard was gaining strength every day.

NIGHT OF MANY MEETINGS.

Brooklyn Regulars Have Eleven, Reformers Six, Republicans Two.

The regular Democracy of Brooklyn held a meeting in Arion Hall, in Wall Street, Williamsburg, last evening. The room was crowded, many were turned away, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The principal speaker was ex-State Treasurer Elliott Danforth. He was followed by Edward M. Grant, the regular Democracy's candidate for Mayor, who defined his position on consolidation, and told why he opposed the referendum. Mr. Grout promised a fair, honest, and independent administration if elected.

The meeting was also addressed by F. O. Dettlman of New-York City, and, before adjourning passed resolutions indorsing the State and local tickets.

The Reform Democrats of Broklyn held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Broadway and Eigth Street, Williamsburg, where addressed were made by George Foster Peabody, Robert H. Roy, W. C. Burton, Daniel Bradley, James L. Bennett, A. Augustus Healy, J. H. Scheidt, and Frederick W. Hinrichs.

The regular Democrats held eleven mass meetings in all last evening. The reform Democrats held six, and the Republicans held two meetings in the city, and one in Canarsie.

To-day is the last day of registration. Hours in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

CONSPIRACY IN A CIGAR FACTORY

A Tobacco Distributor Accused of Systematic Robbery.

M. S. Stern, the manager for Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, whose cigar factory is at 1,022 Second Avenue, received an anonymous letter several days ago stating that twenty-five girls in the employ of the firm were in collusion with Frank Hazel in robbing the factory.

All the girls suspected confessed to Mr. Stern and agreed to appear in court against Hazel, but said they had been forced into the scheme by Hazel and had not profited by it.

It was Hazel's duty to distribute unstripped tobacco to the girls, and they were paid according to his record. It is said that he credited the girls with more work than they accomplished, and collected from them the excess that was paid to them.

Mr. Stern appeared in the Yorkville Police Court Thursday with two of the girls and secured a warrant for Hazel's arrest. Before the warrant could be served Hazel disappeared.

Joseph Valeute, twenty-four years old, was arrested yesterday on a charge of being in collusion with Hazel. Twenty girls appeared in court and made affidavits implicating Hazel and Valeute. Valeute was held in $1,000 bail.

PENSION AGENT COUNTANT ARRESTED

Found in Canada, and Accused of Cheating Widows.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Oct. 25.—Gilbert Countant, ex-pension agent of Orange County, N. Y., was arrested here this afternoon on information received from the New-York State authorities. Countant is charged with grand larceny. It is said he obtained money from widows of American veterans, promising to invest it in securities, but instead of doing so pocketed the money and came to Canada. He has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Orange County, and Under Sheriff Howell took him back to be tried.

Evidence for "Ivan Ribitzki."

The case of the Russian alleged to be Ivan Ribitski, who is charged with having stolen five horses in a Russian Province, and who was arrested in New-Haven, Conn., and brought to this city, came up again before United States Commissioner Semple yesterday in extradition proceedings.

The prisoner says the case is one of mistaken identity, and alleges that his name is Rembenski.

Two witnesses in his behalf were examined, and, after counsel had summed up, the Commissioner reserved decision.

Washington Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25.—The first convention of the new Episcopal diocese of Washington will be held Dec. 4 at St. Andrew's Church in Washington. Its business will be to elect a Bishop for the diocese. Speaking of the convention, Bishop Paret said: "There is no precedent limiting the choice of a Bishop to the diocese in which the election is held. A choice may be made anywhere in the United States."

The Lieut. Pague Court-Martial.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Four brother officers of Lieut. Pague testified to-day before the court-martial at Fort Sheridan that, in their opinion, the accused was the victim of chronic alcoholism, and was not responsible for his actions at the time he attempted to kill Col. Crofton. Their evidence materially strengthened the plea of insanity. The court adjourned until to-morrow when further evidence of a similar nature will be offered.

JACOB'S JOURNEY ENDED

He Is Landed in New-York After an Eventful Trip from Africa.

THE SAILORS WISHED HE WAS DEAD

He Is Only a Baboon from the Jungles, but He Made Things Lively on the Bark Hermes.

Before Jacob went to sea and was miscalled Yawcob by sailormen, he dwelt in dark woods, capered up jungle trees, and swayed vainglorioously from jungle boughs. Jacob had two unornamental twin brothers then, and two unseemly parents. But the graceless quintet knew aught of vanity; the three younger blemishes never thought of their appearance, and the matron never inquired if her tail was on straight.

The days grew older, and then broke when Mowgli came. He was in an evil humor, and straightway there was much gore and sudden death. Jacob was spared, and with many jibbering protests was borne away a prisoner. He was locked up in a cage, and many came to look. And one of these was Capt. Larsen of the Swedish bark Hermes, who was attracted by the uncouth hostage, and forthwith paid much coin for the dingy Jacob.

Then the ship sailed away from East London, which is in Africa, and shaped her course for New-York. Jacob was moored to a ring bolt on deck, and near him was similarly anchored another South African aborigine, a monkey of the name of Millie, and so fearfully ugly that Jacob, the inartistic, felt pain whenever he looked at her. He sought to make known his disapproval by wringing Millie's neck, but when this predilection was noticed the monkey was placed a little further away, just out of reach of the baboon's long arms.

Millie soon discovered that Jacob was unfriendly, and tugging at her chain—just out of paw sweep—made mighty faces at her gawky companion. Jacob would call high heaven to witness that there was never such an eyesore countenance on any monkey, and would make frantic efforts to rend it, but Millie only mocked him the more.

Then Jacob bethought him of strategy, and, feigning sleep, stretched his irregular shape upon the deck, with his feet toward his tormentor. He had found that he measured more in that direction, and Millie soon found it out, too, for, when the little simian was reaching for the baboon's tail, Jacob suddenly clasped a big paw around her head and was doing the best he could, under the circumstances, to wring her neck when sailors rushed to the rescue. Then Millie was removed to another part of the ship, and Jacob was at peace.

A few days later an incautious sailor gave Jacob something to drink out of a pannikin. The something was Swedish punch, and Jacob liked it much. The next morning when his head had gone down he saw the same sailor going somewhere with another pannikin. Jacob had been led to believe that all pannikins contained punch, and his thirst was great. He bounded against his chain and rent it asunder, and went loping down the deck in chase of the sailor. The man saw him coming and fled to the rigging, and scrambled hastily aloft. Jacob was in hot pursuit, his two feet of chain slashing and swaying as he mounted the shrouds close behind the terrified sailor.

Seeing that he was outclassed in a straight-up climb, the man, when he reached the topsail yard, sailed out upon it. Jacob started in the same direction, but the end of the broken chain, which was still dangling from his neck, caught in the lockstay and held him fast, much to the joy of the pursued. The baboon was secured with much difficulty, and taken back to his old anchorage.

There he staid quietly for a day or two, and then one night, when all was still on deck, he managed to free himself again. He glided aft as silently as the shadows of the swaying masts, and reached the taffrail unobserved. The night was warm and still, and the helmsman, Axel Larsen, was staring silently at the compass card, when there was a rushing noise overhead, and a ragged black shape shot over wheel and helmsman and landed on deck. Before Larsen had time to be surprised the baboon, for it was none other than Jacob, made another leap in his direction. Larsen let go the wheel, and his cries alarmed the crew. Men came hurrying from below, the ship swung up into the wind, the watch on deck saw two forms hurrying about the deck, and none knew what was the matter until one was distinguished as that of Jacob. The animal was secured again, but Larsen was incapacitated from further duty by a badly lacerated arm.

Several nights afterward the steward went to the pantry, and as he opened the door heard a crash and yell that frightened him out of his wits. Lanterns were brought, and there was found Jacob playing shuttlecock with the dishes, and enjoying himself hugely.

Somebody was getting tired of these little escapades on the part of Jacob, and so the next time he was secured he was chained up with a cable. That held, and the baboon had been a close prisoner for several weeks when the ship arrived in port yesterday.

The baboon is about four and one-half feet in height, though only eighteen months old. He will not attain his full growth until five years old.

The Hermes is anchored off Staten Island. The cargo is consigned to Funch, Edye & Co.

LISTS OF CANDIDATES NOW COMPLETE

Time Has Expired for the Filing of Any More Nominations.

The last day under the law for the filing of certificates of nomination to fill vacancies and to make corrections in certificates already filed was yesterday. The office of the Bureau of Elections was open until midnight.

The Police Commissioners approved all the certificates of independent nominations, as well as the certificates which have been filed to fill vacancies, and corrected certificates, yesterday. The People's Party filed corrected certificates of nomination of Assemblymen and Senators whose original certificates were rejected on account of irregularity.

Only two certificates of nomination were rejected by the Police Commissioners. The rejected candidates were:

Joseph Burghardt, People's Party candidate for Senator in the Fifteenth Senatorial District, and Joseph Murphy, Republican candidate for Assembly in the First Assembly District.

Two Republican conventions were held in the First Assembly District. Murphy was nominated at one and James F. Conway at the other. At the hearing before the Police Commissioners Otto Irving Wise appeared on behalf of the Republican County Committee and protested that Conway's nomination was irregular. Since then the Republican County Committee has notified the Police Commissioners that it had reconsidered the case and decided that Conway was the regular candidate. Murphy's nomination was accordingly rejected.

Several Policemen Transferred.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday Acting Chief Conlin reported that he had transferred several patrolmen.

On the recommendation of Commissioner Parker, the board dismissed the charges made by Capt. Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station against Roundsman John Buckley of his command. No decision has been given yet in the Captain's case.

The Commissioners appointed Dr. Marvin R. Palmer of 126 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street a police surgeon, at an annual salary of $3,000. Dr. Palmer was first on the eligible list, his percentage being 85.30.

An Unknown Man Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found in the East River, near One Hundred and Fourth Street, yesterday, and was removed to the Harlem Morgue.

The body was that of a man about fifty-five years old, and 5 feet 2 inches in height.

His leg was broken and there was a hole in his skull, but the police do not think he was the victim of foul play. They think he was struck by a steamer's wheel after he was drowned.

HAD HYSTERICS IN A COURT ROOM

Mrs. Sarah Sigalore Overcome with Grief When Her Daughter Is Taken from Her by Court Officials and Sent to a Home.

Mrs. Sarah Sigalore became hysterical yesterday in the Special Term room of the Superior Court, when her daughter was taken from her by force. She followed the girl, screaming at the top of her voice, and finally fell to the floor in a faint. An ambulance call was sent out, but before the ambulance arrived the woman had been restored and her friends took her home.

Mrs. Sigalore's daughter Annie was committed to the House of Mercy three years ago, when she was a dancer in a Coney Island concert hall. Her parents say she is at present twenty-two years old, and entitled to her freedom under the order of commitment, which was to expire when she reached her twenty-first year. The Sisters in charge of the House of Mercy assert that she is only eighteen years old.

Mrs. Sigalore, who lives at 272 Cherry Street, alleges that her daughter has complained that she was being badly treated in the House of Mercy, and, through Robert Greenthal, obtained a writ of habeas corpus, under which Annie was produced yesterday before Judge Glidersleeve.

When the case came up Mr. Greenthal asked for an adjournment of a week, which was granted.

When an officer of the institution attempted to take Annie from her mother's side the mother threw her arms around the girl and began to sob, and screamed while the court officers attempted to remove her.

The girl was finally torn away from her mother, and then came the hysterical scene that was ended by Mrs. Sigalore's fainting fit.

Register, even if you vote the wrong ticket! Last chance to-day. This city, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Brooklyn, 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 10 P. M.

MRS. RORER AN ICONOCLAST

GREEN VEGETABLES SHOULD NOT BE SOAKED BEFORE COOKING.

Soaking Makes Tough and Destroys Flavor—Asparagus Unfit to Eat—Lobster the Subject To-day.

A warm discussion was called forth at Mrs. Rorer's lecture yesterday afternoon by her refusal to admit that green vegetables should be soaked in salted water before cooking. The subject was Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, and spinach.

"Salt water draws out all the moisture and flavoring matter," said Mrs. Rorer. "The vegetables are made tough by the process, and nothing whatever of them is left but the indigestible, woody fibre."

The ladies in the audience had a delightfully hygienic consciousness of doing a good deed in soaking their vegetables, particularly the eggplant and cucumber, and supposably ridding them of poisonous and indigestible matter. To find that they had been working on false principles altogether was almost too much to accept in one afternoon.

"All vegetables growing above ground should be cooked in boiling salted water," said Mrs. Rorer. "Cauliflower, spinach, Brussels sprouts, and broccoli are all members of the same family. They should all boil at a gallop. It is true, slow cooking causes a disagreeable odor to pervade the house when cabbage is boiled. William Hamilton Gibson says of Brussels sprouts that they are man's cabbage; the ordinary kind is God's cabbage. Brussels sprouts have been overcultivated until they are a monstrosity.

"Use as little water as possible for spinach. It is the most delicate and wholesome of vegetables, but the worst treated. It comes onto the table the color of mud."

After the spinach had been taken from the stove, after its ten minutes' boiling, it was drained, the seasoning added, and it was replaced on the stove and stirred until thoroughly heated.

"The English cream sauce," said Mrs. Rorer, "is the best for cauliflower, spinach, and asparagus. A little acid is good for vegetable sauces, but it should be lemon juice or some other natural acid.

"The alkaloid or active principle of asparagus is the same as that in the potato. Dr. Salisbury says of asparagus that it is unfit for the human stomach, and its poisonous principles will sooner or later cause trouble."

The cauliflower was tied in a cheesecloth while cooking.

"To fry onions and have them as delicate as they are served in a first-class restaurant," said Mrs. Rorer, in answer to a question, "have the fat at a proper temperature for frying, and, placing your onions in a frying basket or sieve, plunge them into the hot fat for a moment, until they are crisp.

"They are bad with ordinary cooking, for they have generally been allowed to stew in a sauté pan in a small amount of fat."

The following were the receipes of the day:

Subject—Green vegetables.

Cauliflower.—Wash and soak in cold water one head of cauliflower. Put on and cook in boiling salted water, and cook slowly for thirty minutes. Drain and serve with—

English Drawn Butter.—Put one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour in a saucepan; when melted add one pint of boiling water; when smooth add another tablespoonful of butter, a half teaspoonful of salt, and a saltspoonful of pepper.

Spinach.—Wash from the roots the leaves and throw into cold water. When ready to cook, drain and throw into a kettle with a cup of water and a teaspoonful of salt. Cook ten minutes. Drain, chop, and press through a sieve. Put in a saucepan with a bit of glaze, two ounces of butter, and a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper.

Brussels Sprouts.—Wash, trim, and throw into cold water. When ready to cook throw into boiling salted water. Simmer gently for half hour. Drain and serve with cream sauce.

Mushrooms.—Peel and cut into quarters one pound of mushrooms. Put two ounces of butter in a saucepan; when melted add the mushrooms. Cover and cook ten minutes; then add half a cup of cream. When boiling add a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper and serve.

The subject to-day is lobster.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE WOUNDED IN BATTLE

Gen. Miles Tells of His Sensations from Gunshot Wounds.

From An Interview in The Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.

"You have been wounded several times, General. How does it feel to be shot?"

"That depends upon where the ball strikes you," replied Gen. Miles. "If it passes through the fleshy part of the body without hitting the bone, it is a half mile away before you realize that you are shot. If it meets with resistance, however, you get the full force of the bullet, and it strikes you like a sledge hammer. I was shot in the neck. The ball cut along the side of my throat, under my ear, and passed on. At Chancellorsville a ball struck my waistbelt plate and then, deecting, went into the body. The blow paralyzed me. I could not move for weeks, from my waist downward, and every one thought I would die. I was taken home to Massachusetts, and after a few days I surprised the doctors by moving my right foot. They took this for a sign that the ball was in the opposite side of the body, and probed for it, laying the bone of my hip bare. They found the bone broken and took out nine pieces, leaving one, which they failed to find. They found the bullet several inches further down than these pieces of broken bone. At another time I was wounded in the shoulder by the half of a bullet. I was holding my sword up to my shoulder when the bullet struck the edge of the blade and was cut in two, one-half of the bullet flying on and the other going into my shoulder. At another time I was wounded in the foot, the ball striking a Mexican spur that I was wearing and going off into my foot. By the way, I think I have the spur." Here the General opened a drawer in his desk and pulled out a big Mexican spur, which was broken on one side. The break was caused by the bullet striking the spur.

Seeking a Missing Brother.

Two sisters of Daniel Mundy, who live in this city, are very much exercised over the disappearance of their young brother, who was supposed to have sailed for this port on some ship six months ago. Miss Mundy, who lives with her married sister, Mrs. George Randel, at 201 West Seventy-eighth Street, has in her search for the missing brother visited all the steamship offices and other places where news of the young man could be had. She called at the Ship News Office yesterday, and said her brother, who is twenty years old, wrote to his mother in Glasgow six months ago, saying it was his intention to ship on a merchant vessel from that port and rejoin his sisters here. Since then nothing has been heard from him.

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN

A Turbulent Mob in the Soporific Steckler Headquarters.

"BEDS! GIVE US BEDS!" THE CRY

Composition of a Poem to Alfred's Whiskers Rudely Interrupted, and Charles Rushes Off for More Voters' Rests.

It was bound to happen just as sure as night follows day. What was once the most restful, quiet, soporific place in this city is now the resort of a noisy, clamoring, turbulent crowd. Shrewd politicians might have foreseen the result, and, as the Stecklers come under that heading, it was very likely a carefully planned scheme to catch the voters when they put those folding beds into the I. C. O. headquarters, Room 110 Coleman House.

The Gentlemen in Waiting assembled in Room 110 early yesterday afternoon. The old rule of first come first served was observed, and knowing ones came first and got the folding beds and easy chairs.

Arthur Umlatz of the Seventh was somewhat late and drew a stiff-backed chair. It was very uncomfortable. He saw his neighbors dozing peacefully, he contemplated the colored maps of the Assembly districts on the walls, and his eye fell upon the beautiful lithograph of Alfred Steckler. This inspired him to poetry, and in less time than it takes to tell it he dashed off this masterly production:

TO ALFRED'S WHISKERS.

Have you seen them?
Have you seen them?
Ruby red, with streaks of brown.
They are screamers,
They are corkers,
They're the finest ones in town.
You should see them;
You should—

Mr. Umlatz was interrupted at this critical stage by a racket in the hall. It aroused the other gentlemen in waiting, too. The door was burst open and a howling mob of strangely upholstered gentlemen rushed in.

"Are they all gone?" gasped the foremost, Mr. Umlatz was too much surprised to reply immediately.

"Speak, man!" said one of the strangers, trembling with excitement, "are we too late; are they all taken?"

"All what taken?" asked Mr. Umlatz.

"The beds, man; the beds!"

"Boys, the jig is up," said Mr. Umlatz turning to the other gentlemen in waiting. "The news has spread, our peaceful, quiet afternoons will soon be but memories—who gave the snap away?"

It was no use trying to sleep. The bands kept coming in, the room was densely packed. Every chair, all the folding beds were taken. Men were seated on the table, on the window sills, leaning on the mantelpiece, occupying every available inch of space. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES was crowded out into the hall. A tall man of striking appearance was putting on his overcoat and hat at the same time. It was Charles Steckler.

"How is the campaign going?" asked the reporter.

"Not now, not now," he called out. "I will see you later. I am now going to engage more rooms and more beds. Did you see all the voters up stairs?"

"But the campaign?"

"Going finely. It is only a question of majorities. Excuse me, I must see about those beds."

SOUGHT A JOB AT TAMMANY.

Congressman McClellan Explained to to the Mistaken Applicant.

An Italian who spoke English very poorly walked up to Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon, and, addressing Congressman George B. McClellan, who was standing in front of the Wigwam, said:

"I want to get a ticket to go to work on the streets."

"I would like to help you very much," said the Congressman, "but I don't see how I can do it."

"Well, I was told to come here and get a ticket from Mr. Croker, and that that would get me a job."

"Mr. Croker is not in politics. Who sent you here?" asked the Congressman.

"I don't know," said the Italian, "but I want to get a ticket."

The reason why Tammany Hall was not the place to go in search of influence to get a place in the Street Cleaning Department this year was then explained to the visitor.

"Isn't it curious," said Superintendent Kelly of the Wigwam, "people will insist upon coming here when they want jobs?"

"AS GOOD AS ELECTED NOW."

Ex-Inspector Williams Has No Fear of the Result, So He Says.

Ex-Inspector Alexander S. Williams was at his headquarters for a short time yesterday.

"So Dr. Parkhurst is to attack me to-night?" he said, in a sarcastic way. "Consistent, isn't he? Claims that Tammany should be wiped off the face of the earth, completely obliterated, so to speak, and then comes down here to elect the Tammany candidate for the Senate.

"It won't hurt me a particle. I'm as good as elected now."

MR. DUNN'S ARRAY OF STARS

They Attract Attention to a Very Fine Banner.

Thomas J. Dunn, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, and his friends have put up the finest banner at Seventy-second Street and Third Avenue ever seen on the upper east side of the city. On the top of the supporting poles on either side of the street there is a big five-pointed star, representing the Democratic State emblem. At night these stars are outlined by forty electric lights. The banner and its adjuncts are the wonder of the district. Mr. Dunn was describing their beauty to Senator Timothy D. Sullivan yesterday.

"Why don't you come up and see the stars," said Mr. Dunn. "One of them is for the State ticket, and the others for the Tammany ticket. They're out of sight."

"Are they, indeed," said Senator "Tim." "Why did you put them up so high, then, Tom?"

"Oh," said Mr. Dunn, nothing daunted, "sure, the heavens is the only place for stars."

English Party Discipline.

From Chambers's Journal.

Other sore tribulations of the poor member of Parliament are that his opinions are dictated by his leaders—his movements controlled by the whips. Party discipline is very strict, and violations of it, however slight, are rarely condoned. If a member is bold enough to take an independent stand in regard to any of the political questions of the day, his speech in the House explaining his position is received with scoffs and jeers by his colleagues, and, what is perhaps more uncomfortable, approving cheers by members on the other side.

If he persists in this course he is regarded as a crank and a faddist, and is severely "cut" by his party. Again, strongly worded and heavily underscored communications, demanding his immediate attendance at Westminster, are frequently delivered to him at the most inopportune moments—when he is just sitting down to a delightful little dinner, or about to leave his house for a pleasant night at the Gaiety Theatre—and if, yielding to the temptations of the flesh, he ignores this peremptory call of political duty, his past services are forgotten, he gets a solemn lecture from the chief whip on the enormity of his offense, and, mayhap, his name is published in an official "black list" of defaulters, or he comes across a nasty little paragraph exposing his neglect of duty in the local newspaper which most widely circulates among his constituents.

Alcoholism Fatal to Herman Siebert.

Herman Siebert, thirty-eight years old, of 342 East Twenty-second Street, was arrested in Mulberry Street early yesterday morning while in a semi-conscious state, and died six hours later in the Hudson Street Hospital.

When he was taken to the hospital, Dr. Richardson, the ambulance surgeon, said he was in a state of alcoholic coma.

GOOD HAUL OF THIEVES IS MADE

Police Capture Six Men While Gambling in the Basement of the Pulitzer Building—Wanted for Burglary.

Acting Captain Walter L. Thompson of the Oak Street police has received many complaints lately of daylight burglaries which have been committed in his precinct. About ten days ago he detailed Policeman Charles A. Schultz to catch the burglars. As a result of the policeman's good work Capt. Thompson, and Policeman Schultz, with Detectives McCrory and Barlow, last night raided a gang of "crap shooters," who were gambling in the basement of the Pulitzer Buildfng.

Six players were captured. They gave their names as follows: George Godfrey, thirty years old, 60 Cherry Street; William Maloney, thirty-nine, 82 Henry Street; Joe Sullivan, nineteen, who said he was homeless; Eddie Wegfall, (colored,) twenty-one, 12 Chatham Square; Matt Reagan, twenty-four, 112 Chrystie Street, and John Smith, twenty, 8 Albany Street.

The police say that all of these men are thieves, and that the last three will be charged with burglary at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

Detective McCrory says Reagan is an ex-convict, whom he had sent to State prison in 1891, for two and a half years for burglary. When Reagan was caught last night property known to have been stolen was found on him.

Policeman Schultz learned that several young thieves were selling kid gloves, russet shoes, and pocket cameras to passers-by on Park Row. The thieves accepted almost any price for their booty.

Schultz found that the E. & H. T. Anthony Company of 591 Broadway, the sole agents for the cameras, had been robbed of nine of the instruments. Schultz soon learned that Reagan had one in his possession.

Then the thieves were traced to the newspaper delivery room of the Pulitzer Building, in Park Row, where, the detectives say, the men were engaged in "shooting craps" when arrested.

The prisoners' pockets disclosed the following contents: Reagan, one pocket camera, stolen from Anthony & Co.; one pocket telescope, stolen from the same firm, a pawn ticket for a coat and vest, two loaded dice, and 10 cents in money; Wegfall, two pawn tickets for a pair of shoes and a vest, a key to Room 11 of the Process House, 12 Chatham Square, where Wegfall lived, and in which a plateholder belonging to one of the stolen cameras was found; Godfrey had a pawn ticket for an overcoat.

The police say that a burglary was committed last week in a Church Street store, and that Reagan and Smith are both wanted for participation in the crime.

THEY TOOK MRS. DAILEY'S YACHT

Tailor Wagner and Baker Kraft Put in It Their Goods and the Tailor's Family and Disappeared.

Mrs. Della Dailey, who lives in Linwood Street, near Liberty Avenue, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, notified Police Captain Corwin yesterday that her four-ton sloop yacht, the Ella D., had been stolen.

At first Capt. Corwin thought the woman was joking. Mrs. Dailey said that Howard Wagner of Thatford Street and Blake Avenue and Daniel Kraft hired the yacht Oct. 12 for a day's fishing, and paid her $10 for it. Since then, she said, she had not seen it. The detectives ascertained that Wagner and his wife and two children, and Kraft and his wife went on board the sloop all their household furniture, and then sailed away, in the direction of Sandy Hook. Wagner provisioned the yacht for a month, it is said, and he dropped a hint that he was going to Florida.

Wagner was a tailor and Kraft a baker, and as neither knows anything about a yacht, it is thought likely that the small craft has foundered, and that all who were on board are lost.

Christian Charity.

From the Hon. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali in The Nineteenth Century.

A dignitary of the Church of Christ once told me that he would far sooner meet a heathen than a Moslem; to the amused query, "Why?" the answer was, "Because there was some hope for the former, but none for the latter." The wife of a clergyman, at the head of a charitable institution for training nurses, refused to send a nurse for a child on the ground that it was not baptised. The baptismal dogma is the best index to the charity of the Church of Christ. The orthodox Moslem believes that all children are born in Islam, and that they are perverted by education, so that if they die before they formally adopt any religion they go to heaven. The orthodox Christian believes that all children are born in original sin, and that if a child dies before it is baptised it is doomed to eternal perdition—the fate charitably assigned to heathens, Moslems, and Jews.

THE "SHORT-AD." PAGE.

The Password.

From The Washington Star.

"What is the matter?" asked one of Mr. Vivvle's boon companions; "you haven't taken the pledge, have you?"

"No. But I'm not looking on the wine when it's red in the cup, just the same."

"Reformed, have you?"

"Yes. You've heard of a woman's marrying a man with the idea of getting him to stop drinking. It doesn't always work; but it did in my case. My wife is a stupendously clever woman."

"Made you promise, did she?"

"She didn't have to. When I started down town to-night she said: 'I've lost the latch key, dear, but it won't make any difference. You ring the bell and I'll let you in.' I said, 'All right.' 'Only,' she said, 'we'd better agree on some password, so that when you ring I can look out of the window and make sure it isn't a burglar.' 'Of course,' said I; 'what'll the password be?' 'I have it,' she answered; 'it mustn't be too simple. You just say "irrepressible reprehensibility," and then I'll come down and let you in.' Gentlemen, if I can't say irrepressible reprehensibility when I get home, I don't get in, and, moreover, I assume the chances of being taken for a housebreaker. I've simply got to be careful." And he went over and resolutely seated himself next to the ice-water tank.

The Ambitions Graduate.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Harold!"

The indulgent father of the young man who had just gone through college laid his hand on his son's shoulder.

"Harold," he said, "I don't grudge a dollar of the thousands I have spent in educating you. I have supplied you liberally with the means to enable you to fit yourself for any career. If you fail, it will not be my fault. I am still ready to help you in any way you can reasonably ask. You have had a long course of preparation for success in life, and now it remains for you to say what vocation you will choose. Don't fear to aim high, my boy. What shall it be?"

Touched deeply by this evidence of paternal pride and devotion, the young man answered:

"If I can have my way about it, Dad, I think I'd like to be a retired army officer on half pay."

Shut the Door in Her Face.

From Harper's Bazar.

Judge—What have you to say for yourself?

Prisoner—Yer Honor, oi only shut the door in her face an' kept it shut fer a time.

Judge—But your wife swears that you gagged her with a handkerchief, and she couldn't utter a sound for four hours.

Prisoner—Sure, yer Honor, that was th' only way oi could keep the door in her face shut.

The Amateur Performance.

From The Boston Transcript.

Ethel—How did you like it up there on the stage? I should have thought you'd be frightened to death.

Sylvia—Why, it was just splendid to cast an eye over the audience, to see their looks and actions. Really, it was good as a play.

Ethel—Was it, really? Next time I'll go on the stage instead of sitting among the audience.

With Emphasis.

From The American Hebrew.

Neighbor—Bertie, your mother is calling you.

Bertie—Yes'um, I know it; but I fancy she don't want me very bad.

Neighbor—She has called you seven times already.

Bertie—Yes, I know; but she hasn't called "Albert" yet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Assist with washing or do plain sewing; competent; two and a half years' best city reference; city or country. 319 East 30th St., between 1st and 2d Avs.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Scotch girl as chambermaid and seamstress in private family; good reference. Call, between 1 and 4, at 211 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av., between 75th and 76th Sts., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, from 10 until 12 A. M., Friday, Marie, 155 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German-American girl as chambermaid; also willing to wait on lady; first-class city references. E. R., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; willing to learn. 301 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent Swedish girl as chambermaid and to take care of children; no objection to country. 237 East 26th St., care Mrs. Anderson.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires position for competent Swedish woman in a small family; city or country. Friday or Saturday, 11 to 1, 32 East 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for light chamberwork and sewing; expects moderate wages. Inquire at 16 East 75th St., between 10 A. M. and 12.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as chambermaid and seamstress or waiting on grown children; good reference; city or country. G. H., 45 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Or would assist with grown children. Can be seen Thursday or Friday, at present employer's, 49 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good city references. Dolan, 1,699 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; would assist with washing or any work required, can supply seven years' city reference. 319 East 85th St., Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires position for competent Swedish woman in small family; city or country. Call, Thursday and Friday, 11 to 1, 32 East 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to wait on lady or do plain sewing; highly recommended by present employer. 15 West 39th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady of refinement as companion and amanuensis to lady; will travel. M., Box 170 Times.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; one good cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; in small private family; city references; last employer can be seen. M. S., 387 8th Av.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all branches; good baker; city or country; three years' best reference from last employer; city reference. 227 East 29th St.; ring once.

COOK.—By a first-class North of Ireland woman in private family; understands soups, fish, sauces, meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts; first-class baker; reference from last employer, C., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress in private family; good baker, and economical; city references. M. R., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By an American woman as first-class cook; can take full charge of kitchen; pastry and carving; small hotel or boarding house; private family. H., 487 6th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in American family; understands German-American cooking; best references. 1,169 2d Av., first floor.

COOK.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, at 10 West 19th St., between the hours of 10 and 3.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, game, and desserts; good baker; city reference. Call, for two days, at 709 3d Av.

COOK.—By an experienced woman; understands all branches of cooking; in first-class private family; city or country; best city reference. M. B., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman; excellent cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. C. C., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good cook; would assist in washing; six years' reference; or would do general housework for small family. S. W., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; understands all branches; no

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Firmer Markets, but Decreased Speculative Demand.

LOCAL COVERING AND FIRMER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower —Cotton Higher—Coffee Easier.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 25.—Oil opened and highest, 125¾; lowest and closed, 125; Standard's price, 125.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a weaker range of prices all around, with declines of 15c for pork, 2½@5 points for lard, and 5@7½ points for bacon, chiefly through larger supplies of hogs, especially as speculation continued dull and export demands moderate. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 18,000 head.

LARD—The West was easy and 2½@5 points lower, with slack trading; October closed there at 5.55c nominal; November at 5.55c, December at 5.60c, nominal; January at 5.65@5.70c, closing at 5.65@5.67½c; May at 5.82½@5.87½c, closing at 5.85c. Here there was a little local demand, with sales of 200 tcs, cash, at 5.95c, and 164 tcs, second-hand packages, at 5.90c. City steam 40 tcs. Options—October closed at 5.95c, nominal. Refined was slow; Continent at 6.40c; South American at 6.75c compound at 4½@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was down about 15c, and closed easy, with the liberal supplies of hogs, while ruling dull; October closed at $8.05, nominal; December was at $8.12½@$8.20, asked, closing at $8.12½c nominal; January at $9.10@$9.22½, closing at $9.10; May at $9.40@$9.52½, closing at $9.40. Here there was a light but export demand, with sales of 150 bbls mess. Quotations here: For $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—Was easier and 5@7½ points down on short ribs at the West, with dullness in trading, and there October was at 4.62½@4.67½c, closing at 4.62½c, asked; November closed at 4.55c; January was at 4.82½@4.87½c, closing at 4.82½c.

CUTMEATS—Small lots of city meats exceeded quotations, especially of bellies, but large lots were neglected. City-pickled shoulders 6@6¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¾c; 10-lb average, 6¾c; pickled hams at 8¾@9c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, 7¾@7½c for 14 lb, 7¾c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled bellies at 8¾c for 10 lb.

BEEF—There was a moderate movement at generally steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were offered at easy prices and had little attention. Quoted at $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were easier and in less demand. Receipts at the West, 55,289 head; same time last year, 57,495 head. Chicago—Receipts, 29,000 head; active; steady, to 5c lower; $3.30@$3.90. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,125 head; slow; $3.20@$3.85. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $3.35@$3.65. Pittsburg—Closed at $4@$4.25. Kansas City, Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $3.95@$4.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,500 head; steady; $3.65@$3.95. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,114 head; active; strong; $3.35@$4. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,550 head; $3.40@$3.75. Quotations here were 5¼c for heavy, 5⅝c for 140 lb, and 5¾@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was an easier market with indifferent home buying, yet prices hovering about an export basis, and at least moderate demand, if temporary, may be expected at any moment from the Continent, or if the prices should be shaded a little. Sales of 900 hhds city at 4¼c, and 50 hhds do at 4 3-16c, closing, offered at 4 3-16c. Of country made, sales of 35,000 lb at 4¼@4¼c, as to quality. The London sale was at steady prices for mutton grade, and 3d decline for beef.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market here was steady at 6c, with the accumulations only moderate, but in the West there was an effort to sell 500 large lines, including one block of 1,000,000 lb at 6c. For lard oleatrine a quiet and nominal market at 6¼c. For oleo oil a higher market at Rotterdam on a good sale for butterine, and where Harrison, United, and Modoc sold at 55 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced by the early weakness shown in spot, but closed at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, with a moderate trade. Havre was quiet at 1/4f decline, and Hamburg dull at part 1/2 pfennig down. Spot Rio was lower and nominal at about 15¾c for No. 7, and 16c for No. 8. Sales, 250 bags No. 7 at 15¾c; 1,100 bags Maracaibo, and 500 bags Central American, on private terms. Opening Call—1 A. M.—December, 500 bags at 15.70c, 500 bags at 14.65c; January, 1,000 bags at 14.50c; March, 1,000 bags at 14.25c; 3,000 bags, total at 14.45c. Second Call and Close—October, 250 bags at 15c, 250 bags at 14.95c, 250 bags at 15c; November, 1,000 bags at 14.85c; December, 500 bags at 14.65c; January, 2,000 bags at 14.50c; March, 750 bags at 14.20c; May, 500 bags at 14.25c; May, 500 bags at 13.80c, 750 bags at 13.85c; total, 6,500 bags; total for day, 9,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.50@14.55	11.45@11.50
February	14.30@14.40	11.20@11.30
March	14.20@14.30	11.15@11.25
April	13.90@14.00	11.00@11.10
May	13.80@13.90	10.90@10.95
June	13.60@13.70	@....
July	13.40@13.60	@....
August	13.25@13.35	@....
September	13.00@13.25	@....
October	14.85@15.00	@....
November	14.80@14.85	13.45@13.60
December	14.65@14.70	12.70@12.75
BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.		11.95@12.00
Total stock in New-York yesterday	305,229	
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	6,200	
Total stock in New-York to-day	299,020	
Total stock in Baltimore	30,161	
Total stock in New-Orleans	1,714—28,447	
Deliveries yesterday	48,570	
	765—47,805	
	76,252	
Total stock in United States	375,272	
Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 24	109,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 24	15,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 24	58,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 19	13,000	
Total	195,000	
Same time 1894	570,272	
	464,195	

BRAZIL COFFEE

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....15⅝

Difference between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7		No. 9..1.60 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7		No. 10.1.60 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 3..1.75 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7			

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18½
Macassar	@24	Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	23 @24	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Pajo	21½@22½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17½@18½
Trujillo	17 @18	Bucara'ga	18 @20½
Bocono	17½@18	Do, washed	20 @21½
Tovar	17½@18	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta ord'y	17½@18	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'r to g'd	18½@18½	Do, white	18½@19½
Do, p'r to c'e	19 @19½	Oaxaca	19 @21
Central America—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	16½@20	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	17½@18½	Mocha	24½@25
Do, washed	19 @20		

COTTON.

Contracts were very irregular and opened at an advance of 11@14 points, with considerable local covering, and Liverpool 1@2½ points up. Local scalpers controlled the market for the rest of the day and closed it at 23@27 points' advance, with outside orders very scarce. It was rumored that 6,250,000 bales....Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance. Sales, 507 bales to spinners.

Middling gulf	8 13-16
Middling uplands	8 9-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c. on
Middling fair	⅝c. on
Strict good middling	⅜c. on
Good middling	Even
Strict low middling	5-16c. off
Low middling	7-16c. off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c. off
Good ordinary	1¼c. off
Good middling tinged	1¼c. off
Strict middling stained	even
Middling stained	7-32c. off
Strict low middling stained	7-16c. off
Low middling stained	29-32c. off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	8.43@8.44			
November	8.43@8.44	8.38	8.28	9,400
December	8.49@8.50	8.49	8.35	10,000
January	8.57@8.58	8.58	8.41	150,500
February	8.63@8.64	8.64	8.46	5,600
March	8.68@8.69	8.70	8.51	112,100
April	8.73@8.74	8.74	8.58	2,100
May	8.93@8.81	8.80	8.64	13,400
June	8.82@8.87	8.87	8.70	2,400
July	@	8.84	8.75	600
Total				315,100

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Galveston	5831	18085	8062	7148	101985	133184
New-Orleans	28898	13654	12072	11558	101985	133184
Mobile	1804	2105	1484	1473	12284	9095
Savannah	9992	7766	7404	5535	45683	63553
Charleston	1414	1714	1525	2709	13140	22585
Wilmington	1034	952	862	1142	9977	22036
Norfolk	4055	2446	3198	2739	18132	17630
Baltimore				1705	1705	3192
New-York			536		3380	4201
Boston	1775	894	1927	680	5276	7
Philadelphia	268	249	211		1217	3787
Port Royal	1656	2554	1831	1586	10657	18251
Velasco, Texas					532	1735
Total	58866	50622	38650	36486	291240	140
This day last week	51445	37245	36445	34568		
This day last year	72531	53918	61713	59026		389258

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

	—This Week.— Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	2,504	2,950	7,350
Dallas	1,793	2,030	2,531
Shreveport	6,537	2,803	14,178
Little Rock	7,960	6,434	9,482
Vicksburg	4,704	3,945	9,775
Columbus, Miss	5,515	3,605	10,106
Natchez	1,770	1,320	7,811
Memphis	3,586	1,747	8,727
Nashville	31,173	22,097	*62,799
Selma	1,468	966	1,046
Montgomery	2,721	2,129	4,731
Rufaula	4,940	4,063	16,754
Columbus, Ga	1,141	641	2,694
Macon	3,498	1,478	5,090
Albany	5,051	4,646	4,481
Atlanta	1,516	426	5,640
Rome	8,494	3,250	18,274
Augusta	4,780	2,994	†4,312
Columbus	11,778	10,076	†30,092
Newberry	1,481	1,481	
Charlotte	999	1,218	*310
Raleigh	841	841	
St. Louis	1,000	1,000	
Houston	3,648	28,859	2,100
Dallas	61,441	57,922	18,811
Cincinnati	2,422	1,035	50,976
Yazoo City	1,158	9,941	4,998
	2,591	957	6,861
Total	202,309	179,319	314,434

*Corrected. †Actual.

	—This Week Last Year.— Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	1,823	10,980	10,592
Dallas	2,778	9,364	3,096
Shreveport	9,109	7,494	12,571
Little Rock	6,312	4,908	6,204
Helena	6,387	2,543	8,328
Vicksburg	3,427	2,688	6,458
Columbus, Miss	1,956	1,556	1,641
Natchez	1,957	1,641	5,539
Memphis	30,755	24,759	54,292
Nashville	2,576	2,327	875
Selma	5,974	9,706	3,308
Montgomery	9,612	8,357	1,355
Eufaula	1,355	1,139	1,688
Columbus, Ga	4,274	4,262	*8,402
Macon	5,518	4,758	5,274
Albany	2,340	1,953	3,898
Atlanta	12,404	8,000	*13,300
Rome	7,592	5,022	*3,562
Augusta	15,486	10,344	*17,278
Columbia	1,816	1,816	4
Newberry	1,000	1,000	
Charlotte	1,941	1,843	550
Raleigh	1,391	1,159	*1,285
St. Louis	7,820	41,917	18,724
Houston	101,985	96,318	50,817
Cincinnati	3,022	2,173	4,389
Yazoo City	11,963	10,438	9,721
	2,678	1,635	3,914
Total	272,451	275,725	266,750

*Corrected.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

	1895.	1894.
Sales of the week	64,000	94,000
Sales American	55,000	88,000
Sales for export	2,000	2,000
Sales for speculation	2,000	2,000
Actual export	7,000	7,000
Forwarded	68,000	78,000
Total stock	887,000	679,000
Of which American	778,000	545,000
Total imports of week	59,000	56,000
Of which American	45,000	52,000
Amount afloat	171,000	245,000
Of which American	165,000	235,000

PRICES OF MIDDLING UPLANDS IN LIVERPOOL POOL.

Oct. 25, 1895	4⅝d
Oct. 26, 1894	4 3-32d
Oct. 27, 1893	3 7-32d

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Desirable stock in light supply and values firm, with demand good.

N. Orleans, cent'rf'gal—
- Ordinary ..... 13@13
- Common ..... 14@16
- Fair ..... 17@18
- Prime ..... 19@21
- Choice ..... 22@25

Puerto Rico ..... 26@31

N. Orleans, open kettle—
- Fair ..... 23@27
- Good ..... 28@28
- Prime ..... 29@30
- Choice ..... 31@32

Barbados, job'g ..... 24@26

RICE—Offerings not urgent and demand moderate, with prices steady.

Domestic—
- Ordinary ..... 3 @3¼
- Fair ..... 4¼@4¾
- Good ..... 4⅝@4⅞
- Choice ..... 5 @5⅛
- Fancy ..... 5¼@5⅝
- Fair ..... 3¾@4
- Head ..... 5¾@6

Japan in ..... 3¾@3¾
Java, in bond ..... 2 @2¼
Java ..... 3¼@3¾
Rice flour ..... 3 @3¼
Rice pol., 100 lb ..... $1.00@$1.10
Rice bran, 100 lb ..... 60@ 65

SUGAR—Raw was neglected, and quoted unchanged and steady....Refined quiet and ⅛c lower.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3⅛@....
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅞@....
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Dominos	5¼
Cutloaf	5¼
Crushed	5¼
Powdered	5¼
Coarse powdered	4⅞
Granulated	4⅞
Fine granulated	4⅞
Coarse granulated	4⅞
Extra fine granulated	4⅞
Confectioners' granulated	4⅞
Cubes	4⅞
XXXX powdered	4⅞
Mold A	4⅞
Diamond A	4⅞
Confectioners' A	4⅞
(1) Columbia A	4⅞
(2) Windsor A	4⅞
(3) Ridgewood A	4⅞
(4) Phoenix A	4⅞
(5) Empire A	4⅞
No. 6	4 5-16
No. 7	4 3-16
No. 8	4
No. 9	4 1-16
No. 10	4
No. 11	3 15-16
No. 12	3⅞
No. 13	3 13-16
No. 14	3¾
No. 15	3 11-16
No. 16	3⅝

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The wants of the jobbing trade are taking up the stock of domestic white beans pretty closely, and values are fairly sustained. Red kidney suffer because of the limited export outlet, which is almost the sole dependence of the trade at present; some accumulation of stock has led to the naming of more attractive prices, and $1.45 is now the top rate. White kidney still very scarce, and the few turtle soup received sell promptly at steady prices somewhat neglected. A moderate demand for green peas at steady prices. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, pea, $1.50; do, medium, $1.55; do, white kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, red kidney, $1.45; do, turtle soup, $1.75; do, yellow eye, $1.65@$1.70; do lima, (California,) $2.25; do, foreign, medium, new, $1.40; do, eleph pea, old, $1.20@$1.30; green peas, bbls, $2; do, bags, 86c; do, Scotch, 82½@85c.

BUTTER—Demand for creamery runs more in June stock, which shows firmness; fresh goods are quite plentiful and the tone more than steady. State dairy is in moderate demand; offerings still light.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras
- Creamery, Western, extras ..... 22½@23
- Creamery, Western, firsts ..... @23
- Creamery, Western, seconds ..... 20 @21½
- Creamery, Western, thirds ..... 16 @18
- Creamery, Western, June, extras ..... 14 @15
- Creamery, Western, June, sec. to firsts ..... 15 @20
- State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras ..... 15 @20
- State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts ..... 18 @21
- State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds ..... 18 @20
- State dairy, tubs, extras ..... 15 @16
- State dairy, tubs, firsts ..... 18 @20
- State dairy, tubs, seconds ..... 15 @16
- State dairy, tubs, thirds ..... 15 @16
- State dairy, firkins, extras ..... 12 @14
- State dairy, firkins, firsts ..... 19 @20
- State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts ..... 15 @18
- Western imitation creamery, extras ..... 15 @17
- Western imitation creamery, seconds ..... 12 @14
- Western imitation creamery, thirds to firsts ..... 10 @15
- Western factory, firkins, June, extras ..... 13½@....
- Western factory, firkins, June, seconds to firsts ..... @....
- Western factory, tubs, June, extras ..... 11¼@13
- Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts ..... @....
- Western factory, firkins, fresh ..... 11½@13¼
- Western factory, tubs, fresh, firsts ..... 10¾@11½
- Western factory, tubs, fresh, seconds ..... 12 @....
- Western factory, tubs, fresh, thirds ..... 10 @....
- Western factory, firkins, fresh ..... 10 @....
- Western factory, firkins, fresh, seconds ..... 9 @10¼
- Western factory, firkins, fresh, thirds ..... 8½@11
- Western dairy and factory, old ..... 8½@11

CHEESE—Full cream is in a firm position, with buyers fairly interested, especially in fancy. Part skims attract but little attention. Prices firm for desirable stock.

State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy	9¾@10
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	9¾@10
State, full cream, large, choice	9¼@....
State, full cream, large, good to prime	8¾@ 9¼
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	7 @ 8
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	10¼@11
State, full cream, small size, white, fancy	10¼@11
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9¼@10½
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	7½@ 9
State, part skims, small, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, large, choice	6 @ 6¾
State, part skims, large, good to prime	4¾@ 5½
State, part skims, common to fair	3½@ 4½
State, full skims	2½@ 3

EGGS—Offerings of fresh are of irregular quality. A few are good enough to reach 20c, but the rest are freely offered, and weak.

State, country marks, per dozen	20½@ 21
Pennsylvania, country marks	20 @ 21
Western, fresh gathered, fancy	19½@ 20
Western, fresh gathered, fair to good	19 @....
Refrigerator, fresh, prime to fancy	18 @ 19
Refrigerator, defective, per case	16 @ 17
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen cases	$3.00 @$4.25
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	3.30 @ 4.00
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.45
Western, culls, ungraded	3.00 @ 3.75
Limed, Western, good to prime	2.00 @ 3.50
Limed, Western, common	16 @ 16½

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples steady for high tion. Under grades dull and weak. Pears irregular, but steady for fancy. Quinces scarce and firm. Table grapes firm for fancy qualities, but ordinary grades drag. Bulk stock irregular in quality but firm for choice. Cranberries more active and firmer on the best grades. We quote: Apples, Jonathan, per barrel, $2.50@$3; do, Snow, $2.50@$3.75; do, Winesap, $2.50@$3; do, King, $2@$2.50; do, Fall varieties, $1.75@$2.25; do, Baldwin and Greening, $1.25@$1.75; do, inferior, $75c@$1; pears, Bartlett and Seckel, per bbl, $3@$4; do, other table kinds, $2.50@$4; do, Keiffer, $1.50@$2.25; do, common late sorts, $1@$2; do, Boston, boxes, as to kind and quality, $1@$2.50; quinces, per bu, $3@$6; peaches, Jersey, per basket, 30@75c; do, Maryland, per crate, 40c@$1; grapes, State, Delaware, per small basket, 8@16c; Niagara, 8@16c; Concord, 10@11c; Catawba, 10@11c; Concord, large baskets, 18@19c; do, up river, 15@17c; do, gift crates, 50@75c; wine grapes, in bulk, per lb, 1@2c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$7.25; do, Early Black, $6.50@$7.25; do, late kinds, usual varieties, $6.25@$7; Jersey, crates, light to medium, $1.75@$2.10.

DRIED—There is fair call for evaporated apples from exporters, some of whom seem to be short on their October contracts, and, under a moderate jobbing trade, the market is firm for choice grades above 5c. Prime wood-dried fruit is especially wanted at the moment, and would bring 5½c. Sun-dried apples of prime to choice quality are having a fair demand, and are steady; but inferior grades of both sliced and quartered are dull. Chops and cores and skins unchanged. Not much interest in peeled peaches. Raspberries still scarce and wanted. Cherries firm for choice dry stock. Huckleberries and blackberries slow. Pretty free movement in California fruits at about late prices.

Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¼@6½c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@5¾c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sun-dried, Southern, sliced, 2@4c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@3½c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, 1c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@6½c; raspberries, evaporated, 30c; do, sun-dried, 16@16½c; cherries, 6@ 7½c; huckleberries, 6½@6¾c; blackberries, 3@3½c; apricots, 9@12c; peaches, California, 13@15c; do, unpeeled, 7@9c; prunes, 4@7¼c.

GAME—Market steady for choice lots of all kinds, but under grades are slow, and values quite irregular. Selections of fancy heavy wild ducks would exceed quotations. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1; partridges, nearby, 70c@$1; do, Western, 40@85c; grouse, $1@$1.25; quail, frozen, per dozen, $2@$2.40; do, Southwestern, fresh, $1.25@$1.75; English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2.25; small snipe, 30@50c; wild ducks, mallard, 60@85c; teal, 30@50c; common, 20 @30c; rabbits, 25@35c; venison, fresh, saddles, per lb, 18@24c; do, frozen, 12@22c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Inferior stock of all kinds was very dull and weak, wagon boys securing considerable lots of fowls and chickens at 7c, but there was fair call for heavy fowls and prime turkeys, and these were steady. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 7@ 8c; chickens, 7@7½c; old roosters, 4½@ 5c; turkeys, 7@9c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, $1@1.25.

DRESSED—Choice, fresh scalded chickens working out pretty well and firmer, and fancy dry-picked chickens are steady. Market still full of fowls and turkeys, and a good many poor, dry-picked chickens remain unsold. All of these are neglected, and pressed for sale at low prices, with no chance of a clearance. Philadelphia chickens dull and weak. Spring ducks steady. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@11c; do, young, 5@10c; fowls, 7@9c; old cocks, 4½@5c; chickens, Philadelphia, 10@15c; do, Western, dry-picked, 7@10c; do, scalded, 8½@9½c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 14@15½c; do, Long Island, 14@16½c; do, Western, 8@11c; Eastern geese, 14@16c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are plentiful, in very moderate demand, and weak. Onions move out slowly, but choice lots are steady.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$2.50@$3.50
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl	1.00@$2.00
Cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, per 100	1.00@$2.00
Cabbages, State, per 100	2.00@ 3.00
Celery, Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	1.50@ 2.50
Celery, Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	50@ 60
Celery, Western, poor, dozen stalks	20@ 30
Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen flat bunches	10@ 15
Lima beans, per bag	75@ 1.25
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	2.00@ 3.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	60@ 80
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	75@ 1.00
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.12@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.12@ 1.25
Peas, green, Norfolk, per ½-bbl basket	1.00@ 4.00
String beans, Virginia, green, per ½-bbl basket	2.00@ 3.00
String beans, Virginia, wax, ½-bbl basket	2.00@ 3.00
String beans, Ch'n, green, per bushel basket	2.50@ 3.00
String beans, Ch'n, wax, per bushel basket	2.50@ 3.00
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	2.50@ 3.00
Squash, Marrow, per bbl	30@ 50
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box	30@ 40
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	40@ 1.00
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	70@ 1.00
POTATOES.	50@ 65
Long Island, in bulk, per bbl	$1.00@$1.12
Maine, Rose and Hebron, per bbl	1.00@ 1.12
State, Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	@ 1.12
State, Burbank, per 180 lb or sack	90@ 1.00
Jersey, bulk, per 180 lb or per sack	85@ 95
Yellow sweets, Vineland, fancy	85@ 95
Yellow sweets, other South Jersey, cloth heads	2.25@ 2.75
Yellow sweets, Jersey, per double-head bbl	1.75@ 2.12
Yellow sweets, Jersey, inferior	1.87@ 2.12
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full-size bbl	1.62@ 1.75
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls	1.37@ 1.50
Yellow sweets, Virginia, inferior	

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Bricks are in good demand, and are being bought up on arrival. Haverstraw hard, afloat, are worth $4.87½@$5.25 per 1,000; Fishkills, $4.87½@ 5.25; up-river hard, $4.75@$5; Jerseys, $4.37½@$4.75; pale, $2@$2.25; Croton, dark and red, $13; Croton, brown, $12; Philadelphia, front, $20; Trenton, front, $18....The demand for Rosendale cement is larger than the receipts, although stock is being brought down as fast as manufactured. Prices, however, have not yet advanced, and remain at 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.75@ $2; English Portland, $1.95@$2.10; German Portland, $2@$2.55....Rockland lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 85@90c; State common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, $1....Laths are in light supply, and are worth $1.80@$1.85 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@20c per bushel; cattle hair, 20@21c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts fairly liberal and largely of the medium and better grades, for which prices have been shaded a little to prevent accumulation. Lower qualities firm. Straw steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 2, 80c; No. 1, 75@85c; clover-mixed, 65@75c; clover, 55@65c; rye straw, long, 50@65c; do, short and oat straw, 35@45c.

HOPS—Local transactions were light and exporters not in the market, with prices easy.

State N. Y., crop of 1895, choice	9 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1895, medium to prime	7 @ 8
State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, medium to prime	4½@ 5½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	3 @ 4
State N. Y., old olds	1½@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	@ 7
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, medium to prime	5 @ 6
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	3½@ 4½

HIDES—Demand very light and offerings moderate of the small supply, with prices steady.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.	
Buenos Ayres, selected	20 @23	21	@..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	21	@..
Cordova, selected	20½@22	21	@..
California, selected	21 @24	22	@..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	22 @25	18	@18½
Orinoco, selected	20 @25	19	@..
Bogota, selected	21 @23	17½	@..
Central America, selected	21 @24	15½	@17
Payta, selected	20 @22	16	@16½
Port au Prince, selected	23 @25	15	@15½
	17 @18	14	@..
Puerto Cabello, selected	21 @23	16	@..
Laguna, selected	17 @20	..	@12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected			
Tampico, selected	16 @19	11	@..
Tabasco, selected	20 @21	15	@..
Truxillo, selected	20 @21	15	@..
Vera Cruz, selected	16 @17	15½	@..
Zanzibar, selected	18 @19	15	@..
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	10 @12	13	@..
Dry upper leather stock	15 @17	12	@16
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10 @13	12½	@..
Cordova kips, selected	10 @13	12½	@..
Correntes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10 @13	12½	@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9 @10	13	@..
Dry salted—			
Maracaibo, as they run	30 @33	11	@..
Maranham, as they run	25 @28	11	@..
Payta, as they run	25 @28	11	@..
Pernambuco, as they run	28 @32	11	@..
Progreso, as they run	20 @24	11	@..
Savanilla, as they run	23 @25	9½	@..
Matamoras, selected	28 @30	12	@..
Texas, selected	24 @28	13	@..
Wet salted—			
Havana, as they run	35 @50	9½	@..
New Orleans City, selected	40 @75	..	@..
Texas, cow and cow, selected	50 @60	..	@..

LEATHER—Market steady, with demand only fair.

Buenos Ayres.	—Non-Acid.— Common Hides.	—Acid.— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	@24	22 @..
Middle, first selection	@24	@..
Heavy, first selection	@24	21½@23
Light, seconds	@24	@.. 23 @24
Middle, seconds	@23	@.. 21 @22
Heavy, seconds	@23	@.. 21 @22
Damaged, all weights	@23	@.. 21 @22
Rejects	@21	@.. 20 @21
		@.. 20 @..

UNION.

Light backs	32@34	Light backs, cow	32@34
Middle backs	32@34	Seconds	30@32

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Tone of Speculation Good, But the Volume of Business Small.

SHARP ADVANCE IN PACIFIC MAIL

Further Ease in Foreign Exchange Rates—Cotton Strong—Industrials Generally Higher—Railway Stocks Firm at Fractional Advances.

FRIDAY—P. M.

While the market continued narrow, the tone of speculation was better. Exchange was firmer in the morning, but became easier as the day advanced. The cotton market was again strong, the January option closing with an advance of 22 points, to 8.57. This, however, is seven-eighths of a cent a pound lower than the high price of last week. The exchange market was well supplied with bankers' bills, the absence of cotton bills being noteworthy.

The movement of Pacific Mail to-day was indicative of what may happen at any moment in other stocks on the development of slight buying. A rumor gained circulation that the Pacific Mail and Panama companies had come to terms, and on this there was good buying of the stock at rapidly advancing prices. It sold yesterday at 27⅞ and to-day at 31⅜, closing at 31¼, a net gain of 2⅞ points on transactions of less than 10,000 shares. There could be no better evidence that, notwithstanding the apathy of the market, people who want stocks will have to pay higher prices than those now prevailing. The character of the day's news was favorable. Railway earnings continue to show handsome increases, and trade reports are satisfactory.

The volume of business was smaller than yesterday, but practically everything on the list made gains. Manhattan recovered 1¼ points of its recent loss. Sugar was not so active, and at times looked weak, although its final price was ⅛ higher than yesterday's close. Leather preferred lost 3⅛ points on continued liquidation. Other industrials were strong, notably Distilling and Cattle Feeding and Consolidated Gas, the latter gaining 1⅜ points. The strength of Distilling was on a report which seemed to be well founded that a trade agreement has been reached which will insure profit to the distilling industry for some time to come. The details of the agreement have not been made public, but it is understood to be satisfactory to the new company. The Western Union Beef Company Directors to-day declared a dividend of 1½ per cent., and the stock advanced about 3 points. Tennessee Coal and Iron was firm on the steady increase in the company's business, and on the satisfactory condition of the iron trade. In the railway list the grangers closed fractionally higher, Kansas and Texas preferred, Missouri Pacific, Southern Railway, Wabash preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie scored small advances on a limited volume of business.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was unchanged as to general features. Rates were 3 per cent. for 30 days, 3½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was moderately active. Quotations were 4⅝@5 per cent. for 60 and 90 day indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for four-month commission-house acceptances, 6@6½ per cent. for choice four-month single names, 5¼@6 per cent. for six-month single names, and 6@7 per cent. for names of good quality not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $98,724,210; balances, $6,168,321; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $374,208.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent.; short and three-month bills, 11-16@⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were reduced half a cent, to $4.88 for 60 days and $4.89 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¼@$4.87½ for 60-day bills, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88½@$4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅜ for long and 5.16¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95¾ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount; Boston—par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 25c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000, 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68@68¼. There were sales of 20,000 ounces at 68⅜.

The commercial price of bar silver was 37¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 13-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Exports from Jan. 1	$69,619,188	$24,725,692	$44,893,498	$66,584,929
Imports for the same period	24,725,692	13,079,907	51,759,369	
Net exports	$44,893,496			
Net exports to date, 1894		66,584,929		
Net exports to date, 1893			13,079,907	
Net exports to date, 1892				51,759,369

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were dull and lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brookline W. & W. 5s	1¼
Virginia Midland gen	1
Wabash 1st, Det. & C	1½

DECLINED.

At., Cal. & Pacific 1st	1
Chicago & Northern Pac. 6s, t. r.	1½
Evansville & T. H. 1st	2
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	1¼
Kansas Pacific con.	1
Kansas Pacific con. ctfs.	1
Missouri, K. & T. of T. 6s	3¼
New-York, Sus. & W. cf. 5s	1
Tennessee, C. & I. 1st, Tenn.	2¼

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $25,000 4s, 1907, coupon, sold at 111⅞, and $5,000 5s, coupon, at 116. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97¼	
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112¼
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, r., 1925	111¾	112¼
5s, c., 1925	121½	122
5s, r., 1904	122¾	122⅝
5s, c., 1904	114⅝	115½
Currency 6s, 1895	115¾	116¾
Currency 6s, 1896	100	--
Currency 6s, 1897	102	--
Currency 6s, 1898	104½	--
Currency 6s, 1899	108	--
Cherokee 4s, 1890	110	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅜	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	--
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100⅜	--

In State securities $6,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 98¾, and $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 62.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York this week were valued at $2,305,860, against $2,863,230 last week, and $1,569,436 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,270,889, against $2,460,655 last week, and $1,617,116 in the same week last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Vermilye & Co. offer to investors, at 103 and accrued interest, $2,500,000 Northern Ohio Railway Company first mortgage fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, principal and interest guaranteed, by the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. The subscription books will be opened at 10 A. M., Tuesday. At the price asked, the bonds, it is said, will net 4¾ per cent. on the investment. Application will be made to list the loan on the Stock Exchange.

—The Atlantic Trust Company announces that it will pay dividends to holders of the Lombard Investment Company debentures on and after Oct. 28.

—Coupons of the United States Leather Company, due Nov. 1, debentures, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	60	60	60	60	60	65½	20
*Am. Sp. Mfg., when issued	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14	14½	200
American Express	116	116	116	116	116	118	150
*American Sugar Refining	104⅝	106⅝	104⅜	105¼	105⅛	105¼	28,250
*American Sugar Refining pf.	100¼	100¾	100¼	100⅞	100	100⅝	275
American Tobacco pf.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106	110	100
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅝	4,514
Canada Southern	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	55⅜	56	1,170
Chicago Gas	18½	19	18½	19	18⅞	19	1,075
Chicago Gas, tr. certs.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68⅞	17
Chicago & Northwestern	106⅛	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	1,010
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85½	86¼	85½	86¼	106½	106⅞	1,580
C., C., C. & St. Louis	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝	85¾	86	4,050
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	93	93	93	93	42¾	42½	470
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76	76⅝	76	76¾	92	90	10
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	120½	126½	126¼	126½	76¾	76⅝	8,000
Chicago, R. I. & Pac'c	76¼	77⅛	76¼	77	126½	127	110
Cleve., Lorain & W'heel. pf.	62½	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	77	77	3,007
Colorado Fuel & Iron	35⅞	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	62⅝	63	400
Columbus & Hocking Coal	24	25⅜	24	24	35⅞	36	700
Consolidated Gas Company	148¼	148⅞	148¼	148¼	24½	3	100
Delaware & Hudson	131⅝	131⅝	131⅜	131⅝	148¼	149	2,485
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	52	52½	52	52½	131	132	179
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	23¼	24	23¼	23⅝	52	52¼	735
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	98	98	98	98	23¼	23⅝	18,415
Erie Telephone & Telegraph	68	68⅝	68	68⅝	98	98½	120
General Electric	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	68¼	69	400
Illinois Central	99	100	99	100	36	36¼	2,830
Illinois Steel Company	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	77½	79	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	77	77	77	77	77	77½	200
Lake Shore	150¼	150¼	150¼	150½	150	150¾	310
Louisville & Nashville	59¼	59⅝	59	59¼	59¼	59⅝	9,810
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	100
Manhattan Consolidated	105	106⅞	105	106⅜	106⅜	106½	6,357
*Metropolitan Traction	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	102	103	500
Mexican National certs.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	100
Minn. & St. Louis	24¼	25	24¼	25	24½	24⅞	1,800
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84⅜	85	395
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	55½	57	55½	57	57	57¼	1,300
Minnesota Iron	68¾	68⅞	68¾	68⅞	68⅛	69	150
Missouri Pacific	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼	34¼	34¼	5,400
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾	16⅜	16½	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	34	34⅞	33¾	34½	34½	34⅝	3,560
*National Lead Company pf.	91	91	91	91	90	91	5
New-Jersey Central	111	111	111	111	111¼	113	100
New-York Central	100¾	100¾	100⅜	100¾	100¼	100¾	895
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	74	74	74	74	72	76	400
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	13⅝	13⅝	3⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	500
New-York, Sus. & Western	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	33¾	34	33¾	34	34	34½	200
Norfolk & Western	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	3⅝	3¾	640
North American	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	64
Northern Pacific	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	5	5⅜	100
Northern Pacific pf.	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	5	5⅛	1,315
Ontario & Western	17⅞	18	17⅝	18	18½	18⅝	518
Pacific Mail	28⅜	31⅜	28⅜	31¼	17⅞	18	700
Philadelphia & Reading	19	19½	19	19¼	31¼	31½	9,820
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	19	19¼	4,600
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	56½	56⅝	56½	56⅝	18⅛	18⅜	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	171½	172	171½	172	56½	55½	50
St. Louis Southwestern	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	171	172	110
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	6¾	7	310
Southern Pacific	23½	24	23½	24	15	15¼	110
Southern Railway	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	23¾	24¼	500
Southern Railway pf.	36½	36⅝	35¾	36⅜	11⅝	11⅞	1,110
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39½	40	39	39½	36¼	36½	2,375
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	102	102	102	102	39¾	39⅝	8,705
Texas Pacific	10	10	10	10	102	103	100
Union Pacific	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	9⅞	10	400
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	13¼	13¼	400
United States Rubber	40	40	40	40	7⅞	8	320
United States Rubber pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	40	40¼	260
*United States Leather	13½	13½	12¾	12¾	93½	94½	390
*United States Leather pf.	77	77⅞	74¾	74¾	12¾	13	2,085
Wabash	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	74¾	74¾	18,308
Wabash pf.	21⅜	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	8	8¼	290
Wells-Fargo Express	105	105	100	100	21⅜	21⅞	3,125
Western Union Telegraph	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91¼	100	105	203
*Western Union Beef	9¾	12¾	9¾	12¾	91¼	91½	984
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	12¾	12½	1,500
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	14⅜	14⅝	2,900
Total sales					45	46⅛	100
*Unlisted.							177,271

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	68⅛	68⅜	68⅛	68⅜	68	68¼	20,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Phenix of Arizona	.06	.06	.06	.06	.05	.06	1,700

Bonds.

Atch. Col & Pac 1st	5,000	93¼	
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs	1,000	76¾	
	8,000	79⅞	
	3,000c	79⅞	
	1,000	79⅛	
	75,000	80	
	5,000	80⅛	
	28,000	80	
	2,000	80⅛	
	20,000	80	
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	1,000	78¼	
	6,000	78⅜	
	2,000	82	
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued	20,000	53⅜	
	5,000	53½	
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certs 1st instlmt paid	5,000	31½	
	10,000	31⅞	
	1,000	31½	
	40,000	31⅞	
	5,000	32	
Atlantic Pacific Inc	5,000	3½	
	5,000	3¾	
Austin & N'w'n 1st	12,000	90	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	15,000	115⅝	
	5,000	115⅜	
	6,000	116	
	10,000	116¼	
	4,000	116	
Brooklyn Elev 1st	2,000	105	
Brooklyn Elev 2d	1,000	70⅜	
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s	4,000	103¾	
Buff. R & P G M 5s	2,000	97½	
Canada So 1st Gtd	1,000	111⅝	
	1,000	111½	
Ches & O 6s, 1911	5,000	118½	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	5,000	80⅛	
	14,000	80	
Ches & O. R & A. Div 1st Consol 4s	10,000	96	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	10,000	111⅜	
Chic, Burl & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	2,000	92¼	
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	5,000	120⅜	
	3,000	120½	
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s	9,000	104	
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	5,000	103¾	
Chicago & Erie 1st	1,000	112⅞	
	30,000	20f 112¾	
	2,000	112¾	
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs	15,000	46	
Total sales			

Chic G L & C Co 1st	3,000	93¼	
Chic & N W Ext 4s	1,000	102	
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	2,000	105¼	
	6,000	105	
Clev, C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s	7,000	95	
Colorado Midland 1st Trust Co Certfs	1,000	78¼	
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs	6,000	48¾	
Col, H Val & Tol 5s	2,000	87½	
	1,000	87½	
	1,000	87	
Col & Ninth Av 1st	2,000	114½	
Denv & Rio G'de 4s	5,000	91	
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st	5,000	112⅜	
Evansv & T H 1st	1,000	109¾	
Ft W'th & D C 1st	5,000	72¼	
	5,000	72¾	
	5,000	73	
	5,000	72⅜	
Trust Co Certfs	5,000	72½	
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	10,000	70	
Iowa Central 1st 5s	2,000	83	
Kanawha & Mich 4s	1,000	83½	
	6,000	83½	
Kan Pac 1st Cons	1,000	82¼	
Trust Co Certfs	1,000	82¼	
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	5,000	97½	
	1,000	97½	
L S & M So 2d Dup	1,000	123⅜	
L S & M So 2d Reg	10,000	122½	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	4,000	114½	
Lo, N A & Chic G M	1,000	77⅜	
	1,000	78¼	
Metropolitan Elev 2d	1,000	109½	
Mil, L S & W'n 1st	2,000	132	
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac 6s	5,000	118¼	
H & D Div 7s	3,000	128	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	24,000	64⅜	
	5,000	64½	
	13,000	64¾	
	7,000	64⅝	
	3,000	64⅜	
	12,000	64⅞	
	10,000	65	
	3,000	65¼	
	7,000	65¾	
	2,000	65⅞	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	25,000	93	

Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	1,000	84½	
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	7,000	76½	
	5,000	77	
	5,000	77¼	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	2,000s3	65⅝	
Nash, C & St L Con	18,000	103	
Nash, C & St L 1st	4,000	113	
N Y Central Deb 5s	1,000	108	
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	3,000	103¼	
N Y Elevated 1st	5,000	107⅞	
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs	12,000	137	
Small Bonds	90	136½	
N Y, Susq & W'n 1st Refunding 5s	1,000	100½	
North Pac 1st Coup	5,000	117¾	
North Pac Cons 5s	5,000	114¾	
	9,000	38¾	
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s	5,000	93	
	10,000	93¼	
Ohio & Miss Cons	5,000	106	
Ohio South'n G M 4s	5,000	35	
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	5,000	38	
Oregon Impvmt 1st	3,000	96	
Oregon Short Line 6s	5,000	105¾	
	5,000	106	
Trust Co Certfs	1,000	106	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	5,000	59	
	2,000	59½	
People's G & C Chic 1st Gtd 6s	500	112	
Peo & Eastern 1st	5,000	81¾	
	5,000	81½	
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs	15,000	79	
Tr Co Ctfs, Unstmpd	10,000	87¼	
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	20,000	37½	
3d Prec Inc	10,000	16⅞	
	1,000	16⅝	
Pitts, C C & St L 4½s, Series A	20,000	111⅜	
Rio Grande W'n 1st	10,000	77	
	6,000	77¼	
	2,000	77⅜	
St Jo & Grand 1 1st Trust Co Certfs	3,000	62¼	
St L & S F Con 4s	500	53	
	11,000	53¼	

St L & Iron Mt 5s	1,000	85¼	
Seaside & B B 1st	1,000	87½	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	10,000	96⅜	
	4,000	96¼	
	2,000	96⅜	
Tenn Coal, Ir & R R Tenn Div 6s	3,000	93¾	
Terminal R R Ass'n of St L Con 5s	2,000	103	
	3,000	103¼	
Tex & N O Cons 5s	10,000	95	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	6,000	89	
	4,000	89½	
	8,000	89¾	
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	5,000b3	24	
	2,000	23⅜	
	5,000	24	
	5,000	24⅛	
	5,000	24¼	
Tol, A A & Mt P 6s Trust Co Certfs	2,000	76½	
Tol, A & A & N M 1st Trust Receipts	2,000c	94¼	
Tol, Peo & W'n 4s	10,000	80¼	
	10,000	80	
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st Trust Receipts	26,000	80	
	2,000	80¼	
	2,000	80⅝	
Union Elev 1st 6s	2,000	107½	
Union Pac 6s, 1895	3,000	109⅝	
	3,000	109¾	
Union Pac 1st, 1897	10,000	109⅝	
	1,000	109⅝	
	1,000	109⅝	
Union Pac 1st, 1898	6,000	110	
	6,000	109⅝	
Un Pac Ext S F 8s	1,000	120⅝	
	9,000	120	
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	14,000	40½	
	6,000	40¾	
Utah & North'n 5s	2,000	103½	
Virginia Midl'd G M	1,000	104	
Wabash 1st 5s	6,000	108⅞	
Det & Chic Ext	6,000	98	
Wabash 2d 5s	4,000	77¼	
	4,000	77½	
	5,000	77¾	
West Shore Gtd 4s	9,000	106⅞	
	11,000	107	
Registered	10,000	106¼	
Wiscon Cent Co Inc	5,000	12	

Total sales			
*Unlisted.			

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	150	153
Albany & Susquehanna	175	--
American Coal	100	105
American Cotton Oil	22	22½
American Cotton Oil pf.	69½	71½
American District Telegraph	30	40
American T. & C.	94	98
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when issued	31	31¼
At., T. & Pacific	⅞	1⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	60	62
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	10	20
*Bay State Gas	22	23½
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	--
Boston A. L. pf.	104	105
Brunswick Company	1	2
Buffalo, R. & P.	--	23
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	--	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	55	--
Canadian Pacific	50¼	60
Cedar F. & M.	--	9
Central Pacific	17½	18
Chicago & Alton	163	--
Chicago & Alton pf.	173	--
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	47¾	48
Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	100	102
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	147½	149
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167½	--
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	4½	5½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	95	98
Col. & Hocking Coal	2½	3
Col., H. V. & T.	21½	22
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	57½	62
Commercial Cable	160¾	162½
Consol. Coal	33	34½
Delaware, Lack. & West.	167	168½
Denver & Rio Grande	15¼	16
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8	9½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	45	53
*D. S. S. & A.	6	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10½	12½
Evansville & Terre Haute	28	30
Great Northern pf.	123	128
G. B. & W., t. r.	--	½
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	--	⅞
Homestake	29	30½
Houston & Texas	2¾	3½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	18¼	18¾
Iowa Central	10	10½
Iowa Central pf.	35	36
Kanawha & Mich.	7¼	9
Keokuk & D. M.	3½	3¾
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	17½	--
King. & Pem.	3	5
Laclede Gas	25	26
Laclede Gas pf.	84	86
Lake Erie & Western	22	23
Long Island	84½	87
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	19½	20

L., St. L. & T.		⅛	4
Mahoning Coal R.	108	--	
Manhattan Beach	--	9	
Maryland Coal pf.	6	60	
Mexican Central	50	60	
Mobile & Ohio	12	12¾	
N. C. & St. L.	22½	23½	
*National Lead	75	81	
National Linseed Oil	32¾	33⅜	
National Starch	23	24	
National Starch 1st pf.	8	9	
National Starch 2d pf.	40	50	
New Central Coal	20	30	
N. Y. & N. H.	6	9	
N. Y. & N. H., all in. pd.	53	54½	
N. Y. C. & St. L.	186	187	
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	14½	15½	
Norfolk & Southern	27	30	
Norfolk & Western pf.	70	80	
Northwestern Tel.	130½	144	
Ohio Southern	109½	--	
Ontario Mining	5	15	
Oregon Improvement	9	10	
Oregon R. & N.	7½	8½	
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	23	27	
Pennsylvania Coal	9½	10	
Peoria & Eastern	315	340	
Peoria, D. & E.	7	9½	
Pitts, Young. & Ash.	4½	5	
Pitts. & W. pf.	47¾	--	
P. F. W. & C.	--	32	
P. F. W. & C. sp.	167	--	
Quicksilver	158	--	
Quicksilver pf.	3	3⅞	
Ren. & Sar.	16½	18½	
Rio Grande W. pf.	180	--	
Rome, W. & O.	41	43	
St. J. & Grand Island	118½	120	
St. Paul & Duluth	1	2½	
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	28	31	
St. Paul & Omaha	88	98	
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	142¾	43	
St. Paul, M. & M.	122	124	
Southern Cotton Oil	118	117	
T. P. Land Tr.	--	45	
Toledo & Ohio Central	9	11	
Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	40	
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	76	18	
Tol., Peo. & W.	1½	1⅝	
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	10	15	
*Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. C. pf.	17	10	
U. P. D. & G.	--	6	
United States Express	5⅝	--	
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	43	47	
U. S. Cordage 2d, t. r.	14½	15½	
Utica & B. River	29½	31	
*Unlisted.	150	--	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	105	106	104⅜	105¼	41,240
Am. Tob. Co.	94	94¼	93⅜	93½	940
Am. Cot. Oil	22	23	23	23	10
At., T. & S. F.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20¼	600
Mo. Pacific	33¾	34⅜	33¾	34¼	950
N. Y. S. & W.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	20
W. pf.	85	85⅞	85¾	85¾	80

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ark. Cy. Imp.	25⅜	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	100
Chi. Gas	68⅜	69	68⅜	68⅝	210
C., R. I. & P.	76⅞	77⅛	76⅞	76⅞	960
C., B. & Q.	85⅝	86⅛	85⅝	86	1,680
C., M. & St. P.	75⅞	76⅝	75⅞	76⅝	6,900
Cent. of N. J.	111	111	111	111	20
C. & N. W.	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	170
D. & C. F.	23¼	24	23¼	23⅜	3,000
Gen. Electric	35¾	36	35½	36	250
L. & N.	59⅜	59⅝	59	59¾	1,900
Manhattan	105¾	106⅞	105¼	106⅜	1,460
Total sales					36,730

Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. |

conditions and on the prospective dividend on the stock next January. Diamond Match sold at 80¾, second account. Lake and Alley were strong at about yesterday's prices. The union loop will probably be erected on Van Buren Street for its south boundary, and this will be favorable to the Metropolitan. Bonds were more active in the way of actual sales, but showed no particular feature in prices.

Bank clearings were $14,326,117 and exchange on New-York sold at 50c discount.

Messrs. J. S Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Strawboard	*49	..	47⅛	47½
C. & C. C. & Dock	67	69	67	68½
Chi. Brew. & Malt	10	11	10¾	11
Chi. Brew. & M. pf.	31	31½	31½	32
Chicago P. & P. Co.	30	35	30	35
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	47½	50	50	51
C. S. S. R. T. (A'y L)	8½	9	*8⅞	..
Chi. City Railway	312	313	..	315
Diamond M. of Ill.	*130	..	128	128¾
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*27½	..	*27½	..
Metropolitan Elev.	*20	..	19	20
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	12	14	12	13
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	31¼	33½	32	34
New-York Biscuit	66	..	..	..
North Chi. St. R. R.	287½	289	287	287½
National Railway	105	110	..	..
Street's West. Stable Car Line	13½	14	13½	14
Street's West. Stable Car Line pf.	55	58	55	60
West Chi. St. R. R.	*122	..	*123	..
Western Stone	*74¼	..	*73	..
BONDS.				
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99	99¾	99	99¾
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	100	102½	100	102¼
C. Pack. & Prov. 6s	..	108	..	108
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	*62½	..	*62¾	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	43	46	*44	..
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100¼	100¾	100½	100¾
Chi. Board of Tr. 5s	..	103	..	103
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s	*92	..	91½	92
Consumers' G. L. 5s	*85	..	..	86
Lake St. Elev. 5s	79¼	79¾	79¾	80
Met. Elevated 5s	71½	73	..	73
N. C. C. R. R. 4½s	*101½	..	101	..
N. C. St. R.R. 1st 5s	*104	..	104	..
W. C. S. R. R. 1st 5s	*102¾	..	..	102½
W. C. S. R. R. deb. 6s	100¾	101¼	..	101

*Sales.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 25th day of October, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$87,608,190.20
Gold bullion	56,119,160.10
Total	$143,727,350.30
Outstanding gold certificates	50,635,889.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	109,620.00
Total	$50,436,299.00
Balance	$93,291,087.30
Standard silver dollars	$347,664,894.00
Silver bullion	715,644.31
Total	$348,380,538.31
Outstanding silver certificates	342,712,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,190,989.00
Total	$333,521,515.00
Balance	14,859,023.31
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$17,438,608.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,672.25
Total	$141,440,280.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	141,440,280.00
Balance	.25
United States notes	$106,738,717.53
Outstanding currency certificates	68,925,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	11,955,000.00
Total	$56,970,000.00
Balance	49,768,717.53
Treasury notes of 1890	$27,436,857.00
National bank notes	5,733,691.48
Fractional silver coin	13,595,433.95
Fractional currency	837.29
Minor coin	1,199,531.35
Deposits in National banks	15,205,869.62
Bonds and interest paid	5,178,637.02
Total	$68,350,857.71
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,079,132.12
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,520,327.36
Disbursing officers' balances	28,041,207.40
Post Office Department account	2,933,002.52
Miscellaneous items	1,512,318.15
Total	$44,085,987.55
Balance	24,264,870.16
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$182,183,698.55

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$610,234.06	$11,222,587.40	$55,592,686.34
Internal revenue	455,324 27	10,680,265.42	48,016,784.36
Miscellaneous	17,929.16	755,208.35	4,626,763.11
Total	$1,083,487.49	$22,664,061.17	$108,236,133.81

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$548,000.00	$8,115,000.00	$30,840,083.26
War	82,000.00	4,269,000.00	21,944,408.54
Navy	..	2,134,000.00	8,711,399.67
Indians	42,000.00	535,000.00	3,794,993.86
Pensions	..	11,375,000.00	47,140,686.04
Interest	63,000.00	5,038,000.00	14,491,164.88
Total	$735,000.00	$31,466,000.00	$126,922,730.75
Excess of receipts over expenditures	348,487.49	†8,801,938.83	†18,686,596.94

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$5,000.00	$419,287.00	$1,433,694.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	..	598,706.50	3,154,064.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas. Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$310,652,458	$76,222,877	$386,875,335
This f'al yr.	37,770,529	1,497,987	39,268,516
This month	1,450,658	214,190	1,664,848
This day	86,005	6,410	42,415

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, Act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

RECEIVER FOR A SHOE HOUSE

Heavy Indebtedness of the James Chambers Corporation.

The limited corporation doing a wholesale business in boots and shoes at 196 Church Street under the name of James Chambers went into the hands of a receiver yesterday, with liabilities of $510,927, and assets of $428,824.

Judge Beach of the Supreme Court appointed John E. Jacobs receiver on the application of George S. Hastings on behalf of the Directors of the company, James McK. Graeff of Westport, N. Y., and George W. Hempstead, and Philip A. Fischer, the bond being fixed at $250,000.

The Directors said that the company is unable to meet maturing obligations, that it has been compelled to borrow large sums of money to carry on business for some time past, and that its creditors have demanded immediate payment. In order to prevent the assets being sacrificed, it was deemed best to have a receiver appointed.

It was stated that the company is insolvent. James McK. Graeff is the President and principal owner of the concern, holding 900 out of 1,000 shares of the capital stock.

Copartnership Notices.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE, WHOSE names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.

FIRST—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is A. OLIVOTTI & COMPANY.

SECOND—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of, and dealing in, furniture, bric-a-brac, and other articles.

THIRD—The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are MARSHALL CUTLER ALESSANDRO OLIVOTTI, and A. AUGUSTUS HEALY.

The said Marshall Cutler is a general partner, and his residence is Florence, Italy.

The said Alessandro Olivotti is also a general partner, and his residence is Florence, Italy.

And the said A. Augustus Healy is a special partner, and his residence is Brooklyn, New-York.

FOURTH—The amount of capital which the said A. Augustus Healy has contributed to the common stock is Forty Thousand Dollars ($40,000.)

FIFTH—The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the tenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and the period at which it is to terminate is the tenth day of October, which will be in the year one thousand nine hundred.

Witness our hands and seals this 29th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

MARSHALL CUTLER, [L. S.]
ALESSANDRO OLIVOTTI, [L. S.]
A. AUGUSTUS HEALY, [L. S.]

In presence of WILLIAM HARISON, as to Alessandro Olivotti, and A. Augustus Healy, and as to Marshall Cutler.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000, SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

$2,500,000
NORTHERN OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mtge., Fifty Year, Five per cent. Gold Bonds.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1945.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL 1ST AND OCT. 1ST.

Payment of Principal and Interest in Gold.

Guaranteed by the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company
BY INDORSEMENT ON THE BONDS.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS FOR SALE AT 103 AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

PROSPECTUSES GIVING FULL INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE LOAN MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

The subscription books will be opened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 29, 1895, and will be closed at 3 P. M. on the same day, or earlier, at our pleasure. The right is reserved to reject any subscriptions or to allot less than the amount subscribed for.

AT THE PRICE NAMED THE BONDS WILL NET 4¾ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT, AND WE CONSIDER THEM SAFE AND DESIRABLE. COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE AND LEASE MAY BE INSPECTED AT OUR OFFICE. APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO LIST THE LOAN ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Vermilye & Company,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS,
NEW-YORK CITY.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

have been deposited with the undersigned Committee. Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds not yet deposited that they must be placed with the Mercantile Trust Co., subject to the order of the Committee, on or before **November 1st, 1895. After that date bonds will only be received at the will of the Committee and with a penalty of twenty dollars a bond.** Holders of receipts of the **CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.** who desire to deposit their bonds with this Committee may do so **WITHOUT EXPENSE** before **NOVEMBER 1ST** on presenting their receipts at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO.**

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.;
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.;
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Committee.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

Kansas Pacific Consols.

To the Holders of Our Receipts!
New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

Since our last notice was issued, the great majority of the bonds have been united under the auspices of another committee. This committee, therefore, has, in the interest of its constituents, determined to dissolve its organization.

The holders of our receipts are notified that this committee has effected an arrangement with the Tappen Committee, whereby such holders can, without expense or payment to this committee, exchange our receipts for the transferable certificates of the Tappen Committee, on presenting our receipts at the Mercantile Trust Company.

The holders of said receipts and the bondholders who have signed our agreement without having deposited their bonds should avail themselves of this arrangement before Nov. 1, 1895, in order to avoid expense.

By order of the committee.
JOHN ROONEY, Secretary.

COUNTY BONDS TO BE SOLD.—Bids for $74,500 of Idaho County, Idaho, first bonds, 10-20s, will be received by the undersigned, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Idaho County, at Mt. Idaho, Idaho, until Monday, Dec. 2, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. For parti ulars address the undersigned.

A. W. TALKINGTON,
Clerk Board County Commissioners,
Mt. Idaho, Idaho County,
State of Idaho.
Mt. Idaho, Idaho, Oct. 17, 1895.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

A FREE SPECIMEN COPY

of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

Financial.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY
First Mortgage Bondholders.

Notice is hereby given that a majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company are now in control of the Committee and that the receipts of the **MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED THEREFOR, HAVE BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.**

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company are requested to make early deposit of the same, as the committee will at once proceed to ask necessary authority from the courts to reorganize the company without foreclosure, and it is desirable that unanimous consent of the bondholders should be had. No plan of reorganization can be submitted to the bondholders until the courts have granted certain concessions and approval.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 William St., New-York.

To the Holders of Debentures of the LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that dividends have been declared payable on Lombard debentures of the following series, on and after Oct. 28, 1895, upon presentation and stamping of debentures at this office:

Series No. 21, 25 per c't.	Series U.S. A, 5 per c't.
25, 10 per c't.	U.S. B, 10 per c't.
28, 10 per c't.	U.S. C, 15 per c't.
30, 25 per c't.	U.S. D, 10 per c't.
H. B. A-E, 15 per c't.	U.S. E, 10 per c't.
H. B. F, 5 per c't.	U.S. F, 5 per c't.
	U.S. I, 20 per c't.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1895. J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, October 26, 1895.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after November 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on October 31st, 1895. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of
THE WESTERN UNION BEEF COMPANY,
33 Wall St., New-York, Oct. 25, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 25th day of November, at the office of the company, 33 Wall St., New-York.

The transfer books will close Nov. 15, at 3 P. M., and reopen on the morning of Nov. 27, 1895.
J. M. EDWARDS, Treasurer.

PULLMAN PALACE CAR COMPANY,
Chicago, Oct. 17, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 115.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable Nov. 15, to stockholders of record at close of business Nov. 1, 1895.

Transfer books will close Nov. 1 and reopen Nov. 16, 1895. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
October 12, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 15th, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., October 22, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2, 1895. F. D. TOMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 25, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1, 1895.

Transfer books will close this day, and reopen Nov. 5 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 402 HUDSON ST.,
New-York, Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 2, 1895.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL STARCH M'F'G CO.
Office of the Treasurer, No. 1 Broadway,
New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

The coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Friday, Nov. 1, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New-York.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Nov. 1, next. The transfer books will remain closed to Nov. 2.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.
85TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after Nov. 1.

Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

For account of whom it may concern.
40 shs. Equitable Gas Co. of Memphis, Tenn.
7 shs. Chatham National Bank.
50 shs. American Ball Nozzle Co.
20 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
5 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
15 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
15 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
55 shs. Empire State Bank.
$2,500 Unadilla Valley R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
$15,000 Long Island City & Newtown R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Mtge. Bds., 1907.
$5,000 Duluth & Winnipeg R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
$5,000 Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$6,000 Zanesville Terminal 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
15 shs. U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.
26 shs. Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Guar.
60 shs. Pitts., Cinn., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. Prefd.
$1,000 Negotiable Certf. of the Cape Guardeau Southwestern R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. Bd.
105 shs. Foote Commercial Phosphate Co. Prefd.

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

THE HOME BANK,
303 West 42d St.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on Monday, Nov. 4, 1895, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

ELOPEMENT OR MURDER SUSPECTED

The Wife of C. Milton Ward Mysteriously Missing.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—There is great excitement at Livingston Manor, in Sullivan County, over the disappearance of the wife of C. Milton Ward. Ward came to the village Thursday and had placards posted offering a reward for the apprehension of his wife and Riley Carl. The placard charged that the two had eloped, or that Carl had murdered Mrs. Ward.

Ward told conflicting stories to a number of villagers. A complaint was made to Justice McGrath, and Ward was arrested. A searching party was organized and went to Ward's house, but, no evidence being found to justify Ward's arrest, he was discharged.

The villagers are now inclined to accept as true the statements against Carl in Ward's placards. Ward also said that his house had been robbed. Carl is said to have served several terms in State prison.

JEFFERSON THEIR GUEST

Normal College Alumnae Listen to and Question the Actor.

HE LIKES TO PLAY RIP VAN WINKLE

Says He Has Seen Mad Hamlets, but Thinks the Original Was Feigning—The Warmth of Audiences.

Joseph Jefferson was the guest of honor at the reunion of the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College, in the college chapel, yesterday afternoon, and the members, dating from last year back to the days of the college's first graduating class, received him with all the ingenuous enthusiasm of the matinée girl and her favorite actor.

There was no doubt of Mr. Jefferson's being a favorite with every one present, and the appreciation which did not find vent in applause was put in words in an original poem to Mr. Jefferson by the poet of the association, Helen Gray Cone. Previous to the reading of the poem Mrs. John I. Northrop, President of the Alumnae Association, who presided, had made a graceful, cordial address of welcome, and President Hunter of the college had made a few remarks, referring principally to the improvements made to the college building during the Summer.

When the applause had ceased after Mr. Jefferson was introduced, he opened his address by telling of his extreme diffidence in speaking before such an audience of women.

"If I have at any time given any of you pleasure in my representations of Rip Van Winkle or other characters," he said, "I have been assisted by a competent company of actors, with scenery and costumes. To-day I stand here without any of these accessories, disguised only as a gentleman and without the superb words of a famous author to help, and I am uncertain whether to sink or swim."

It was very evident, however, that Mr. Jefferson did not sink under the weight of his responsibilities, and he was interrupted frequently during his remarks by laughter and applause.

He explained first why an actor is not an orator, and vice versa, and discussed the question of the superiority of tragedy or comedy.

"Mr. Garrick was once asked," said Mr. Jefferson, "which he considered the more difficult, tragedy or comedy.

"'Whether I am ill or well, in high spirits or low, I am always equal to tragedy,' answered the actor, 'but comedy—well, that is a serious business.'

"I do not wish to speak against tragedy," continued Mr. Jefferson, "for our great dramatist, Shakespeare, has given it the highest place. Comedy presents many difficulties, for the actor must feel fully the humor of the parts he takes, and at the same time he must be perfectly earnest, or serious, or he fails."

There was an illustration given then, and if there was any one in the audience who had not seen Jefferson on the stage they can say now that they have at least heard his reading of the grave digger's scene in Hamlet and other humorous parts.

"Of the much abused and much misunderstood qualities, genius and art," he resumed, "it is difficult to tell where one leaves off and where the other begins. Genius is apt to look down upon art. But, while genius can accomplish much without art, art can accomplish much without genius. Genius produces; art reproduces. In the first place, genius produces the character which the actor represents, but to keep it fresh, as at first, with continual repetition, requires art.

"Macready discovered at one time that a speech of his which had always elicited great applause had failed entirely in its effect, and asked an actress of his acquaintance why it was.

"'When you made that speech ten years ago,' she said, 'you spoke as though you were appalled at the theft of the purse which you confessed to your son. Now you speak as composedly as if you were quite accustomed to petty thefts.'

"I began to look into my work when I heard that story," said Mr. Jefferson. "I find that, old as I am, I can still learn something.'

The most interesting part of the exercises came when Mr. Jefferson answered questions sent up to him on slips of paper by members of the association.

"What is your favorite rôle?" read Mr. Jefferson, first.

"Well," he answered, "when I have been playing one rôle until I am tired, the next one that comes up I like best. Really, under all circumstances, I think I like Rip Van Winkle. His is a typical American character."

"I'll applaud everything patriotic, anyway," a young girl in the audience was heard to say as she clapped more enthusiastically than the rest.

"I had been playing characters in English drama," Mr. Jefferson went on. "I wanted a national character, and one day when I was out in a farmhouse, where the air was pure and the board cheap, (that was when I was a young man,) I came across Washington Irving's Sketch Book, and read it. I remember lying on the hay in the barn. There was where I found the character."

"Where are the most satisfactory audiences, in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia or Chicago?" was the next question.

"New-York, as I am here," was the reply, "but I tell you frankly I should say Boston in Boston," said Mr. Jefferson, with a laugh. "Really, the audiences are all appreciative."

"Was Hamlet mad?" was question No. 3.

"I have seen a great many mad Hamlets," replied Mr. Jefferson, quizzically, "but in the character I think the madness was assumed."

"Why are not Shakespeare's plays more popular in New-York?" was the last weighty question.

"They are more popular in New-York than they ever were when they are well put on," answered Mr. Jefferson, "as you will find when Irving comes next week.

"The reason Shakespearean plays are not more often acted is because they are difficult. If they are not well mounted, it makes a serious difference to the effect of the play.

"Shakespeare has always been popular, except through the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II., when he was too polite for the times."

There was music at intervals during the afternoon's programme. Miss Maud Morgan sang, accompanying herself on the harp, and the exercises closed with the alumnae song, "The Ivy Leaf."

More material refreshments were served later on the lower floor of the college.

Y. M. C. A. DELEGATES IN SESSION

Convention of the First District Being Held in Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The Young Men's Christian Association of the First District began a three days' convention this afternoon in Association Hall. A General Secretarys' and Physical Directors' Conference was held at 3:30. Addresses were delivered by General Secretary R. R. McBurney of New-York, and David McConaughy, the General Secretary of India.

A "Welcome Reception" was given at 5 o'clock in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church. A supper was served, after which there were addresses by President C. M. Moseman, Mayor Edson Lewis, and the Rev. C. S. Lane.

The evening session was begun at 7:30 o'clock with a song service, led by V. V. Beard. J. H. McKinley, the tenor soloist of the Collegiate Reformed Church, New-York, sang several selections.

An address was made at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, followed by David McConaughy, Jr.

The sessions of the convention are open to the public. Meetings will be held tomorrow morning, afternoon, and evening in the Presbyterian Church. Dr. L. C. Warner will speak in the evening.

Exercises will be held in the rooms of the association, in Fourth Avenue, Sunday morning, at 9:15 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. A young men's meeting will be held at 4 o'clock in the Opera House, and the Rev. S. P. Cadman will deliver an address. There will be platform meetings in the various churches at night, and at 9 o'clock a grand farewell service in the Presbyterian Church will be conducted by Frederick S. Goodman, State Secretary of New-York. About 200 delegates are attending the convention from many parts of Westchester County.

HALL CAINE ON COPYRIGHT LAWS

The Author of "The Manxman" Gives the Canadian Publishers His Views on the Laws Needed to Protect Authors.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 25.—The publishers and booksellers of this section gave a dinner to-night at the National Club to Hall Caine of England.

Mr. Caine, in his after-dinner speech, dealt chiefly with the subject of international copyright. He reviewed the legislation of the world in its bearing on the rights of authors and commended the work of the Berne Convention. Then he said:

There is one great country which has not yet entered into the Berne Convention, and that country is your neighbor, the United States. In the United States the recognition of the rights of literary property was for a long time limited to the recognition of its own rights. The universal rights of literary property were unrecognized in the States down to four years ago. The result was the practice of a form of piracy which demoralized trade, degraded literature, and nearly exterminated the profession of letters. When the good and true men in the United States at length prevailed over the dishonest traders, the legislation they made had to be of the nature of a compromise. They desired to go down to the bed rock of natural right, but class interests were too strong for them. They were not fools, and did not attempt to run their heads against stone walls. They wisely remembered that half a loaf was better than no bread, and they accepted a limited copyright, which allowed the United States printer to deny copyright to anybody who did not print on American soil. This limited legislation was only to be granted to foreign countries in exchange for reciprocal rights. England was asked for herself and her colonies could she grant those reciprocal rights. She answered that she could. On that understanding the President issued a proclamation asserting the rights of British subjects to copyright in the United States, subject to the conditions of the laws of the States.

Mr. Caine reviewed, and in a large measure condemned, the Canadian act of 1889. He pointed out its injustice to authors, at the same time recognizing the difficulties which Canadian publishers were forced to meet. He said:

I recognize the fact that your geographical position in relation to the United States, the absence there of an agreement with the Berne Convention, and the presence there of a manufacturing clause in favor of American printers, gives you a certain justification which no other English colony (such as Australia) could possibly have for a measure of self-control and for a limited right to make the books intended for your own market. I say this guardedly and after reflection, and always with the reservation that all manufacturing clauses are objectionable to authors, and a limitation of the principle of copyright only to be allowed under peculiar and trying conditions. But as long as the United States keeps out of the Berne Convention, and as long as it insists on manufacturing its own books, just so long, but not one hour longer, I would (speaking for myself alone) be willing to grant to Canada (divided as it is from the States only by an imaginary border which is easily passed) the right to make her own books under some measure of authors' control. Given this authors' control, I do not think your Canadian copyright should be any cause of offense to America or disturb in the understanding on which the President made his proclamation. And I do not think it ought to be in opposition to the spirit of the Berne Convention, whose second article seems to provide for just such cases as your own. But everything depends on the measure of control which you leave to the author, and I must tell you at once that unlimited licensing under the direction of your Government would be entirely inconsistent with the idea of authors' rights entertained by the signatories to the Berne Convention. Some form of licensing I should personally advocate for Canada, under the peculiar difficulties of her present relation to the United States with its right to manufacture, but it must be single licensing, and it must take cognizance of authors' control, and that will not only be best for us, but also best for you—best for you as authors, best for you as readers, and as printers and as publishers.

Mr. Caine's remarks were given close attention and were frequently interrupted by applause.

COMMANDER LUDLOW'S POSITION

By Commander Cook's Promotion He Will Lose His Place in the Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The most talked of incident in the Navy Department to-day was the remarkable case of Commander Ludlow, who has lost his promotion to the grade of Captain as a result of unsubstantiated charges he made against Lieut. Commander Sperry of the New-York Navy Yard, and which nearly cost the latter officer his privilege of advancement.

Ludlow's situation and future were very thoroughly discussed by naval officers. It is expected that he will make a determined effort to secure a reversal of the President's disapproval. The President's action is looked upon as bestowing on junior officers the hitherto denied privilege of reporting in regard to their seniors.

There is a difference of opinion in the department regarding Ludlow's position. He cannot be promoted under existing circumstances, and it is maintained that there is a law applicable to Lieutenant Commanders and higher grades under which an officer found morally or professionally disqualified must be dropped from the rolls. An officer found physically incapacitated may be retired.

This action will result when the President sends to the Senate the name of the commander, F. A. Cook, who will be advanced over Ludlow's head. Commander Ludlow will, by the promotion of Cook, lose his place in the service.

Ludlow is a brother of Major Ludlow, the army engineer who was involved in a long controversy with the Lighthouse Board at one time, and who demanded a court of inquiry on account of the publicity which attended the board's action in regard to lighting a river in the district of which Major Ludlow was the engineer.

GEN. M'ALPIN'S SILVER WEDDING

A Large Number of Guests Bidden To His Home in Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. Edwin A. McAlpin, who live in this village, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding in Hillside, their charming home here, next Tuesday evening.

A special train will bring the guests from New-York. About eighteen hundred invitations have been issued. Among those invited are ex-President Harrison, President Cleveland, and Mrs. Cleveland, Gov. Morton and Mrs. Morton, the Misses Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Mrs. Saxton, Gen. M. O. Terry, Gen. Edmund Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, Gen. F. C. Moore and Mrs. Moore, Whitlock and Mrs. Whitlock, Gen. James Varnum, Gen. Flagler and Mrs. Flagler, Gen. W. C. Wallace and Mrs. Wallace, Gen. Howard Carroll and Mrs. Carroll, Gen. H. T. Noyes and Mrs. Noyes, Col. Archibald Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, Col. H. M. Satterlee, Col. C. F. James, Col. J. J. Astor and Mrs. Astor, Col. J. B. Agnew, Col. S. E. Marvin, Jr., Dr. J. D. Bryant and Mrs. Bryant.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Miss Fitzgerald, William Rockefeller, Mrs. Rockefeller, Miss Rockefeller, Elihu Root and Mrs. Root, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Miss Shepard, Hamilton Fish and Mrs. Fish, Benjamin Knower and Mrs. Knower, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Selden E. Marvin and Mrs. Marvin, Miss Marvin, W. S. Webb and Mrs. Webb, Erastus Corning and Mrs. Corning,

NEW JERSEY CANDIDATES

The Gubernatorial, Senatorial, and Assembly Tickets.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS UP TO DATE

Some Changes May Be Made Before Election Day on Account of Resignations and Other Causes—Four Men Up for Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—The time for the filing of regular nominations in New-Jersey will expire to-morrow. In all the counties the tickets which will appear in the election next November have been made up, although all of the acceptances have not been filed. The Essex County Democrats will not file their Assembly nominations until to-morrow. There will be some changes in other counties before election, through resignations and other causes. These vacancies may be filled by the committees appointed to look after such happenings by the different conventions.

The Democratic and Republican tickets as they now stand are as follows:

GOVERNOR.

Democrat—Alexander T. McGill of Hudson.
Republican—John W. Griggs of Passaic.

SENATORS.

County.	Democrat.	Republican.
Atlantic	C. S. Osgood	S. D. Hoffman.
Bergen	Doremus	W. M. Johnson.
Cumberland	M. Ludlum	E. C. Stokes.
Hudson	W. D. Daly	Max Salzinger.
Mercer	S. W. Bergen	W. H. Skirm.
Morris	W. McCracken	J. B. Vreeland.
Ocean	A. W. Irons	R. B. Engle.

ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic	J. W. Cordery	M. L. Jackson.
Bergen	Anderson Price	J. H. Ullman.
Bergen	A. H. Harding	T. L. Voorhees.
Burlington	A. E. Conrow	George Wildis.
Burlington	J. S. Gilbert	J. R. Burton.
Camden	F. W. Tussey	L. T. Derousse.
Camden	C. F. Shane	H. S. Scovel.
Camden	L. M. Garrison	S. F. Lloyd.
Cape May	Swain Cresson	F. L. Ludlam.
Cumberland Unfilled		B. M. Minch.
Cumberland E. Shepard		T. Austin.
Essex	Samuel Klotz	T. H. Jones.
Essex	J. M. Seymour	C. Duncan.
Essex	William Tuill	J. J. Hogan.
Essex	Joseph Heisler	H. A. Harvey.
Essex	J. J. Kronenberger	A. W. Harrison.
Essex	Terence Norris	A. F. Skinner.
Essex	Max Sachs	C. Meisle.
Essex	G. Lethbridge	G. L. Smith.
Essex	H. M. Lloyd	D. E. Benedict.
Essex	P. R. Bonneisler	A. J. Simpson.
Essex	Percy Jackson	C. A. Schober.
Gloucester	Samuel Mead	S. H. Stanger.
Hudson	M. Smart	F. C. Chamberlain.
Hudson	C. H. Rumpler	J. F. Blackshaw.
Hudson	John W. Queen	H. C. Gruber.
Hudson	John E. Hewitt	G. R. Francis.
Hudson	Edward Hoos	Charles M. King.
Hudson	P. Fleming	P. Van Buskirk.
Hudson	J. F. Mullin	W. M. Wilkie.
Hudson	David H. Carney	Frederick Stuhr.
Hudson	W. N. Parslow	Charles Taylor.
Hudson	Morgan Allen	H. M. Nutman.
Hudson	Charles Bauer	Thomas Aldcorn.
Hunterdon	W. C. Alpaugh	C. N. Reading.
Hunterdon	D. C. Lawshe	John Haines.
Mercer	H. Cain	C. Hutchinson.
Mercer	D. T. McClelland	G. W. McPherson.
Mercer	A. MacDonald	J. W. Thorne.
Middlesex	Ephraim Cutter	George H. Tice.
Middlesex	A. Streitwolf	E. W. Hicks.
Middlesex	Chas. Mead	Amzi Dunham.
Monmouth	H. W. Murphy	D. D. Denise.
Monmouth	A. Wallins, Jr.	C. Asa Francis.
Monmouth	C. J. Parker	G. H. Snyder.
Morris	D. F. Sturgis	C. P. Hopkins.
Morris	Silas B. Hance	J. B. Richter.
Ocean	W. R. Hall	Abraham Lower.
Passaic	W. Rysdyke	H. W. Gledhill.
Passaic	Bruce Price	Wilfrid S. Cox.
Passaic	Henry Frahn	J. Robertson.
Passaic	Samuel Bullock	John King.
Salem	Joseph N. Bell	C. W. Powers.
Somerset	C. N. Hoagland	C. A. Reed.
Sussex	C. Stringham	W. P. Coursen.
Union	John B. Green	H. C. Clauss.
Union	N. E. Mead, Jr.	J. Martin Roll.
Warren	J. E. Febrey	W. L. Codding't'n.
Warren	Flummerfelt	Samuel Davis.
Union	W. K. Bowers	G. W. Smith.

The Prohibitionists have nominated Henry W. Wilbur for Governor and have Assembly tickets in Cape May, Hunterdon, Mercer, Monmouth, Somerset, and Warren Counties will elect local officers this year.

Registry lists closed to-night! Hours for registration in this city, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn, from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

BIG MEETING AT ELIZABETH.

The Democrats Turn Out in Large Numbers to Hear Speeches.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 25.—A great Democratic meeting was held here to-night at the Lyceum Theatre, the gathering much surpassing in point of numbers that which greeted John W. Griggs a few nights since in the same place. Benjamin W. Campbell, Principal of Columbia Grammar School, New-York, presided, and the speakers were Judge Howard Carrow of Camden, Richard V. Lindabury, and ex-Congressman Dunn of Elizabeth. Mr. Lindabury's speech was largely devoted to John W. Grigg's record on the race-track question. The other speakers discussed the issues of the campaign. Not in Presidential contests has there been such a big turnout of voters to a meeting.

EFFECT OF COLD ON CONTINUOUS RAILS

Freezing Weather Causes Several Breaks in Chicago.

From The Chicago Record.

During the recent cool weather Superintendent M. K. Bowen of the South Side street railway lines has learned some things about the "continuous rail" system which is being adopted extensively by his company. The predictions of some that the contraction incident to cold weather would play havoc with the rails has been verified in only a small measure, yet there has been enough breaking of the rails to make Mr. Bowen expect several hundred during the zero days of the coming Winter.

Up to date, out of about 4,000 of the "continuous" joints, Mr. Bowen saws he has reports that some thirteen or fifteen have snapped apart. In most of the cases the break has been at the weld, but in two or three the rails have broken squarely in the middle. Sometimes the contraction of the iron causing the break has left a gap of as much as one and one-half inches between the two serrated edges. In others it has been merely a break. As soon as the breaks are reported they are mended. Mr. Bowen expects that by and by the contraction of the rails will cause no further cracking and that then the tracks will preserve their even smoothness.

The "continuous" rail scheme has been introduced into Chicago since last Spring, so that the system has not had a complete test as yet. The scheme is new, comparatively, and in no city outside of St. Louis have any of the "continuous" rails been in use during a Winter season. In the Missouri city two miles were laid last Fall, but the track was not used during the Winter, so that in this city the first real severe test will be made during the coming Winter.

The idea of welding together a long line of iron or steel was first conceived by an engineer in an Eastern mill four or five years ago. About two years ago Mr. Moxham, chief engineer of the Johnson Steel Street Rail Company of Cleveland, made extensive tests. He ascertained that the long "continuous" rail had much the same properties as a piece of india rubber, only, of course, in a very limited sense. He found that the rail had considerable expansive and tensile powers.

Soon after that the welding system was applied to street railway lines. As in use on the lines of the Chicago City Railway Company the eighty-five-pound rails are welded together in each joint 110 pounds of iron is cast around the edges of the rails, so that to all intents and purposes the track from one end to the other is one long rail. The joints are really expected to be stronger than the middle of the rails, on account of the added iron, and the consequent stability. The great end aimed at is a smooth roadbed and a continuous connection for electric currents where that power is used to propel cars. It also does away with the band.

It is expected that the "continuous" rail will not only make a finer roadbed, but that it will be a great saving to the street railway companies. According to Superintendent Bowen, it costs $1 a year to keep each joint between the rails in repair. And, besides, the streets are torn up at least once a year at every joint under the old system.

ART NOTES.

—Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, the print publishers, who for many years have been established on Fulton Street, have at last decided to join the procession and migrate to upper Fifth Avenue, now fast becoming an art centre and the home of the dealers in things artistic. The old mansion on the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street is now being so changed and altered as to be no longer recognizable. A handsome front is being put in, with two windows on the avenue and one on the side street. A large gallery is under construction, and there will be a passenger elevator on the latest and most approved design. The firm will, in addition to the publication of line engravings and etchings, deal extensively in the paintings of modern artists, both native and foreign. Mr. Adler is on the eve of departure for Europe, where he will put himself in communication with the best of the popular painters, and he will return by the middle of December, in time to assist at the opening of the new shop, about the first of the year.

—Sebastin D. Lawrence will present to the City of New-London a soldiers' monument that will cost in the neighborhood of $20,000. It will be fifty feet high. The design of the monument shows a shaft of graceful proportions surmounted by a figure typifying peace. The shaft will be built of dressed Westerly granite, with courses of pink granite, rough cut, at intervals. On the north side of the pedestal will be the figure of a soldier, seven feet high, and on the south side a figure of a sailor resting on a wheel, with his foot on a snatch block and with spy-glass in hand. The work around the base of the monument inclosing the allotted ground will be of granite in ornamental form, with a bronze rail.

—The poster craze has reached the City of Philadelphia, and the Art Club of that town gives notice of an exhibition of these decorative announcements later on. For its Autumnal show the club has, at considerable trouble and expense, made an extended canvass of the studios of Paris, London, and other European cities, and has secured contributions from a number of the most distinguished foreign artists. American painters residing in Europe have also sent examples of their recent work, many of these being pictures painted during the past Summer and never before exhibited. The exhibition will be opened on Monday, Nov. 18, and tickets of admission may be procured from members of the club as usual.

—A collection of pictures by the late Gustave Doré, the able French illustrator, which traveling Americans will remember as being exhibited in London in the Doré Gallery, will be shown at the Art Institute in Chicago from Jan. 21 to March 20. There will be in all about thirty-five colossal oil paintings, among them the celebrated pictures of "Christ Leaving the Praetorium," "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," &c.; the original drawings for illustration of the Bible, Dante, Milton, Don Quixote, and many smaller canvases.

—Ever since the Fogg Art Museum, at Harvard College, was erected, more or less has been said about its inadequacy for the purpose for which it was intended, and now, as a proof that those who pointed out its defects judged aright, comes the announcement that the large lecture course in fine arts—the course which was held to have been specially considered when the Art Building was planned—has been forced to abandon the new building as a place in which to meet, and to return to Sanders Theatre.

—Alfred Garnier, a French sculptor and medalist, is dead. He acquired an unenviable name by allowing himself to be nominated by the Commune in 1871 as keeper of the dies in the Paris mint. When public order was restored, leniency was shown him on account of his artistic abilities.

—A. von Bock, a well-known professor of sculpture at the Imperial Russian Academy of Arts, died recently at St. Petersburg. He was a pupil of the sculptor Baron Clodt-Juergensburg, whose successor he became in 1867.

—The Charcoal Club of Baltimore is having an exhibition of Summer work, some sixty pictures being shown at the clubrooms by J. C. Lucas, E. B. Long, W. S. Johnson, Miss Hurst, and Therese Sattler.

—It is announced that J. Massey Rhind, the sculptor, has been commissioned by the citizens of Atlanta to make a bust of President Cleveland.

Curious Items of Paris Budget.

From Le Journal des Débats.

In the voluminous book which constitutes the budget of the City of Paris for 1896 are the following curious items of expenses: For winding up the clocks of the City Hall, 900f.; for scrubbing the encaustic tiles in the City Hall, 7,000f.; for furnishing birth and death registers, 500f.; for children employed in extracting numbers from wheels in drawings of the municipal loans, 400f.; for breakfast of clerks at these drawings, 300f.; for gifts to janitors of the municipal play houses, 640f.; for food to dogs, care of revolvers, and purchase of cartridges, 500f.; for carriage of human bones found in diggings, 7,200f.; for commemorative plates, 2,000f.; for numbering houses, 10,710f.; for feeding aquatic animals and destroying noxious animals in public promenades, 44,200f.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.—Detail—Major Tully McCrea, Capts. Frank Thorp and Henry J. Reilly, Fifth Artillery; Lieuts. William H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery; Alexander T. Dean, Fourth Cavalry; Milton F. Davis, Forth Cavalry; Additional Second Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., Fifth Artillery, and Lieut. Samuel McP. Rutherford, Fourth Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—Army Retiring Board, Philadelphia, Penn.—Detail—Cols. Charles T. Alexander, Assistant Surgeon General, and Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Cols. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department, and Almon F. Rockwell, Deputy Quartermaster General; Major John Simpson, Quartermaster, and Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, Twenty-second Infantry, Recorder.

—Capt. William B. Reynolds, Fourteenth Infantry, and Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, Third Cavalry, have been detailed for duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

—Capt. William B. Davis, Assistant Surgeon, has been detailed a member of the board appointed to meet at Army Building, New-York City, relieving Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon, relieved.

—Brig. Gen. Forsyth, Department of California, and Lieut. J. Franklin Bell, Seventh Cavalry, will inspect Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, stationed at Sequoia Park.

—Leave of Absence.—Major John A. Darling, Fifth Artillery, one month.

Navy.

—Assistant Surgeon J. C. Rosenbleuth has been ordered to instruction at the Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn.

—Acting Carpenter F. J. Hart has been ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

—Acting Carpenter G. J. Shaw has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Myers & Anable withdrew the attachments yesterday against Gans & Co., clothiers, and the store at 279-283 Broadway was released by Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey, who had been in charge of the place about two weeks. The attachments obtained against the company amounted to $116,856. It is stated that the claims of the National Broadway Bank and the Chatham National Bank, aggregating $49,000, have been assigned to Albert F. Hochstadter.

—Max Goldman of Broomberg & Goldman, cloak manufacturers, 3 Eldridge Street, has confessed judgments in favor of W. O. Raven for $523, and L. Livingston for $849, on which executions have been issued to the Sheriff. The Sheriff recently received two attachments against the firm for $465, but found no stock to levy upon.

—Executions for $13,000 were issued yesterday at Hollidaysburg, Penn., against E. Cohn, the proprietor of a clothing and dry goods store in Altoona. The establishment was closed by the Sheriff. The creditors are mostly Hebrew wholesale merchants in Philadelphia and Williamsport.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $10,065 against Clark Brothers, restaurant keepers at 120 Fulton and 14 West Fourth Streets, in favor of the Garfield National Bank on a note made by John Clark and indorsed by Clark Brothers.

—James F. Corvat has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Stephen McFarland, liquor dealer, of 191 Prince Street, on the application of Michael Egan.

THE COURT'S KIND OFFICES

BOTH PARTIES TO THE SIMON DIVORCE SUIT OBDURATE.

They Reject the Advice of Two Judges and Insist on Separation—The Case Continued.

If judicial effort and good-will can bring the Simons, husband and wife, together again, they ought certainly to become reconciled some time in the future. Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, spent the best part of a week some months ago in an endeavor to bring about a reunion, and yesterday Judge Gildersleeve, in the same court, tried his hand at the task. So far, however, neither the one nor the other Judge has succeeded, and the Simons are apparently more determined than ever to quarrel and keep apart.

Their case is a most peculiar one and has occupied the attention of the courts and newspapers for months. Sigment Simon, the husband, is well known in the wholesale clothing trade. Mrs. Simon is the daughter of Michael Sampter, the millionaire clothing manufacturer. The family is prominently connected with social affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon have two young children, who are now living with their mother at the house of Mr. Sampter, the wife having left her husband after a series of quarrels because he discharged a French maid in her absence. The maid was objectionable to Mr. Simon because, he declares, she and his wife made fun of him in French before his face, he knowing nothing of that language.

Mr. Simon took habeas corpus proceedings some time ago to regain control of his children, but failed. Then he instituted a suit for separation, which was called for trial on Thursday, before Judge Gildersleeve. It was continued yesterday, A. H. Hummel appearing for the husband and ex-Judge Truax for the wife. Mr. Simon was on the stand, and testified to a number of petty quarrels that had taken place between his wife and himself. To Judge Gildersleeve's suggestion of a possible reconciliation he said that this seemed out of the question, as Mrs. Simon was apparently determined to live apart and he himself wanted a separation. The Judge then said that, as both of the parties asked for separation there was enough to adjudicate on, and to grant the separation. The only question was as to the disposition of the children.

"But it makes a difference to this woman whether she is sent out of this court branded as a quarrelsome creature or not," protested ex-Judge Truax, counsel for Mrs. Simon. "It makes no difference to the husband, but it does to her."

"It does make a difference to him," objected Mr. Hummel.

"It will be necessary to make out a very strong case to take the children from either party," said Judge Gildersleeve.

Ex-Judge Truax said that he was willing to go on with the testimony and would prove that the father was not the proper person to have the children. He said that he had decision in the Supreme Court to that effect in habeas corpus proceedings.

"But no one knows better than ex-Judge Truax that a habeas corpus is not a final disposition," put in Mr. Hummel.

Judge Gildersleeve said again that he did not think that it was necessary to go over all the matters involved when both insisted on a separation. He also said that there was nothing shown to warrant taking the children from either party to the controversy. Judge Truax wanted to go into the testimony to prove that he should have the children, and Mr. Hummel said that he was willing to meet the other side on this issue.

Then there was a consultation between Judge Truax and Samuel Greenbaum, his associate, and the former asked for an adjournment until 2 o'clock.

This seemed to indicate that some arrangement might yet be reached, but at 2 o'clock it was announced that a settlement suggested by Judge Gildersleeve had been rejected by both sides. The case will therefore go on again next Monday.

A BIT OF PROFESSIONAL AMITY.

Kate Davis Says that Mrs. Leslie Carter Made Her Ill.

The love and amity that rule on the stage were feelingly illustrated yesterday by Miss Kate Davis, formerly of the "Miss Helyett" company. Miss Davis was discharged from this company shortly after the play was first produced. She declares that she was discharged without cause. Messrs. Charles Frohman and David Belasco, the managers, say they had to let her go because she absented herself without leave and made herself objectionable by reason of her refusal to make the proper exits.

However that may be, Miss Davis sued Messrs. Frohman and Belasco to recover $5,800 damages for breach of contract. Ex-Judge Ernest Hall, fusion candidate for the Supreme Court bench, was appointed referee to pass on Miss Davis's suit, and yesterday Mr. Hall's chambers was in session at his office. Miss Davis took the stand.

She began by saying that she had been made "ill" by the "unprofessional conduct of Mrs. Leslie Carter," who was the star in "Miss Helyett."

"I was made so ill," continued the actress, "that I was unfitted for work for two weeks. When I rejoined the company Mrs. Carter continued her annoying conduct."

Walter M. Rosebault, counsel for the defendants, on cross-examination wanted to know how Mrs. Carter annoyed her.

"She peeked through the curtain at me while I was being applauded, hoping thereby to detract from my hits," modestly replied the plaintiff.

"Was it not a fact that you persisted in holding the stage long after the proper time, and attempted to add to your applause by so doing?" Mr. Rosebault asked.

"Why, no; not at all."

"Do you think Mrs. Carter was jealous of you?" the lawyer asked, sarcastically.

"Why, of course. What else would have prompted her to peek at me?" replied the witness, in apparent surprise.

Mr. Rosebault asked some further questions, and then the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday.

THE DECISION WAS REVERSED.

Manhattan Railway Company Relieved from Paying a Fine.

The General Term of the Superior Court, Judges McAdam and Friedman sitting, has reversed the judgment of Judge Gildersleeve, fining the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company $14,750 for contempt of court. The fine was imposed on the company by Judge Gildersleeve for failing to comply with a judgment entered in the suit of Henry M. Tabor and others, which enjoined the operation of the defendant's road in front of plaintiff's premises, unless it should pay him $45,000 for his easements. The amount of the fine was arrived at by taking the difference between this sum and $30,250, the value put on the property in condemnation proceedings, which were brought to a termination while the operation of the injunction was kept suspended through the medium of stays, orders to show cause, and appeals.

Judge McAdam writes the opinion reversing Judge Gildersleeve. He says that in contempt proceedings an indemnity fine cannot be imposed unless actual damage to the injured party be shown by legal proof; that the judgment in the equity action was not conclusive on the value of the easements taken, being only an incidental fixing for public convenience of a sum on payment of which the property owner will forego his injunction, and that the controlling evidence of value is that furnished by the award of Commissioners in proceedings to condemn, the authorized constitutional method of determining the value of property taken for public purposes.

Mr. Tabor, it is said, will take the case to the Court of Appeals.

HER TIMELY FAINTING FIT.

Nellie Nugent's Deep Distress Moves a Pitying Judge.

Nellie Nugent fainted in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, when Judge Allison sentenced her to two and a half years in State Prison. She toppled over without a word, as the Court pronounced sentence, and, though efforts were made to revive her, they failed, and she was carried out of the courtroom still unconscious. A physician was called, who, after some hard work, succeeded in reviving her.

Nellie's fainting spell had one good effect, as far as she was concerned. Judge Allison was so overcome with pity for the woman, though her guilt was undoubted, that he concluded to send her to the penitentiary instead of State Prison.

The woman was convicted, with Edward Nugent, of having enticed James Wilson, a negro, into a house at 252 West Thirty-sixth Street, where they robbed him of $2.50, all the money he had. Edward Nugent got two and a half years in Sing Sing.

The Health Department Sued.

George W. Culkin, administrator of the estate of Ellen Culkin, his daughter, has sued the Health Department and Drs. Alvah H. Doty and Charles S. Benedict to recover $15,000 for the death of the child.

He alleges that in May, 1894, the girl was removed to the Willard Parker Hospital, said to be suffering from diphtheria, and that she died in the hospital. He says that she was well at the time she was removed, and that her death was due to this improper removal and the fact that she was not properly treated.

The defense is that the officers were acting according to legal requirements, that the child was well treated, and that she was suffering from the disease at the time of the removal.

Isaac Levy's Alleged Perjury.

The trial of Isaac Levy, the furrier charged with perjury, was continued yesterday in Part II. of General Sessions. Levy is charged with bringing a criminal prosecution against Adolph Bernard in order to influence a civil suit. After he had secured the extradition of Bernard, Levy was himself indicted.

Mr. Aarons, former attorney for Levy, was called as a witness yesterday and testified as to his business relations with the defendant. Philip Levy, brother of Isaac, testified as to his brother's business standing previous to the failure. The case was not concluded when court adjourned until Monday.

Judge Cowing Adjourns His Court.

Judge Cowing yesterday adjourned Part I. of the Court of General Sessions for the October term. The Judge will sit on Tuesday again to hear motions and receive the report of the Grand Jury. He will also hold court for motions on Thursday and to receive the final report of the Grand Jury. The Judge announced yesterday that he closed his court for the term because there were no cases ready for trial.

Judge Fitzgerald will sit in Part I. next month. Recorder Goff will preside in Part III., and Judge Allison will go into Part II. Judge Cowing will take another vacation.

More Indictments Against Ward.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned two more indictments against Charles Montague Ward, the clubman, of 124 West Thirty-fifth Street for forgery in the second degree. There were three indictments found against him last Wednesday.

The indictments all cover the same line of offenses, that of handing in forged papers to the National Life Insurance Company, purporting to be contracts for insurance. Ward is under $2,500 fail for the three indictments. He was not rearrested yesterday for the other two. He will probably surrender himself to-day.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Herbert Krahn, alias Charles Rousselle, who was arrested here some time ago, while he was trying to dispose of some stock that had been stolen from Mrs. Winifred Gordon of Brixton Road, London, was brought before Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court yesterday, on habeas corpus proceedings, and discharged on the ground that there was no proper commitment. He was at once rearrested on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields, and a Deputy Marshal took him before the Commissioner, in the Federal Building.

—In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, yesterday, a verdict was rendered for $1,000 in favor of Stewart Winslow of Rutherford, N. J., in his suit to recover $12,500 from C. Armory Stephens of 39 Broad Street, for commission in procuring a contract for Stephens from Munday & Co. of Philadelphia, who had a contract with the United States to dredge the harbor at Philadelphia, in August, 1891. Both sides filed exceptions to the verdict.

—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Lacombe dismissed a suit against the Old Colony Steamboat Company because of the non-appearance of the plaintiff, Charles Adler, who sought to recover $20,000 damages for alleged assault and wrongful imprisonment by the defendant's employes on board the company's steamer Pilgrim on Sept. 11, 1894, when there had been a dispute about the plaintiff having paid his fare.

—John J. Duffield, a Director of the defunct Harlem River Bank, who was indicted for perjury, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Allison in General Sessions. Mr. Duffield is charged with swearing that eighteen shares of bank stock deposited at the Harlem River Bank were clear, whereas they were pledged for a note for $5,000 executed to sustain the bank's capital. Duffield is held under $2,500 bail.

—F. K. Clark, as counsel for Susie Dumphy, has brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mackay to recover $6,000 as compensation for services rendered Mrs. Mackay in procuring certain affidavits for her. Counsel for Mrs. Mackay declined to discuss the case except to say that the summons had been served upon Mr. Mackay.

—The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against Dr. Dennis Sweeney of 311 Seventh Avenue, who was charged with performing an operation on Laura Meyers, daughter of Dr. John H. Meyers, a dentist, at 117 West Forty-eighth Street. She was twenty-one years old, and had only a short time before left a convent.

—Ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins appeared yesterday before Judge Allison in the Court of General Sessions as counsel for five of the men indicted in connection with the Ireland Building disaster, in West Broadway. Mr. Rollins interposed a demurrer to the indictments. At his request argument on the demurrer was set down for Oct. 31.

—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for manslaughter in the first degree Edward O'Connor of 6 Dover Street. O'Connor quarreled with his wife Aug. 26 on the roof of a Dover Street tenement house and struck her. She fell and died shortly afterward. At the Coroner's inquest it was shown that Mrs. O'Connor had heart disease.

—Judge Cowing, in Part III., General Sessions, yesterday discharged Valentine and Rosa Bachman of Unionport Road, Van Nest, who were accused of violating the excise law Sept. 1. Rosa Bachman was tried last week, but the jury disagreed. Policeman Holland of the Tremont Station made the complaint.

—William L. Hatch obtained a mandamus from Judge Gildersleeve in the Superior Court yesterday, restraining the Board of Civil Service Commissioners from giving any one except veterans preference over him in the appointment to the position of Superintendent of Machinery in the Dock Department.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday appointed Joseph Sponzu of 19 Spring Street guardian of his eleven-year-old child, Eltreno Sponzu, with power to sue William Boulkland for damages for injuries sustained by being struck by defendant's bicycle Sept. 29 last.

FEDERAL COURT.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 3 (Original)—The United States, complainant, vs. The State of Texas.—Argument continued by M. M. Crane and A. H. Garland for the defendant and concluded by Edgar Allen for the complainant.

No. 429—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced by Rochester Ford for the appellant.

The call for Monday, Oct. 28, will be as follows: Nos. 429, 196, 528, (and 529,) 424, 547, 517, 493, 593, 623, 1.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Richard Forun, appellant, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Argued by Moses Shire for appellant, Charles A. Pooley for respondent.

E. V. Foote vs. The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company et al.—Argued by Brainard Tolles for appellants, L. C. Deshar for respondent.

James J. Belden vs. Stevenson Burke, appellant.—Argued by William B. Hornblower and Stevenson Burke for appellant, John F. Dillon, Elihu Root, and Samuel B. Clarke for respondent. (Unfinished.)

The calendar for Monday is: Nos. 1024, 296, 35, 105, 311, 306, 312, 313. It is not likely that this calendar will be taken up until Tuesday. No. 317—Belden vs. Blake—is on argument, and will, it is expected, occupy Monday's session of the court.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Saturday calendar called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate—Caroline Quosig, Ellen C. Walsh.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Goldman vs. Miller—Augustus C. Brown. Matter of James Chambers, Limited—Augustus C. Brown. Shattuck vs. Council Bluff City Water Works Company—Augustus C. Brown. Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Eppinger—Francis P. Lowrey. Kessler vs. Hoss—Charles L. Guy. Murphy vs. Fay—John A. Foley. Higgins vs. La Farge—Augustus C. Brown. Gedney vs. Gedney—John Delahunty. Lathrop vs. Nowland—Hamilton Odell. McKinless vs. McKinless—Daniel H. Arnold.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Carroll vs. Carroll—Cephas Brainerd. Merriam vs. Burridge—Donald McLean.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Matter of James Chambers, Limited—John E. Jacobs. Samuel Well vs. Louis Gewirs—William Niles, Jr. Michael Eagan vs. Stephen McFarland—James F. Conat.

TWO MORE JURORS FOR HANNIGAN

Lawyers for the Defense Think Expert Testimony Will Cause the Trial to Continue About a Fortnight.

Two more jurors were obtained yesterday in the trial of David F. Hannigan for murder in shooting Soloman H. Mann, the betrayer of his sister, Loretta Hannigan.

The panel of 150 talesmen was then exhausted, and Justice Ingraham adjourned the case in the Court of Oyer and Terminer until Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The jury now stands as follows:

EDWARD A. DAVISON, 137 East Fiftieth Street, a ticket agent on the elevated railroad, foreman of the jury.

WARREN S. BANKS, 167 East Eighty-third Street, marine insurance clerk.

PAUL MIROLINNO, 59 West Eighty-second Street, dealer in preserves in Washington Market.

ARTHUR S. COX, 144 West Sixty-fourth Street, in the real estate business.

JAMES R. ORTGIES, 329 West Twenty-second Street, clerk with Ortgies & Co., paintings, 366 Fifth Avenue.

FRANKLIN W. SHERMAN, 2,463 Eighth Avenue, painter.

ADOLPH HANK, 1,580 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, jeweler.

A new panel will be sworn in Monday morning and the work of getting the remaining five jurors will be continued.

The prisoner yesterday maintained his usual attitude of quiet composure. His wife, mother, and sister were in court and listened even more anxiously than he himself did to the examination of the talesmen.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, who has charge of the case for the people, said he thought the jury box would be filled Monday, and the taking of testimony would be concluded before the end of the week.

Dr. O'Sullivan and Charles W. Brooke, lawyers for the defense, think, however, that the expert testimony they intend to introduce to support their theory of emotional insanity will cause the trial to drag its length over at least a fortnight.

Registry lists closed to-night! Hours for registration in this city, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn, from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

AT VERY CLOSE QUARTERS WITH A BEAR

A Hamilton County Man Tells of a Desperate Encounter.

From The Saratoga Saratogian.

C. D. Gilson of Indian Lake, Hamilton County, who has but recently recovered from wounds received in an encounter with a bear, in which, however, Mr. Gilson came out first best, narrates an interesting story of the fight.

Mr. Gilson, who has established quite a record as a hunter of deer and bear, had succeeded in running down a fine specimen of the Bruin family, but when he got within rifle shot the animal was in thick underbrush, which made a killing shot difficult.

The hunter secured a bead on Bruin's head and let drive. The bear dropped like a log, but developments showed that the ball just creased the top of her skull, stunning the beast.

When Mr. Gilson took hold of the bear to pull her out where he could jab his bowie knife into her, the fun began. The inanimate bundle of fur rose up like a flash. Mr. Gilson managed to dodge the first onslaught, and as the bear reared and came for him the second time he caught her with his right hand by the lower jaw and, by a supreme effort, succeeded in holding her head away so that she could not bite, but with her paws she did fearful damage on his legs.

The outcome of the unequal fight is best told in the words of Mr. Gilson, who says: "I got my rifle twisted around with my left hand and tried to shoot the beast, but I had neglected to extract the empty shell and reload, consequently I had a hard time to hang on to the gun (a repeater) and reload it with my left hand and hold the bear's head away with my right hand. At the same time she was digging like everything into my legs and arms with her claws. When I did succeed in getting a new shell in the gun, I raised the muzzle and pressed it against her breast and fired. The bear fell one way and I the other, and that is the last I knew for more than an hour, and it was some time before I was able to stand owing to the fearful injuries to my legs, the scars of which will stay as long as I live."

Nathaniel Hawthorne.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

Hawthorne said that the years he spent at what is now South Casgo, Me., had great influence on his after life. He was naturally gloomy, and when but a boy he entertained the idea that he would end his days in the poorhouse. He underrated his own talents, and even said to Franklin Pierce, his classmate and friend, "I shall die a pauper." He was so timid he was never sure of anything. Franklin Pierce when he became President, made him Consul to Liverpool, then the best paying Consulate in the world. President Pierce, in bidding him good-bye, said: "Nathaniel, you don't be a sheep any longer! Stand up in your boots and be a man! John Bull is a good fellow, and will think the more of you if you face him like a man fashion." John Bull was first to appreciate his writings, and they then became popular in America. Hawthorne returned, rich beyond his wants, and enjoyed what he possessed.

Unoccupied Acres in Washington.

From The Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer.

It is estimated that there are over 18,000,000 acres of vacant public land in the State of Washington, so that we have room for a few more settlers yet.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Chelsea Club, for social, literary, and lawful sporting and recreative purposes in New-York City. Directors—Amos J. Cummings, George Livingston, H. C. Janssen, James J. Doyle, and Jere J. Greagan of New-York City.

The Craftsmen Club of the City of Binghamton, to promote social intercourse among Master Masons in good standing. Directors—John Gumberg, John Anderson, William B. Downing, Charles D. Matthews, Clinton F. Paige, Frederick W. Grummond, William H. Roberts, Fred Apsey, Walter M. Hand, T. Garner Holmes, P. T. Mack, Frederick M. Weed, and E. A. Cobb of Binghamton.

The Fidelity Loan Company, to conduct a pawnbroker's business in Buffalo; capital, $5,000. Directors—William H. Buchanan, Russell L. Kinsley, and Jackson K. Howard of Buffalo.

Wahatchie Club of the City and County of New-York. Trustees—James J. Stokes, Jerome T. Rielly, John J. Hennessy, Walter Kendall, Paige H. Forman, Edward Bothner, and Abraham Piser.

Krynicaer Young Men's Benevolent Society of New-York. Trustees—Henry Maht, Louis Lustbader, Ike Lustbader, Louis Maht, Louis Brassman, William Maht, Joseph Pellecourt, Hyman Lustbader, and Hyman Goldberger.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P. M.
Sun rises...6:24	Sun sets...5:04	Moon sets...12:00

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:32	1:47	7:37	8:06
Governors Island	2:08	2:13	8:19	8:58
Hell Gate	4:01	4:06	9:47	10:26

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 26.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
City of Birmingham	Savann

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Noted Hocking Valley Suit Argued in the Court of Appeals.

BELDEN AGAINST STEVENSON BURKE

The Restoration of $8,000,000 to the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Demanded—Other Railway Matters.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The appeal was argued in the Court of Appeals to-day in the suit brought by James J. Belden of Syracuse, who owns fifty bonds of $1,000 each in the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company, to compel the defendant, Stevenson Burke and certain others associated with him, to pay $8,000,000 and interest to the railway company for the benefit of the bondholders.

The plaintiff claimed that, under the terms of the mortgage securing the bonds, it was the duty of the officers of the railway company, of whom Burke was one, to apply the proceeds of the bonds—amounting to $8,000,000—to double tracking and equipping and otherwise improving the road. The bonds were used to purchase the stock of a coal company owning 10,000 acres of coal land in Ohio, adjacent to the railway. The nominal value of the stock was only $1,500,000, but the profits from the coal lands have been $400,000 a year. The bonds were originally sold to Winslow, Lanier & Co. of New-York City, in 1881. The firm knew about the transaction and approved of it. The suit was brought in 1890. It was tried before Justice Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, in New-York County. He decided against the plaintiff, Mr. Belden, on the ground that, as the original purchasers of the bonds, Winslow, Lanier & Co., approved of the use made of the bonds by the railway company, no subsequent purchaser could complain.

The plaintiff appealed to the General Term, where Justice Ingraham's decision was reversed. The defendant, Burke, appealed to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the General Term. The Central Trust Company of New-York is the trustee of the mortgages securing the bonds. It refused to bring a suit similar to this one at Mr. Belden's request, being advised by counsel that it had no cause of action. Consequently, it is made a party defendant in this suit, which is brought nominally for the benefit of all the bondholders.

William D. Cromwell and Judge Stevenson Burke argued for the appellants. They claimed on behalf of Burke and his associates that the transactions complained of were honest and above board; that there was no concealment in regard to the transactions; that the official reports of the company filed and published showed the exact state of affairs; that the transactions operated largely to the benefit of the company and the bondholders, giving them a valuable coal property, bringing in a sufficient income to pay the interest on the bonds; that Belden purchased the bonds with his eyes open and with full knowledge of the situation of the railway company; that he was in no way injured; that his bonds are worth more to-day than when he purchased them; that interest has been paid punctually; that the bonds are fully secured; that the junior securities of the railway company are selling for a fair price upon the market, and that plaintiff's cause of action is not based upon either equity or justice.

Judge John F. Dillon, Elihu Root, and Samuel B. Clark, who argued for the respondent, Mr. Belden, held that by the true construction of the mortgage the railway company's right to expend over the $8,000,000 bonds and over the proceeds thereof was qualified so that it was bound to use the bonds and their proceeds in such a way as to feed the mortgage security. The proceeds of the bonds should have been used in improving property which is already subject to the mortgage or in acquiring other property, which, by virtue of after-acquired covenant, will become subject to the lien of the mortgage. The scheme of Burke and associates was to have the mortgage provide for the use of the bonds and their proceeds, which would improve the security, and which it was their fixed intention not to make; and in the meantime to conceal what they really meant to do with the bonds and proceeds. If $8,000,000 were not in fact used to improve the mortgage security, or to benefit bondholders, but were diverted to other uses. The original scheme of Burke and associates was to use the $8,000,000 of bonds to accomplish four purposes. First—To get back the money borrowed by Burke and associates for the purchase of the stock of the constituent companies. Second—To pay for the 10,000 acres of coal lands which were to be mortgaged along with the railroad property as security for the bonds. Third—To pay a compensation to the bankers procuring the loan. Fourth—To pay President Greene a compensation and otherwise benefit Burke and associates individually.

The result of the use and disposition actually made of the $8,000 bonds was as follows: To the mortgage trustees, no additional security whatever; to Burke and his associates, payment in full of their six-million-dollar loan, so that they got substantially all of the stock of the railway company for nothing; to the railway company, the stock of the coal company, free from the lien of the mortgage; to Greene, (Burke's efficient accomplice,) a 25 per cent. increase of salary for five years, $100,000 of the bonds, and one-fifth of the capital stock of the railway company ($2,000,000;) to the bankers, compensation for their services to Burke and his associates. As the mortgage was drawn the coal stock was excepted from the after-acquired property covenant. The security of the mortgage is no greater than it would have been if the coal stock had never been acquired by the railway company.

The arguments in the case were not finished to-day, and will be continued on Monday.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Judge Lacombe Counsels Harmony of Action in Receivership Matters.

The application of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the removal of Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, and Henry C. Rouse, receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, appointed Aug. 15, 1893, and for the confirmation of the appointment of Edward H. McHenry and F. C. Bigelow as receivers came up before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, again yesterday.

Herbert Turner, of counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, asked for the appointment, as resident receiver in the City of New-York, of Robert A. Galaway, President of the Merchants' National Bank. Lawyer Cardozo protested against this, and urged that there be an effort made to induce the Western interests of the road to agree upon the two present receivers and such additional one as might be appointed. He emphatically objected to a present increase in the number of the receivers.

Silas Pettit, counsel for the railway company, urged the appointment of a receiver here.

Judge Lacombe said that the proper course would be for the counsel of all parties interested to get together and send a joint letter to the Judges of the Seventh and Ninth Circuits, asking that agreement upon some persons as receivers satisfactory to all parties be decided upon. Vast interests were imperilled, and a harmonious receivership was essential. His Honor then adjourned the further hearing on the motion for one week, to give counsel an opportunity to arrive at some agreement.

A conference was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Northern Pacific Company, in the Mills Building. There were present Brayton Ives, Herbert Turner, counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Mr. Cardozo, representing the second mortgage bondholders, and Col. Pettit, counsel for the railway company. All the parties named agreed to accept Robert M. Galaway as receiver, and decided upon a united action in regard to the other receiverships.

SITUATION IN THE SOUTH.

Views of Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company.

Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, said yesterday, with regard to the railroad situation in the South: "The successful formation of the Southern States Freight Association and the practical operation of the new agreement have exercised a beneficial effect on rates and have created a degree of confidence which has not existed in the South for two or three years. I understand that the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad will at once become a member of the association. It has not been a member for some years. This will bring into the association the Florida lines of the Plant system, which have heretofore been outside of it on account of the non-membership of the Florida Central and Peninsular.

"All this materially strengthens the association and increases confidence. If rates are well maintained, as now expected, the cotton crop, which is small, as compared with last year, will not injuriously affect the earnings of Southern railways. This is particularly true of the lines east of the Mississippi River, where the shortage is by no means as great as it is west of the Mississippi. The large grain crops of the South and the good prices received for cotton will give the farmers more money than last year. This will be the means of increasing the miscellaneous traffic. The revival of manufacturing industries promises also to far more than compensate for any possible shortage in cotton. This shortage has apparently been much exaggerated. All in all the outlook for the Autumn and Winter business of the Southern railroads is encouraging."

Register to-day! Last day of registration. Places of registry open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

Reading Figures.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of September shows gross receipts of $1,931,561.43, and gross expenses of $1,018,655.63, leaving a profit from operating of $912,905.80. Net receipts from other sources of $24,686.11 brought the profit for the month up to $937,591.91. From this is to be deducted other charges of $853,073.29, leaving a surplus for the month of $84,518.42. For the corresponding month of last year the deficit was $201,001.04. The deficit for the fiscal year, to the end of September, is $570,221.70. For the corresponding period of 1894 the deficit was $1,447,777.30.

The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for September shows gross receipts of $2,345,260.57, and gross expenses of $2,551,954.70, thus leaving a loss from mining of $206,694.13. To this is to be added $95,000, as one-twelfth of the current year's fixed charges, which makes the total deficit for the month $301,694.13. For the month of September, 1894, the deficit was $134,731.32. The total deficit for the fiscal year to the end of September is $1,690,433.49. For the corresponding period of 1894 the deficit was $1,086,390.52.

Western Passenger Agreement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Only two rules remain to be discussed, and the General Passenger Agents of the Western roads will have accomplished the work cut out for them by their executive officers. No serious hitch has been struck so far, and there is little doubt the agreement will be adopted without further important changes. To-day's meeting adjourned until Thursday, when a final vote will be taken on the articles which have already been practically agreed to section by section. Whether or not the Inter-State Commerce Commission will consider the agreement to come within the law against pooling is a question which is agitating the minds of those interested to a considerable extent. They claim that as the agreement will be a physical pool merely, and no penalties are to be exacted, there will be no good reason for interference by the commission.

Atchison's Fast Train.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The fastest regular train ever run in the world, taking distance into consideration, will begin making its daily trips over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad on Tuesday evening, Oct. 29. It will leave Chicago at 6 P. M. and will reach Los Angeles, Cal., on Friday at 6 P. M., making the run of 2,265 miles in 72 hours, allowing for the difference in time. Previous to this the fastest regular long-distance train in the world was the California Limited of the Chicago and Northwestern and Union Pacific systems, which made the run from Chicago to San Francisco, 2,352 miles, in 85 hours 10 minutes. The average rate of speed for the entire distance was 27.6 miles an hour, while the average speed of the Santa Fé train will be 30.4 miles an hour for the entire distance.

Erie Securities Deposited.

Under the Erie Railway reorganization plan, yesterday was the final day for depositing the bonds of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western and the Chicago and Erie Company. Although London and Amsterdam are yet to be heard from, the committee is able to report that between 98 and 99 per cent. of the total amount of bonds has been deposited.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has awarded $84,948 in reparation to shippers, members of the Independent Refiners' Association of Titusville and Oil City, Penn. Two cases were brought by those associations, one against the Western New-York and Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies, and the other against the Western New-York and Pennsylvania, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Pittsburg, and Boston and Maine Railroads, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

—The special excursion run by the Erie from Chicago to New-York last Thursday was a great success. The round-trip rate was only $18. The company was authorized by the Central Traffic Association to make this rate to reimburse it for the losses incurred last Summer, when most of its competitors were running such excursions to the seaboard. The two regular trains and one special train took out about 525 persons.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company, held in Evansville, Ind., the following Directors were elected: W. H. Tilford, John Hone, J. L. Lamson, H. M. Tilford, Edward N. Gibbs, John W. Sterling, W. H. Goady, and Henry Sanger Snow of New-York, and H. C. Barlow of Evansville.

—Railroad Commissioner Billings of Michigan reported that railroad companies earned $2,801,916.25 in that State last August, as against $2,679,260.92 in August of last year. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 the Michigan earnings were $19,648,971.16, an increase of $1,357,141.18 over the same period of 1894.

—Jacob H. Schiff of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee said yesterday that the plan had been received very favorably in important financial circles. No statement regarding deposits of securities, he remarked, would be issued until Jan. 1.

—Charles B. Wright of Philadelphia, one of the largest stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad, expressed the opinion that the property will be reorganized independently of the Great Northern Road.

—Controller Palmer of Brooklyn yesterday received a check for $981.86 from the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, being 2 per cent. of the gross earnings of that road for sixty-four days.

—The Auburn City Railroad Company has increased its capital from $50,000 to $250,000. Its paid-up capital is $50,000, and its debts and liabilities are $249,944.87.

—Argument on an application for a receiver of the Tennessee Central Railroad will be heard in the United States Circuit court in Nashville to-day.

—The Board of Directors of the Lackawanna Railroad yesterday ratified the new traffic agreement.

—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is in the market for 2,000 freight cars.

ASSIGNMENT BY HARRY C. JONES

An Attachment Obtained Against the Publisher for $3,000.

Harry C. Jones, who is in the photo-engraving and art publishing business at 92 and 94 Fifth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Frank A. Jones, giving a preference to George H. Jones for $3,200.

The assignment was precipitated by an attachment obtained against Mr. Jones by Blumenstiel & Hirsch for $3,000 in favor of the Astor Place Bank, as indorser on a note, on which Deputy Sheriff Lipsky made a levy upon his place of business. The attachment was based on a statement made, it is alleged, by Mr. Jones to the bank on Nov. 23, 1894, that he had assets of over $150,000, and his total liabilities were only $8,000. It is alleged that this statement was not true.

It is also stated that a few days ago Mr. Jones asked an extension from his creditors, stating that if the extension was granted his father would make no claim for $52,500 loaned at various times. The extension was to go into effect when creditors to the amount of $35,000 signed it.

Mr. Jones has been in business since 1886. It is said that in the past year he has sold several of his publications, and in August last he formed The Monthly Illustrator Publishing Company, with a capital stock of $50,000, to continue the publication of The Monthly Illustrator, which he had published for several years.

Mr. Jones is a son of George H. Jones, a retired envelope manufacturer.

CITY AID FOR CHARITIES

Board of Estimate Appropriations for Many Institutions.

SUMMARY ACTION UPON A "DEMAND"

The Polyclinic Gets $5,000, Not $21,600—Estimates by Commissioners of Charities Not Acted Upon.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment considered at its session yesterday the estimates for charitable institutions.

The principal appropriations granted were as follows:

Children's Aid Society	$70,000.00
American Female Guardian Society	25,000.00
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society	80,000.00
Institute for the Blind	26,250.00
Institute for the Improved Condition of Deaf-Mutes	26,250.00
Foundling Hospital	291,991.90
Hudson River Hospital	5,830.00
Catholic Protectory	275,000.00
Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb	33,570.00
Juvenile Asylum	117,150.00
Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled	61,880.00
Nursery and Child's Hospital	90,000.00
House of the Good Shepherd	25,000.00
Five Points House of Industry	3,000.00
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls	5,000.00
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes	31,454.52
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital	5,850.00
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society	90,000.00
Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy	15,400.00
Babies' Hospital	6,155.10
Female Society for Lying-In Women	6,875.00
Medical College and Hospital for Women	7,000.00
Matteawan State Hospital	12,000.00
New-York Infant Asylum	100,000.00
Peabody Home	5,750.00
New-York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital	60,000.00
Sloane Maternity Hospital	8,000.00
Mothers and Babies' Hospital	4,500.00
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children	5,000.00
St. John's Guild	80,000.00
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	30,000.00
Utica State Hospital	200.00
The Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New-York	12,000.00
Babies' Wards of the Post Graduate Hospital	8,000.00
Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital	5,000.00
Children's Aid Society	17,000.00
Shepherd's Fold	5,000.00
Magdalen Asylum	2,200.00
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	1,000.00
Advertising for the City	25,000.00

In making an application to the board for an appropriation, the managers of the New-York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital used the word "demand," and the amount demanded was $21,600. The members of the board were rather nettled at the peremptory tone in which the "demand" was couched, and they had the law examined. They discovered that the board had discretionary powers in the matter, and the appropriation to the institution was scaled down to $5,000.

In the case of many charitable institutions the law is mandatory, and the appropriations are made on a per capita allowance.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower appeared before the board and asked that $500 be appropriated for the improvement of the ambulance service of the Flower Hospital. His request was not granted.

The board granted the following appropriations:

Expenses of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, $3,000; salaries of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, $1,000; salaries of Inspectors of Weights, $5,400; refunding taxes paid on erroneous assessments, $25,895.83.

The Examining Board of Plumbers asked for $1,800, but the Board of Estimate scaled this estimate down to $1,020.

Then came the estimates for the District Courts, and nearly all of them were passed without obstruction. To the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh Judicial Districts were allowed $18,100 each, the Eighth District Court $19,100, and the Tenth District Court $16,400.

The City Magistrates put in a request for $146,900, $6,000 being for six additional clerks. The board refused to pass the latter item.

The National Guard estimates were passed without discussion.

The board appropriated $267,500 for the Court of General Sessions. To the Board of Street Opening and Improvement was allowed $2,000 for clerk hire and expenses.

Anticipating that the appropriations for the Commissioners of Charities and Correction would be taken up for consideration, seven representatives of the State Charities Aid Association were present. This association secured the legislation providing for each department having conducted separately. The members present were Mrs. A. Stirling, Mrs. J. R. Cooper, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Rosalie Butler, Homer Folks, and Dr. George G. Wheelock. Commissioners of Charities and Correction Faure, Porter, and Wright were also present.

President Porter of the Department of Charities and Correction submitted a statement showing the estimates of the departments under the plan of separation. He asked in all for $4,855,427. The amount allowed last year was $2,237,088. He said that new buildings would cost alone $2,000,000. Corporation Counsel Scott said that, as there was only one copy of Mr. Porter's estimate at present, he would be wise to lay it over until copies had been printed and the estimate was accordingly set down for consideration on Monday.

To-day is the last day of registration. Hours in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

TEACHERS ARE NOT PLEASED

They Do Not Want the Noon Recess Extended to an Hour and a Half, as Mr. Strauss Suggests.

The proposition made by School Commissioner Strauss to extend the noon recess of the schools to an hour and a half, and close the schools at 3:30 instead of 3 P. M., has caused considerable discussion. In regard to the invitation of the Commissioners to parents to send letters expressing their opinion, Clerk McMullin of the board said yesterday:

"No letters on the subject have yet been received by me. This morning I received orders from Commissioner Strauss to acknowledge three such letters that had been sent to him.

"As far as I know, the teachers and Principals have gotten up no united protest. None has been received.

"The matter will be placed before the board for action on Nov. 7. If it decides to pass the resolution, the change will go into effect at once."

The proposition is said to have met with the strongest opposition from the teachers, who dislike the idea of having their hours of work increased. They say that the extra time would be spent by the children in active exercise, which would do more harm than good, while many who have to work after 3 o'clock would be kept away in the afternoon.

A prominent Trustee gave his opinion as follows:

"I represent one of the largest wards in the city, and I represent the opinion of the majority of parents, as well as my own, when I tell you we don't want this change.

"The idea started with a man who brought it up for the sake of a little notoriety and in order to spread his own wings.

"I do not believe the resolution will go through, and I am sure the majority of parents are opposed to it. I speak entirely from the children's standpoint. Of the teachers' view, I have nothing to say. I have not looked into that.

"I am the father of nine children, all of whom were educated in public schools, and not one of them ever had dyspepsia.

"The lunch hour is twice as long now as any of the children take for their noonday meal. Any child can go half a mile to his home, get his lunch comfortably, and return within the hour."

To Limit Whisky Production.

Talk of an agreement among whisky distilleries to govern production and sales, which has been heard down town for some time, was confirmed yesterday by announcement that it had been signed. It is said to include all distilleries in the United States having a capacity exceeding 400 bushels per day.

To facilitate operations under the agreement, the distilleries have been grouped, each group naming its own representative for executive purposes. In spite of this device to economize time and argument in reaching an agreement, the discussion of terms extended over several months. It is believed that the plan at last arranged will stand.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Business Property, Including a Piece on Broadway—Auction Room Transactions.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have sold for Philip Weinberg and Louis Clark, Jr., to Albert Jeske, at $285,000, the six-story semi-fireproof business building 828 Broadway, 25 by 120, and the connecting property at 63 East Twelfth Street, 27 by 108.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Henry Metcalfe, at $62,500, the four-story and basement brownstone building 35 University Place, 29 by 100, to Gutwillig Brothers.

Messrs. H. R. Drew & Co. have sold for Jefferson M. Levy to Nathaniel A. Prentiss, at $30,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 119 East Thirty-eighth Street, 17 by 98.9.

Mr. Peter Wagner has sold to W. S. Munn, at $95,000, the six-story apartment house 343 and 345 West Fifty-eighth Street, 50 by 100.

Mr. William Cruikshank has sold for M. A. C. Levy to a Mrs. Burk, at $55,000, the two five-story brick apartments 423 and 425 West Thirty-second Street, 42 by 88 by 98.9.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William McMahon, at $23,500, the four-story brownstone dwelling 149 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 260 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.5.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $23,200, to Samuel Cohen the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 153 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 233.4 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20.10 by 100. Under foreclosure, also, he sold to the plaintiff, George Schwegler, at $8,500, the two-story frame dwelling 537 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 90.11.

Messrs. Lalor & Beringer were the brokers in the resale of the property at 79 Nassau Street, hitherto reported.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Marmion Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, northwest corner, by William Hinch, for a one-story frame stable; cost, $125.

Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, northeast corner, extends to Fifty-eighth Street, by the New-York Athletic Club, for a one-story brick extension clubhouse; cost, $490,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 175 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, by John Ruddell, Jr., of 103 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for three three-story and basement brick dwellings; cost, $39,000.

St. John's Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of William Street, by Mary J. Reiley of 62 Lawrence Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Villa Avenue, west side, 434 feet north of Southern Boulevard, by Lorenzo Scinto and Piel. Jones, 119 Mulberry Street, (lessees,) for a one-story frame shed; cost, $1,000.

Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, southeast corner, by Nicholas Cotter of Stamford, Conn., for three four-story brick flats; cost, $155,000.

Union Street, north side, (rear,) 100 feet east of Ogden Avenue, by John Brown of 613 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for a two-story frame shop, &c.; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Washington Avenue, by Francis P. Lockwood of 2,117 Vanderbilt Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings; cost, $9,000.

Denman Place, south side, 115 feet east of Tinton Avenue, by George Deltner of 986 Denman Place, for two three-story frame tenements; cost, $11,000.

Creston Avenue, south side, 357 feet north of Wellesley Street, by Karl M. Rosoff of 3,748 Creston Avenue, a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,500.

No. 157 Elizabeth Street, by H. Hermann of 230 East Fifteenth Street, for a six-story brick store and lofts; cost, $18,000.

Westchester and Virginia Avenues, southeast corner, by Jacob Sohl, alterations to a two-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $5,000.

Jerome Park, by John B. McDonald, for a one-story frame boiler room and workshop; cost, $1,000.

No. 365 and 367 West Thirtieth Street, by J. C. Raymond, alterations to two three-story frame and brick stores and dwellings; cost, $2,500.

No. 123 and 125 Mangin Street, by Bernhard Cohen, alterations to a one-story brick stable; cost, $500.

No. 249 Mulberry Street, by Gardner estate, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and storage house; cost, $800.

Webster Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of King's Bridge Road, by William H. Jackson, alterations to a two-and-a-half-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 812 Eighth Avenue, by Peter A. Lawrence, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and store; cost, $2,500.

Elwood Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Malcolm Street, (King's Bridge,) by William H. Jones, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $700.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Oct. 25.

WATER ST, s s, 94.3 ft e of Pike Slip, 41.6x160; Frederick P. Forster to John D. Lindsay.....$29,500

MAIDEN LANE, 57; Mitchell A. C. Levy to William S. Kane..... 1

LEWIS ST, 116; Morris Alexander, executor of Jeremiah Kantrowitz, to Abraham I. Kantrowitz 2,375

PERRY ST, 84; Henry A. McDonald to Elizabeth McDonald Roach..... 1

PITT ST, 25; Jacob Blauner and wife to Harry Schreiber 35,000

CLINTON ST, 123—Marx Samuels and wife to David N. Zeman..... 1

16TH ST, 340 West; Amos Corning to John J. Stanley..... 7,000

2D AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x100; Emma T. Landfried to Alexander Johnston 20,000

34TH ST, 502 West; George Kitching and wife to Josephine A. Esler and Emma F. Flanagan..... 22,500

9TH AV, s w c corner of 23d St, 22x65, and other property; Charles W. Sloane to Thomas O'Conor Sloane..... 2

95TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.8; John J. McHugh and wife to John W. Salter 9,000

72D ST, and Lexington Av, s e corner, 24x74.4; Henry Corn and wife to William K. Everdell 40,000

86TH ST, n s, 235.6 ft w of 4th Av, 51.1x100.8; William K. Everdell and wife to Henry Corn $1,000

52D ST, 326 East; Adelaide E. Johnston to Emma T. Landfried..... 16,500

113TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; August H. Ruck to Henry Schluter 9,000

114TH ST, 72 West; Barbara Wirth to Henry Newgass..... 1

AVENUE A, 393, and other property; Mary S. Redding and husband to Clara Kern and another..... 1

128D ST, 202 West; Jacob Blauner to Nechema Blauner..... 1

183D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 75x99.11; Henry L. Young to Jacob Hess. 1

PLOT 10, map of Samuel Thomson, Mount Washington; Pauline Keppler and others to Robert Goeller 29,400

CONVENT AV, w s, 95.2 ft n of 131st St, 23.9x87.11x21.11x97.2; Heyman Gershal and wife to James Carlew..... 1

COTTAGE, or 146TH ST, ne s, at s w corner of Lot 199, map of Mott Haven, 25x100; Charles Stumpf and wife to Maria Louisa Graff..... 5,500

134TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of Brook Av, 28x100; Anna T. Dale to Marcus Nathan. 5

WALES AV, s e s, 175 ft n e of 147th St, 25x100; Wright Case and wife to Charles R. Werner..... 1

LOT 234, map of Arden property, East Chester; Paul E. Gonon to Alexander B. Marion..... 1,000

PLEASANT AV, w s, Lot 60, map of Olinville, William's Bridge Station, 100x100; Howard G. Steinert to Fannie C. Steinert..... 1

LOT 53, map of Westchester Terrace, annexed district; Patrick Gavin to Louis Smadbeck 223

10TH AV, n s, being east half of Lot 904, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Margaret MacJ. Arthur to J. Augustus Smith, Jr. 1,100

MAPLE AV, s e corner Randall St, 50x150 to Carlisle Place; Samuel Corn and Henry Corn and wives to William K. Everdell 15,000

BALCOM AV, e s, Lot 437, map of Seton homestead; Seton Homestead Land Company, to Ernest H. Warnberg..... 400

5TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 5th Av, (old lines,) 25x114; Richard W. Pratt and wife to Adalyn M. Smith..... 25

187 AV, s e s, being part of Plot 47, map of Clermont, 24x132; Charles J. Thiemann and wife to John W. Bosch..... 1,000

CROTONA AV, n s, 402 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x96, x25x85.7; Henrietta H. Woolf to Thomas O. Woolf..... 4,400

MOSHOLU AV, adjoining lands of Benjamin F. Watkins and 75 ft e of land of grantor, 50x—; Albert Bogert to Urlania P. Welling..... 10

MOSHOLU AV, adjoining lands of Benjamin F. Watkins and adjoining above, 25x—; same to Urlania C. Welling..... 10

LOT 52, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Kate Blodgett..... 5,000

DECATUR AV, w s, Lots 108 and 107, map of Norwood, 85.3x irregular; Abraham B. Tappen and wife to James Downs 1,500

Recorded Leases.

BERGMANN, William C., to Aaron Herzberg; store floor, 1,759 3d Av, 2 years..... $720

BARTH, John C., to the B. Goetz Manufacturing Company; 247 to 251 3d Av, 8 years..... 7,000

MORRISON, Rose, to John J. Martin; n w corner of Albany Post Road and McComb St, 5 years..... 240

Recorded Mortgages.

AITKEN, Helen E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 281 Hudson St, 5 years..... $8,500

ALLEN, Elmer A., and wife to F. W. Devoe; n w corner of St. James St and Old Croton Aqueduct, 1 year..... 3,400

BALL, Samuel F., to Louis Eickwort; w s of Perry Av, 710.1 ft s of Old Road, 3 years..... 700

BANNER, John, and wife to L. D. Schuster; n s of 123d St, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

BUEK, Charles, and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; w s of Manhattan Av, extends from 102d to 103d Sts, 3 years, (two mortgages) 80,000

BUCKLEY, Richard W., and another to H. D. Colt, as trustee; 353 East 78th St, 3 years..... 15,000

BRIERLEY, Mary M., and another to Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America; Lots 129 to 133, 168 and 169, map of 473 lots on Haight estate, instalments..... 6,500

CRAWFORD, Mary T., to Judson S. Todd; s e corner of Prospect Av and 156th St, demand 35,000

COTTER, John, and wife to George Walton; 634 East 134th St, 1 year..... 4,500

SAME to same; 632 East 139th St, 1 year. 4,500

CONLIN, Peter, and wife to R. J. Tracy; 127 West 120th St, note..... 4,000

DYE, Martha R., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; e s of Southern Boulevard, 100 ft n of 167th St, 1 year..... 3,700

DOWNS, James, to A. B. Tappen; Lots 166 and 167, map of Norwood, 1 year..... 1,000

DENNETT, Alfrew W., and wife to William N. Clark and another, trustees; s s of 14th St, 117 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 18,500

DALL, Charles A., to Charles M. Wurth and another; s s of 87th St, 370 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 2,500

DAVENPORT, William J., and others to A. S. Malcomson; n s of 108d St, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 4,000

SAME and wife to same; n w corner of Manhattan Av and 103d St, 1 year..... 5,000

FISHER, Joseph, and wife to Edward Felbel; n w corner of Water and Scammel Sts, demand..... 3,000

FERRERO, Amanda, to A. C. Butterworth; n s of 57th St, 35 ft e of 4th Av, 4 years..... 8,000

GOELLER, Robert, to Louis C. Ratgener and others; Plot 10, map of Samuel Thomson, 12th Ward, 1 year 10,000

GRAY, Robert J., and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s corner of Amsterdam Av and 167th St, 1 year..... 15,000

GAW, Ellen E., and another to Daniel J. O'Conor; n w corner of Pleasant Av and 122d St, 5 years..... 6,000

HESS, Jacob, to Henry L. Young; n s of 183d St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years 6,000

HARTWELL, Caroline, and another to Robert B. Bowne, as trustee; n s of 71st St, 141 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 20,000

HOGAN, Jeremiah, to George Doherty; s s of 146th St, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 2,086

HUEGEL, Gustav, to Therese Behrs; w s of 2d Av, 42 ft s of 99th St, 1 year 500

HARDING, Sarah M., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 112th St, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 1,000

HARTWELL, Caroline, to Jacob Hirsh and others; n s of 71st St, 125 ft w of West End Av, (six mortgages,) 1 year.. 4,000

ISRAELS, Wife to, and another to Delano, s s of Delancey St, 50 ft w of Suffolk St, 5 years 47,780

JOHNSTON, Alexander, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 446 2d Av, 1 year 20,000

JENKINS, Edward, and wife to Judson S. Todd; s s of 139th St, 650 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 12,500

SAME to same; n s of 138th St, 650 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 12,000

KNIGHT, Edmund H., and wife to George F. Briston; n w corner of Tinton Av and 168th St, 3 years 12,000

KANE, William S., and wife to New-York Life Insurance Company; 57 Malden Lane, 4 years..... 1,200

KATZENBERG, Julius, to New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society; Lexington Av, s w corner of 101st St, 5 years 100,000

KRAJENSKA, Hipoly L., and wife to Mary C. Mathews; s s of 136th Av, Lot 303, map of Wakefield, 3 years 12,000

LAVELLE, Martha C., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; n s of 167th St, 50 ft w of Hoe Av, 1 year..... 1,000

LOHMAN, John D., and wife to Friedrich Knubel; s s of Water St, 94.3 ft e of Pike Slip, 5 years 3,000

LYONS, Anna E., to Elizabeth Hellman; Lots 9, 10, 12, 29, 30, Block G; Lots 1 to 4, 9 to 13, Block H, map of Dore Lyons, 1 year 18,000

MORRISON, Augustus F., to John S. Ely; s s of 233d St, 265 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 3,000

MOORE, Eliza J., to J. D. Beals; e s of Anthony Av, 125 ft n of Burnside Av, 1 year..... 313

McKEEVER, Delia E., and another to James A. Trowbridge, as guardian; 58 Grove St, 3 years..... 650

MARRON, Alice, to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 150th St, 225 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year 1,500

McCORMICK, Frank, to Newman Cowen; w s of 8th Av, 100.11 ft s of 113th St, 1 year 2,300

NATHAN, Marcus, and wife to H. T. King; e s of Union Av, 368.9 ft n of 152d St, 3 years 750

SAME to same; e s of Union Av, 350 ft n of 152d St, 3 years..... 5,000

ROSENTHAL, Max, and wife to Anna Abbott; 274 Walker St, 1 year..... 5,000

SCHLAUTEE, Christian H., and another; n s of 113th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.. 3,000

WERTHEIM, Herman, and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld; s s of Delancey St, 33.4 ft w of Cannon St, 3 years..... 1,000

WEILERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, and others to the German Savings Bank; e s of Greenwich Av, 143.7 ft s of 11th St, 1 year 13,000

WHITE, Isaac, and wife to Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks; s s of 119th St, 310 ft e of 6th Av, (three mortgages,) 5 years..... 55,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLAUNER, Jacob, to Necheme Blauner.. $1

GOTTGETREU, Carrie, to Babette Siedenbach 1

HOLLAND, Alice M., to Sophia Hencken. 6,120

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John A. Lewis, trustee, and others, (three assignments) 16,132

ROSS

UNIQUE AMONG ASYLUMS

The National Home for Commercial Travelers.

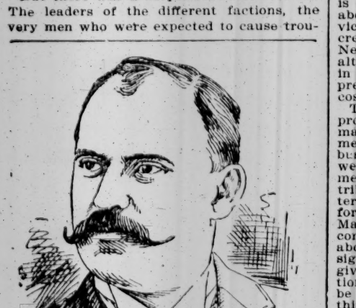
ITS ERECTION IS NOW MADE CERTAIN

Foundations of a Palatial Structure at Binghamton—Some of the Details of the Proposed Structure.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 25.—On the lofty slope of South Mountain, overlooking the city and covered with rough planks and boards to protect it from the inclemencies of the weather is the foundation of a National home for indigent commercial travelers and their wives and children, standing a partially completed monument to commemorate the benevolent enterprise and determination of the present generation of traveling men, which, when completed, will bear a living evidence of the generosity and fraternal love which the ever-moving knight of the grip has for his unfortunate brother.

The cornerstone of the home was laid in October of last year, and at that time the dedication was promised this Fall. Through a combination of unfortunate circumstances, the Board of Managers found it impracticable and almost impossible to do any work this season. For six months prior to the fourth annual convention, which was held in Buffalo Oct. 8 and 9, there was an ominous feeling among the conservative business men of the State who were interested in the enterprise that there would never be another stone placed on the foundation walls. This belief extended even to many of the members of the Commercial Travelers' Home Association of America, which association is erecting the home. Factional fights between the leaders promised to come to a head at Buffalo and gnaw the very vitals out of one of the grandest undertakings of a charitable nature ever attempted in America.

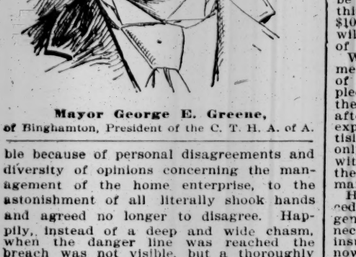
But there was a surprise in store for all. The leaders of the different factions, the very men who were expected to cause trouble because of personal disagreements and diversity of opinions concerning the management of the home enterprise, to the astonishment of all literally shook hands and agreed no longer to disagree. Happily, instead of a deep and wide chasm, when the danger line was reached the breach was not visible, but a thoroughly united and enthusiastic front was presented, and now the Commercial Travelers' Home Association of America stands united in the business of friendship, every member ready to take off his coat and do his share toward the completion of the work. With such hearty and united effort, looking toward the ultimate success of the scheme, as is now shown by the association, it seems hardly probable that the building will not be completed.



Mayor George E. Greene,
of Binghamton, President of the C. T. H. A. of A.

The differences between the leaders were caused by the purchase of The Home Magazine from F. C. Hamilton of Syracuse, for $15,000, at a time when it was claimed that the association was in such a delicate financial condition that the placing of the publication on a paying basis would bring disaster and ruin, and would plunge the organization irretrievably into debt. Among those who were opposed to the action of the Board of Managers were ex-Presidents H. H. Cady and J. D. Aldrich, and when, for the first two months, the book proved a losing venture they pointed out the fact as an exemplification of their prediction at the time of the purchase. Thus the faction which opposed the Board of Managers was formed.

The wisdom of buying the magazine became evident just previous to the late convention. During the months of July, August, and September the magazine, under the management of S. D. W. Cleveland, paid on an average of $1,700 a month. When the delegates to the convention became cognizant of this fact, they seemed willing to let the management of the association go on along the same lines as the last year's Board of Managers had planned. The speech of Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton in the convention hall undoubtedly did much toward uniting the factions. He admitted that mistakes had been made, but regretted them, and assured the delegates that by pursuing the plans as they had been begun the home would eventually be built. The result was that Mayor Green was elected President of the association, and S. D. W. Cleveland was chosen Secretary-Treasurer and manager of the magazine. Walter H. Booth declined a renomination to the office of Secretary, although the convention tried to prevail upon him to allow his name to go before the convention.



Secretary Teamer,
and Manager S. D. W., Cleveland.

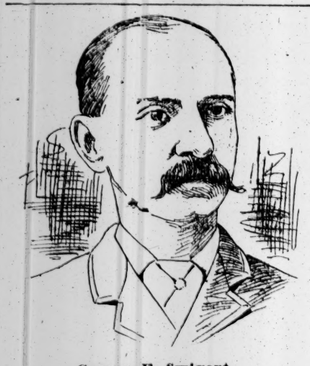
At the first meeting of the new Board of Managers held in the new Tift House, in Buffalo, Oct. 9, ex-Presidents Aldrich and Cady appeared and tendered their congratulations, assuring the newly elected officials of hearty and helpful co-operation in the work.

During the last Summer, owing to the magazine purchase and the failure of Binghamton banks in which the association had its money deposited, no work was done on the home building. It is now proposed to make the magazine assist to build the home. All except $3,500 of the cost of the book has been paid. The firm printing the publication has equipped itself with a new fifteen-thousand-dollar plant. The subscription price has been reduced to $2 a year. Editor William Mill Butler and his associate, Arthur T. Vance, have already secured for the magazine recognition all over the country on account of its literary merit and general excellence.

Next Spring, as soon as the weather will permit, work will be begun on the home building, and it will be pushed as fast as the money is forthcoming. It is not the policy of the association to go into debt, but rather a pay-as-you-go plan has been adopted. The assets of the association are now over $75,000. The contracts for the stone and steel work will be let this Winter.

The building will be a blending of the Parisian and Renaissance styles of architecture. It will be five stories high, and will resemble from a distance an elevated French château. The fronts will be of Indiana blue cut stone for the first four stories, the upper story to be finished in buff terra cotta, and the roof to be of Spanish tiling. The building will be absolutely fireproof. The engine room will be in a separate building. In the basement of the main structure will be the baths, barber's shop, bowling alley, billiard rooms, toilet apartments, and café. On the first floor there will be the administration offices and a spacious concert hall. The second and third floors will have twenty-six sleeping rooms each and a large parlor. The dining room will be on the fourth floor, together with a children's room. The servants will be quartered on the top floor. The elevators and stairways will be at opposite ends of the building, with a third stairway in the centre. The general size of the structure will be 173 feet on the long side of the L and 95 feet on the end. There will be a porte cochère and 135 windows and 216 doorways will be in the building. Its cubical measurements will be 800,000 feet. It will accommodate 500 persons, if additional sleeping rooms are provided in an outside building, which can be erected inexpensively. If the building proves a success, it will be only the beginning of an undertaking of surprising magnitude. In case there is a demand, the proposed home will be the first only of a chain of similar structures which will be erected in different parts of the United States, and Canada itself may have a home of its own, all being under the one head, the Commercial Travelers' Home Association of America. This, of course, is only a visionary scheme, and there is enough business on hand to complete the present building without planning a larger undertaking.

The present membership of the association is 4,800 in good standing, of which number about 1,000 live in New-York City and its vicinity. The membership is rapidly increasing. Most of the members live in New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, although nearly every State and Territory in the Union is represented on the roll. The present building, when completed, will have cost about $200,000.

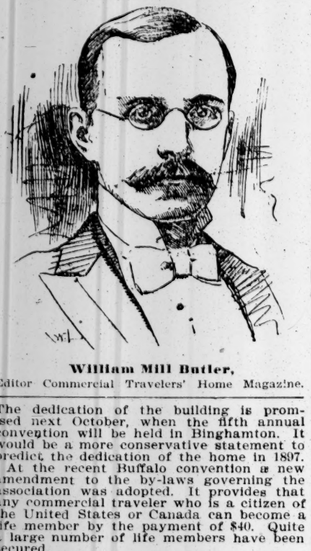


George F. Swigert,
of Carbondale, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Home Association.

There are several ways by which it is proposed to raise the needed money. The magazine is now a source of revenue. New members bring in a considerable sum. The business men of the country, many of whom were once commercial travelers; the hotel men, and the railroad companies, are contributing liberally. At Buffalo what is termed "the one-thousand-dollar class" was formed, and the newly elected President, Mayor Green, started the ball rolling by contributing that amount. Since that time about twenty prominent business men have signed the paper, pledging themselves to give $1,000, or have signified their intention to do so. It is expected that there will be 100 men in the class before Spring, and this alone will guarantee the association $100,000. The names of these contributors will be placed on a scroll in the rotunda of the building.

When the building is completed, the equipment will be necessary. Already a number of the leading hotels of the country have pledged their credit to furnish a room in the building, which room will be furnished after the hotel equipping it. The hotels expect to be remunerated by the advertising they will receive. As this is the only home of the kind in America, and with the exception of the one in England the only one in the world, there will be many visitors.

However well the plans are laid, it is conceded that many sacrifices and much diligent and persevering application will be necessary on the part of those in charge to insure the completion of the enterprise. It now looks as if the home would be built.



William Mill Butler,
Editor Commercial Travelers' Home Magazine.

The dedication of the building is promised next October, when the fifth annual convention will be held in Binghamton. It would be a more conservative statement to predict the dedication of the home in 1897.

At the recent Buffalo convention a new amendment to the by-laws governing the association was adopted. It provides that any commercial traveler who is a citizen of the United States or Canada can become a life member by the payment of $40. Quite a large number of life members have been secured.

At the fourth annual convention held at Buffalo Oct. 8, Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton was unanimously elected President, and S. D. W. Cleveland Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager. Other officers were elected to fill vacancies of those whose terms had expired, so that now the complete roster is as follows, beginning with Presidents: New-York—John W. Taylor, Rochester; New-Jersey—James R. Southard, Newark; Pennsylvania—E. C. Crain, Philadelphia; Missouri—John A. Wilkinson, St. Louis; Ohio—John W. McKinstry, Cleveland; Maryland—J. Frank Supplee, Baltimore; Michigan—Orrin Scotten, Detroit; Massachusetts—W. H. Holmes, Boston. Board of Managers—Three Years—George F. Swigert, Chairman, Carbondale, Penn.; Frank Taylor, Jr., Brooklyn; George P. Strome, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Nathan S. Davis, Buffalo; J. V. Parks, Harrisburg, Penn. Two Years—C. H. Kelly, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. W. Nash, Boston; H. C. Larrabee, Binghamton; A. G. Millard, Troy; S. Mack Wilson, Cleveland, Ohio. One Year—B. E. Watson, Syracuse; C. H. White, Buffalo; C. C. Frisbie, Elmira; R. N. Hull, Cleveland, Ohio; C. H. Dutton, Williamsport, Penn. Trustees of the Reserve Fund—Henry D. Pixley, Utica; John C. Fenimore, Columbus, Ohio; T. C. Northcott, Elmira; J. Frank Hart, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; H. L. Judell, San Francisco, and Stephen P. Corliss, Albany.

THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR CASE

The Question of Franchise Argued Before Justice Cullen.

The Good Government Club of Staten Island made application to Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for an order compelling the striking from the registry list of the Eighth District of Castleton, S. I., of the names of 270 inmates of Sailors' Snug Harbor.

Counsel cited the case of Thomas H. Myers, an inmate of the institution, in which Justice Gaynor held that an inmate of an institution supported in whole or in part by the State neither gained nor lost a residence while living in the institution.

Prof. Charles A. Collins, retained by the Democratic State Committee, said there were doubts as to whether Sailors' Snug Harbor could be called a charitable institution. It was a home for disabled and aged sailors, and heavy taxes were paid by the owners of the property. If it were a charitable institution, the institution might well claim exemption from these taxes.

Briefs were submitted, and Justice Cullen reserved his decision.

Newark Convention of Women's Clubs.

NEWARK, Oct. 25.—The convention of the New-Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs was continued to-day. The reports of the committees of the different clubs in the federation were read. They dealt solely with the line of work followed by the individual clubs during the last year, and were interesting, as showing the variety of studies which the clubs have taken up.

The session was concluded this afternoon with a concert, in which the members of the different clubs took part.

P. J. GLEASON A BUSY MAN

Running a Campaign Paint Shop and Giving Away Battleaxes.

JEFFERSONIANS START A NEWSPAPER

Republicans Use Stereopticons, and Altogether There Is a Lively Political Battle in Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 25.—Dust is not permitted to settle on anything around the headquarters of Candidate Gleason, who expects to be the next Mayor of this city. "Activity and plenty of battle-axes" is the motto there.

Candidate Gleason is on hand from early morning till late at night attending to the details of his campaign. The narrow stairway leading to his office, on the second floor of 112 Front Street, is a busy highway of travel. Men on their way to business in the morning drop in to learn the latest news of the fight. Workingmen from the surrounding factories and other places of industry congregate in front of the place at noon to get a look at the candidate, and assure him of their support. It is the school children in the afternoon. They gather there in droves, their bright, happy faces giving to the surroundings an appearance of freshness. They always want a "picture of Mr. Gleason," and they always get it, besides a few words of praise for their good looks and good manners. They all tell Mr. Gleason they hope he will be elected, because he gave them good schoolhouses.

There was a rush at the headquarters tonight, owing to several big meetings that are to be held to-morrow night. Big rolls of flaming posters were lying around on tables, while clerks were attending to the wants of callers.

"What would you like, Sir?" asked Candidate Gleason of a modest-appearing young man.

"I'm from Sag Harbor," said the visitor, "and would like one of your battleaxe emblems to take down there. All the people of the place are interested, and hope you will win," he continued.

The young man got several axes, though Sag Harbor is over a hundred miles from this city.

On the first floor of his headquarters building Candidate Gleason has opened a paint shop, and a corps of painters is kept busy painting banners and transparencies for the many Gleason clubs and associations being organized in the city. Hundreds of yards of muslin and a quantity of lumber have been used for the purpose. In nearly every section of the city wagons are parading through the streets with big banners announcing the candidates of the party.

The Jefferson Clubhouse is ablaze with light these nights. It is the headquarters of the Jeffersonian faction of the Democracy, and every man has his coat off trying to make certain the election of John P. Madden, their candidate for Mayor. Mr. Madden is a young man and has many friends. He is conducting a lively campaign. He makes sometimes half a dozen speeches in one night.

The Jeffersonians have established a weekly newspaper to assist them in their fight to remain in office. "We are sure to win this fight," said a prominent leader of the party to-night. "Mr. Madden has been indorsed by a large number of Independent organizations in the city, and he cannot be beaten. His record as a member of the last Legislature is helping him materially. He reduced the price of gas in this city from $2 per 1,000 cubic feet to $1.25, and the big gas consumers are voting for him."

Another man prominent in the councils of the party predicted Mr. Madden's election. He said: "We are making our fight against Strong, the Republican candidate. The Republicans never did support their candidate for Mayor, and we are convincing the people every day that a vote for Strong will be thrown away. They must vote for Madden if they want to beat Gleason."

Inquiry among the men who control the Jeffersonian faction disclosed that they are going into their fight against the Republican candidate. They believe that they can prevent him getting a sufficient number of votes to elect ex-Mayor Gleason, who has been the bitter opponent of the Jeffersonians while he has been in politics.

The Republicans of this city are making the fight of their lives to elect Dr. Benjamin G. Strong, their candidate for Mayor. They believe that in Dr. Strong they have the best chance they ever had to elect a Chief Executive of the city.

At the Union Club, the leading Republican organization in the lower end of the city, and at the Union League Club, in the upper section, members gather nightly to canvass the situation. The headquarters of Dr. Strong are at his residence, in Jackson Avenue. There he receives delegations desiring to see him. His campaign is being managed by Alderman Edward J. Knauer of the Fifth Ward, who was a candidate for the nomination for Mayor.

The party has secured the services of two stereopticons to add them in electing Dr. Strong. One of the instruments is situated in each end of the city, and nightly flashes on a sheet what the Republicans think of Democratic rule in Long Island City, besides telling the crowds that assemble to read them what the Republicans will do if Dr. Strong be elected.

The party leaders are very enthusiastic over the doctor's chances. One of them said to-night: "It is about time we had a Republican Mayor in this city. The election of Dr. Strong will give the place a reputation for decency that it has not enjoyed for years."

It is asserted by the friends of Dr. Strong that he will receive a great many Democratic votes. The Fourth Ward is a Republican stronghold, and has always figured largely in the elections.

"Dr. Strong will carry the Fourth Ward by a very large plurality," said a prominent party man to-night, "and will receive enough votes in the other wards to elect him."

To-day is the last day of registration. Hours in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. in Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

NO SIGNIFICANCE TO MILLS'S RETURN

The Consul General to Hawaii Has Merely Come Home on Leave.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—It is said at the State Department that there is nothing significant in the arrival in San Francisco of Mr. Ellis Mills, United States Consul General at Honolulu. Mr. Mills recently obtained leave of absence for sixty days, and would have been in America sooner if the cholera outbreak in Hawaii had not prevented his departure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Consul General Ellis Mills arrived here from Hawaii on the steamer Mariposa yesterday. He went all through the revolution of two years ago, but declines to make any statement in regard to the present standing of the republic. What I think of the present condition of affairs is already on record at Washington," said he; "but for publication, I can only say: Gentlemen, please consider the position I am in. If I was not a representative of the United States, I would give you all the information I could.

"In the cholera scare the Hawaiian Government acted with promptitude and dispatch. The natives drank water from their taro patches, and thus got the cholera. It is an epidemic that is liable to break out in any of the islands of the Pacific, and will be equally as virulent under similar circumstances."

Mahon May Be a Murderer.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 25.—Thomas F. Morrin, who was shot by Albert Mahon Wednesday night, was reported this afternoon to be in a critical condition, although yesterday he was able to be about. Arrangements for admitting Mahon to bail had been completed, but they were countermanded this afternoon, and he was sent to the county jail. Mahon still refuses to say why he shot Morrin, except that Morrin had circulated slanderous stories about him.

Accused of Stealing Blank Checks.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 25.—Leon Haloin, eighteen years old, of 706 Garden Street, was arrested to-day on the charge of breaking into the law office of Charles K. Cannon, 52 Newark Street, and stealing a number of blank checks. Several of these checks were filled in and passed in Newark, Yonkers, and other places. Haloin was held for examination.

LESSON OF BROOKLYN BRIDGE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NEW SPAN ARE TO PROFIT BY IT.

Consultation as to Terminal Facilities—Opinions as to Provisions for Surface and Elevated Lines.

The Commissioners of the new East River bridge will hold a meeting next Wednesday, when the Presidents of the various railroad companies in Brooklyn will tell what terminal facilities they shall want at the Brooklyn station of the bridge.

The Commissioners have been taught by the trouble over terminal facilities at the station of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, and they want to make all their arrangements prior to the finishing of the bridge across the East River from the Eastern District to Grand Street, this city.

It has been said that, as the Commissioners are Republicans, they have been making certain promises in order to influence votes for the Republican Party.

Commissioner F. B. Thurber, speaking of this, said: "I do not believe such a story. There is no politics in the bridge."

"I never heard of such a thing," said Commissioner Salem H. Wales. "I believe that there have been efforts made to give this work a political character, but, while I am a strong Republican, I believe that the only safety of this bridge lies in keeping politics out of it altogether, and, should anything be done to introduce politics in the matter of its construction, I shall oppose any such attempt to the utmost. I do not think there is any fear of that, however.

"I want to be so careful that, even while the commission has the power to purchase property if it can be secured to advantage, I shall earnestly advocate that all acquirements of land be left to the courts, and that the terminal properties be obtained by condemnatory proceedings, so that the commission will be relieved of all suspicion of favoritism or unfairness.

"I think that there should be continuous traffic over the bridge, and I think this is the sentiment of the whole commission. The bridge should be a roadway."

Commissioner James A. Sperry said he certainly was in favor of making the bridge a roadway.

"I think," he said, "it should have four trolley lines and two elevated roads running over it. I believe that in building it we should estimate for the traffic fifty years hence; that we should give the fullest accommodations for all sorts of travel. I shall also advocate that the approaches to the bridge shall be untrammeled; that at each end there shall be a big plaza; that the bridge as a roadway shall be policed by both cities, the same as any street or avenue, and that its entrances shall not only be sufficient in number, but shall be artistic.

"Look at the present bridge. It found its full capacity within ten years after it was first operated. We want to build a bridge for the future. There are twenty lines of cars which come down to the Grand Street and Broadway ferries now, and I think that more importance should be placed upon the surface roads than upon the elevated. These surface roads drain a vast territory north and south of Broadway, which is the main artery of travel in the Eastern District, whereas there is but one elevated terminus."

Commissioner Sperry denounced the story that contractors and others had been promised work in order to secure their influence for the Republican Party.

Commissioner Thurber, speaking of the roadway on the new bridge, said:

"I think we would be behind the age if we failed to provide a system by which the residents of Brooklyn could cross the bridge without changing cars, and for my part I sincerely hope that ultimately the transit of the two cities will be so unified that a citizen of Brooklyn can go to any point in New-York, and vice versa."

For Lena Rugge's Life, $4,500.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 25.—A Bayonne trolley car ran into a cart in this city on Sept. 9, 1894. Several passengers were injured. Among them was Lena Rugge, nine years old, of 212 First Street. Her parents brought suit against the Consolidated Traction Company for $15,000. The defense was that no negligence had been proved against the company. The jury gave to the parents a verdict for $4,500.

This is the same accident in which Miss Mary Whalen of Long Island City was injured. She recovered $2,500. Several other suits in the same case are pending.

HAVE SERVED MANY YEARS IN PRISON

Arrest of William Henry and James Brown for Loitering.

Central Office Detectives Clark and Butler arrested two professional thieves in the Bowery on Tuesday morning, and the capture gave the literary bureau at Police Headquarters another opportunity to contrast what is termed Byrnes's methods with those of Acting Capt. O'Brien, to the great exaltation of the latter, who really had nothing to do with the arrests.

The captured thieves were seen loitering along the Bowery, and the detectives followed them to Mott Street. The detectives were not sure who the men were, but asked them what was their business there. The men were indignant, and one of them slipped his right hand into the outside pocket of his overcoat. Detective Clark seized his arm and twisted it up into sight. In the hand was a loaded revolver. The two men were then marched to Police Headquarters and locked up.

They were recognized the next day as William Henry, whose picture is No. 854 in the Rogues' Gallery, and James Brown, who is better known in Boston and other Eastern cities as "Rat" Sullivan.

Henry was arrested eight years ago in Brooklyn for a burglary, and was sentenced to ten years in State prison, from which institution he was discharged recently. He and Brown were sentenced in 1882 to seven years' imprisonment at Charlestown, Mass., for burglary in Boston. Henry escaped while on his way to prison, but Brown served out his sentence. They have been companions in crime for years.

The Boston police have been notified of the capture of Henry, and they will send a detective for him.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 7:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 7:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Leibnitz, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Leibnitz";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, and for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Avondale, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 7 at 6:30 PM, for arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $96 and $100.
Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Nov. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
†Saale.....Nov. 2	*Columbia .....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6	†Ems .....Nov. 30
†Fulda .....Nov. 16	*Kaiser W. II.....Dec. 7
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.	

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)
F. B'mark, Nov. 21, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (6 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the
WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Oct. 30 | ST. PAUL.....Nov. 20
BERLIN .....Nov. 6 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 27
NEW-YORK....Nov. 13 | PARIS .....Dec. 4

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
WESTERNLAND...Oct. 30 | KENSINGTON...Nov. 13
NOORDLAND....Nov. 6 | FRIESLAND....Nov. 20
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Oc. 26, 10½ AM | Etruria, Nov. 16, 3 P.M
Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M. | Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM
Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A.M. | Umbria, Nov. 30, 2 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Oct. 29
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Nov. 1
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Nov. 4
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

Thos. Cook & Son's
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS AT BETHLEHEM. PARTY WILL SAIL BY THE S. S. AUGUSTA VICTORIA ON NOV. 6, AND REACH JERUSALEM IN TIME FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIVITY, GIVING TOURISTS AN OPPORTUNITY OF WITNESSING THE FESTIVITIES OBSERVED THERE AT THAT TIME.
WE HAVE ALREADY BOOKED A VERY CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE LIMITED NUMBER THAT WILL BE TAKEN, AND SHALL BE GLAD TO HEAR IMMEDIATELY FROM ANY LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE NOT YET MADE THEIR FINAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH US.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Cor. Broadway and Warren, N. Y.
Cor. Broadway and Thirtieth, N. Y.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN
By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) Jan. 29, 1896, visiting Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; 61 days in Palestine, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome., Nice; only $550 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. Send for programme.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM | Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM
Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM | Teutonic, Dec. 4, 4 AM
Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM | Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM
Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM | Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Point of Sat., Oct. 26, 8 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf, Sat., Nov. 2, 5 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, Oct. 26.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC.....Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Nov. 30, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 9, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed. & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M., Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
JOHN J. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES
From New-York Wed., Fri., and Sat.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
Write for our 64-page Pocket Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co. Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
100 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
100 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburgh, St. Albans, and Lake Placid.
7:00 P. M.—Daily, for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily, for points on Auburn Road, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily; only Sleeping-Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily